# The Indiana American.

A NEWS AND BUSINESS PAPER--DEVOTED TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, MORALS, TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOCIETY.

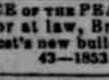
VOL. XXIII--NO. 31. BROOKVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1175.



## Professional Cards.

J. R. DAVIS, M. D.,—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office, at his residence, corner of Main and James streets, Brookville, Ind.

DR. J. W. KEELY,—SURGEON DENTIST. Office, one door south of the Valley House, up stairs. All work warranted. No charge for examination or advice. 41-ly



CYRUS KILGORE,—JUSTICE of the PEACE and Attorney & Counsellor at law, Brookville, Ind. Office, 2d story West's new building fronting the Court House 43—1853.

W. MORROW,—ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, No. 7, Halle's Building, Brookville, Ind. 21—43

N. MC CROOKSHANK,—ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, under the American Office, Brookville, Ind. 43 '53

ALF. WARD,—ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, over Powers' Store, Brookville, Ind.

MOSES J. KELLEY,—ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Office, one door south of the Valley House, Brookville. Ind. Will take acknowledgments of Deeds, take and certify Depositions, Affidavits &c.

THOMAS J. WHITE,—NOTARY PUBLIC, Laurel, Ind., will take depositions and acknowledgments, and attend to Notarial business generally.

## HARRISON DIRECTORY.

R. PENNY.—DEALER IN GROCERIES AND Provisions, Market street, Harrison, Ohio, keeps on hand a good assortment of all articles in his line.

ALSO—a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. oct 27 45 1854.

MILTON TURRELL.—ONE DOOR EAST OF the Drug Store, Harrison, Ohio, Dealer in AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRY GOODS, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings of all styles and prices

Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Shoes kept constantly on hand. oct 27 45

C. E. BRUNER. WM. LEMON.

BRUNER & LEMON.—DEALERS IN FANCY and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies Dress Goods of every kind.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes Carpeting, &c.,

Corner Market and Walnut Streets,

HARRISON, OHIO.

Oct 27 45 1854

DR. E. E. FULLER.—DEALER IN DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Corner Main and Market Streets,

HARRISON, OHIO.

oct 27 45 1854

OHIO HOTEL.—CORNER MAIN & MARKET Streets,

HARRISON, OHIO.

D. FISHER, Proprietor.

Oct5 7 45 1854


## FRANKLIN COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court meets the 1st Mondays in February and August—may sit three weeks.

Common Pleas Court meets 1st Mondays in January, April, July and October—may sit 3 weeks.

Commissioner's Court meets 1st Mondays in June, September, December and March—may sit six days each time.

### County Officers.

A. R. McCleery, Senator, time expires Oct 1858
F. R. A. Jeter, Rep " " " 1856
Noah Miller, " " " " 1856
John M. Johnson, Clerk, " " Feb 1856
M. Batzner, Sheriff, " " Oct 1856
Wm. Robeson, Treasurer, " " Aug 1857
John H. Quick, Auditor, " " Mar 1859
Redin Osborn, Recorder, " " Oct 1856
John Bowlby, Coroner, " " Oct 1856
W. W. Hubbard, Surveyor, " " " 1856

County Commissioners:—Cyrus Quick, J. H. Faurot, Elmer Hyatt, time expires October, 1855-6-7.

### Justice of the Peace.

BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP.
Cyrus Kilgore, Commission expires Apr 19, 1856
Alfred Ward " " Apr 26, 1857
Wm. R. Howell, " " Apr 23, 1857
James Mewhinney " " Oct 31, 1858

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.
Joseph Welsh, Commission expires Oct 7, 1856
Caleb Vocum, " " Nov 1, 1855
Samuel Holliday, " " Apr 24, 1855

BLOOMINGGROVE TOWNSHIP.
David Slaughter, Commission expires Nov 1, 1855
Jesse Clements, " " Apr 21, 1857

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.
A. B. Line, Commission expires November 1 1855
Squire Harvey " " Dec 3, 1855

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP
W. A. J. Glidewell, Comm expires Feb 20, 1856
John Turner, " " June 5, 1855

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.
Francis Knecht, Commission expires Nov 6, 1855
Francis A. Bowers, " " Oc. 13, 1855

LAUREL TOWNSHIP.
Isaac Clements Commission expires Dec 22, 1858
Ludwick Ensminger " " Nov 5, 1856
Robert H. Jinks " " Oct 28, 1858

METAMORA TOWNSHIP.
John Horsley, Commission expires July 13 1856

POSEY TOWNSHIP.
Robt. H. Miller, Commission expires Sept 29, 1858
James H. Moore, " " July 10, 1857

RAY TOWNSHIP.
Henry Selmeier, Commission expires May 28 1858
Hiram George, " " May 7, 1855

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.
T. G. Abraham, Commission expires Dec 9, 1858
Isaac Phillips, " " Feb 24, 1857

WHITE WATER TOWNSHIP.
Walter Mitchell, Commission expires Sep 8, 1858
Eliphalet Barber, " " Sep 13, 1856

BATH TOWNSHIP.
John Blew, Commission expires June 2?, 1858
Lewis Whiteman " " April 28, 1858

## UNION COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court meets the 4th Mondays in February and August—may sit two weeks each time.

Common Pleas Court meets 2d Mondays in February, May, August, and November; except when there are five Mondays in the preceding month—then 1st Monday. May sit 2 weeks each time.

Commissioner's Court meets 1st Mondays in June, September, December and March—may sit six days each time.

### County Officers.

Minor Meeker, Senator, time expires Oct. 1855,
Geo. W. Clark, Rep. " " Oct. 1856.
Enoch Ward, Sheriff, " " Aug. 1855,
E. Burdside, Clerk, " " Nov. 1855.
W. Dawson, Auditor " " Nov. 1855
C. Nutter, Treasurer, " " Aug. 1855.
Wm. S. Rose, Coroner, " " Oct. 1856.
Jesse Cook, Surveyor. " " Oct. 1856.
Lewis J. Cline, Recorder " " Nov. 1855.

County Commissioners—Garret Wilson, Isaac Snider, and Alex. M. Paddock, time expires September, 1855-6-7.

### Justice of the Peace.

R. Jarrell, Commission expires Apr. 18, 1858.
W. Bragg, " " Sep. 16, 1856.
Ira Maxwell " " Apr. 18, 1858.
R. M. Haworth, " " May 5, 1857.
J. F. Bennett, " " Nov. 23, 1857.
G. W Hunt, " " Oct. 10, 1853.
T. J. Colvin, " " Sep. 1, 1856.
Jas Lambe, " " Dec, 24, 1855.
H. Rider, " " Apr. 9, 1856.
J W. Swann, " " Aug. 2, 1855.
Joseph Brown, " " Feb. 14, 1856.
H. Keller, " " Aug. 23, 1856.
Geo. Wilson " " May 5. 1857.
J. F. Templeton " " Oct. 5, 185.
Z. Ferguson, " " Apr. 15, 1855.

## FAYETTE COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court meets 2d Monday of March and September, may sit two weeks.

Common Pleas Court sits 4th Mondays in January, April, July, and October; hold two weeks if business require.

Commissioners Court meets 1st Monday in March, June, September and December; may sit nine days if necessary.

Court of Conciliation sits when business requires in any judicial day of the Sessions of Common Pleas Court.

### County Officers.

Minor Meeker, Senator, time expires Oct. 1856
Nelson Trusler, Rep " " " 1856
A. R. Edwards, Clerk, " " Feb. 1858
Wm. McCleery, Sheriff " " Oct. 1856
John McCleery, Jailor, " " " 1856
Wm. H. Beck, Treasurer, " " Sep. 1855
Job Stout, Auditor, " " Mar 1856
Joseph T. Tate, Recorder " " Aug 1857
Henry Morris, Surveyor. " " Dec 1856

Commissioners, Azariah I. Becket, Joseph Dale, and Wm. H. Houston.

### Justices of the Peace.

James Beard Commission expires July 16, 1858
John B. Tate " " April 17, 1858
William H. Tate, " " Dec 3, 1856
James C. Rea " " April 19, 1859
William Freeman " " May 10, 1856
John M. Cummings " " Apr 17, 1858
Thos E. McConnell " " Nov 16, 1856
James Shutridge " " April 17, 1858
Joseph R. Daniels " " Oct 22, 1188
John S. Springer " " Jan 20, 1878
John Beck " " April 17, 1556
William Curnett " " " 17, 1856
Rusy Gillam " " " 23, 1858
H. H. Hamilton " " " 17, 1858
Zimri Utter " " Oct 26, 8156
James Limpus " " April 25, 1856
James M. Green " " " 17, 1858
Ellis R. Lake " " " 17, 1858

## Original and Selected Poetry.

For the Indiana American.

### HERE AND THERE.

BY W. S. PETERSON.

His pathway was dark while he lingered below,
And few were the laurels bestowed on him here,
But the nightshade of sorrow, the thornrown of woe,
Were his portion thro' life from his birth to his bier.
Tho' truthful and grand were the songs that he sung
Few, indeed, were the praises that greeted his ears,
And his heart, in its spring time with anguish was wrung
By the world's chilling scorn, and its withering sneers.
But now he is walking that radiant shore
That is free from the blighting of sorrow and sin,
Where the turmoil and trouble of time is all o'er
And the joy of Eternity's ages begin.
With a harp of pure gold, and seraph's white wings,
And a crown of bright star-gems encircling his brow,
The bard that the world scorned to listen to, sings
With the glorified poets of Paradise now!

West Point, Iowa.

☞ After the conferring of degrees at the late Commencement of the Wesleyan Female College, the following parting Hymn, composed by Miss E. Jane Eddy, was sung;

### SCHOOL AND GRADUATES.

Roving lightly 'mid the blossoms,
Sporting in the sunshine bright,
Danced we downward through our childhood,
We of hearts so gay and light—
Now we're standing 'mid the shadows,
Cast from fate's mysterious wing,
Hearts all weary—sorrow laden—
As our "farewell" here we bring.

SCHOOL.

In the sunny fields of child life,
Sweetest spot on life's dim shore,
Hand in hand for years we've wandered,
Lo! Our paths are one no more,
You with earnest hearts are going
Forth to meet the shocks of life!
We're a little longer sheltered,
From its sorrow, from its strife.

GRADUATES.

Though we leave you, gentle sisters,
Yet our hearts will fondly turn,
From the mystery laden future,
Where the "Hope lights" every burn—
Backward, to these joy-lit hours,
When our hopes and aims were one,
For their memory ne'er will leave us,
Till life's labor all is done!

### A POEM—INSCRIBED TO THE JAILOR AND SHERIFF OF HENRY COUNTY.

Here lies the darned old clevis that while sick and weak I've wore,
Through the weary hours of seven months yea seven months and more;
I've sawed the fetter off you see and laid it on the floor,
To release my cramped and innocent legs of such a cursed bore.
If haply I succeed dear sirs in getting out of town,
I'll fly as far from you as ever 'birds' have flown;
When once I've broke and fled this barred and guarded door.
I'll find true friends and trusty on every welcoming shore;
With money thick and plenty and arms extended wide,
They'll find for me a cosey and secret place to hide.
And when I reach that glorious, the rich and longed for shore.
I'll delve and dig and counterfeit and coin the golden ore;
Or perhaps I'll lead a new, a right and honest life,
And settle down it may be and marry a good wife.
And now I hope my conduct will give no offense.
For every white man has a right to choose his residence:
Now I will choose my home where gold and silver flow,
And settled in the mines of California—O.,
And if by chance or fortune either you should happen there,
With pockets strapped and empty I'll with you my money share;
And if for passing what I give, you should be lodged in jail,
I'll not desert you then friends, but go your ready bail;
For truly I esteem you as very near and dear
I will defraud the public there, while you can cheat them here;
Three rogues should never figure in so small a place,
They bump their heads together, in running such a race,
It is a secret I suppose, you all would like to know,
Just when and where we get our saws—this I got from Mary Mo—
A very pretty lady, with heart so kind and true,
To help poor wretched convicts from official rogues like you.
This sweet and beauteous maiden has released at least a score;
And had I loved you less dear friends I should have gone before.
And now kind sirs remember well and bear this truth in mind—
A noble true and trusty friend is very hard to find,
And a still and silent tongue you know is lodged in wisests heads—
As when poor convicts lay their plans to 'scape their dirty beds.
There's nothing truer in the world than that a bawling hound,
Ne'er caught a shrewd and cunning fox while running on the ground.
Now do not grieve dear Jailor, nor stir a troubled mess,
Because I slipped your fingers while releiving my distress;
The agonizing pain within my boiling bowels learn
Was only feigned to enable me to seek some bourne:
Do not regard my welfare nor after me pursue,
Or, having kindly boweled me, I will embowel you!

Yours in Love Purity and Fidelity

JOHN M. MYRES.

### "THE LORD HATH NEED OF THEE."

"The Lord hath need of thee!"—It fell
Upon a wordling's ear,
As in the flush of youth he dash'd
Along his wild career!
Like Saul of Tarsus, with affright
He saw his Maker's presence bright:
Then lowly bent before his sight,
"Speak—let thy servant hear!"

Lift up thine eyes upon the fields,
The whitening harvest see!
There, as the labourers are few,
The Lord hath need of thee!
Go forth with speed—the work is great.
And early must thou toil hard fate,
But glory, 'an eternal weight,'
Thy full reward shall be.

The Lord hath need of him! He rose
And did his high behest;
Right onward to the mighty task
With earnest zeal he press'd!
He caused the widow's heart to glow,
A hundred homes he cheer'd—and lo!
The stricken sons of crime and wo
Arose and call'd him blest.

Through all life's changeful day he toils,
Till in its evening dim
There came a messenger of love,
(O! not a tyrant grim!)
Who told him in fair mansions bright,
Beyond his soaring fancy's flight,
In a sweet paradise of light,
The Lord had need of him.

## Agricultural.

### Governor Wright's Agricultural Address.

The following extracts from an Addres delivered at Livonia Ind., before the District Agricultural Society by Gov. Wright, will be found highly able and interesting:

"I hail among the favorable signs of the times these very assemblages—these collections of the people all over the land—this mingling together of all classes of our people, for the purpose of improving their condition at home—thus interchanging views and opinions, and making experiments, trials, and tests upon the various branches of industry.

Let not the charge be laid at our doors that was brought against the ancient Romans, which was, that they made a country desolate, and called that a peace. May it be ours to boast that we found a wilderness and converted it into fertile fields; and that, by our policy, we have covered over this continent with a prosperous, happy, and intelligent people actively engaged in the pursuits of life.

To accomplish this we should remember that it behoves us to do all within our power to give beauty and dignity to the pursuits of those who toil, and thus to make labor *attractive*. At the base of the prosperity of any people lies this great principle—*make labor fashionable at home*. Make it an essential part of the primary education of every youth of the land; and above all, bring, by every means within your reach, the undivided and united action, the whole strength, talents, energy, affections, motives, and power of the people to bear upon home policy.

We have been looking in the wrong direction for the sources of individual, township, county, State, and even national prosperity. Take your stand at the capital of the national government; see for yourself the growing interest which is manifested in the management of national affairs; the great expenditures made for the improvement of public buildings, the increase of offices and officers, and the vast increase of general and specific appropriation of the public money; view the crowds that are pressing for executive favors, great and small, and then turn to the States of this Union. What a contrast! If you were a stranger to our institutions, and were to form your opinion from the interest that is taken in the national Government, and the almost utter neglect of the State governments, you would suppose that our fathers designed that the legislation, favors, and strength of the republic which they founded sho'd be centered in the capital at Washington.

The evidences of the interest manifested by politicians, presses, and people, in national affairs, over those of State, county, or township, are before us every day.

It is a rare sight to witness the people holding primary meetings to discuss the merits of the school law—the provisions of the code that affects property, character, or life—or the law that governs and controls your estate at the time of your death.—These are minor considerations in comparison with the great questions as to who shall fill the vacant seat in the cabinet at Washington, or discharge the duties of collector at some port of entry on the Atlantic. Public meetings are held all over the country approving or disapproving of the appointment of this or that man to office; but Courts, Congress, Legislatures, and Governors may do acts that seriously affect the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people, and yet such acts do not seem to make even a ripple upon the surface of public opinion.

The truth is, we must talk more, work more, act more, and think more on questions relating to *home* and *home policy*.

We have at home many subjects of vast interest that must not be neglected, and this is a proper and legitimate occasion to call your attention to some of them.

The wealth of an agricultural State like ours is not found alone in rich and productive lands. We have other elements. Our mineral wealth and our manufacturing wealth, are parts of the great resources of the State, and no community has discharged the duties which it owes to itself until these great elements of wealth have been developed and rendered available under the combined action of the capital and labor of the country.

Indiana this day is not selling two millions of bushels of coal per annum. She should sell twenty millions. We can furnish at the Balize the government vessel and the steamers of the world with coal, at a cost of three dollars a ton for carriage. The rock and marble are all around us, suitable to build the Custom-house at New Orleans; and if these materials were used for that purpose, thousands of dollars would be saved to the treasury of the nation.

Your pig-iron is taken from Vermillion and Greene counties, manufactured abroad, and brought back to you, and sold at high prices. The very stones, now almost in sight of us, are taken from the rich quarries of Orange and Martin, polished by eastern labor, and then returned and sold to you as Turkish oil stones. Walnut knots, taken from our forests, are, by the labor of others, polished and used in making the most valuable furniture. The timber upon our hills and in our valleys affords superior varieties for the building of steamers for rivers or aceans. Indiana has water power equal to that of the Connecticut or the Merrimac, though scarcely known beyond the sound of the falling waters. Yet, thus far in our history, no effort has succeeded in laying fairly before the capital and labor of the world these great element of our wealth; and at this day less is known abroad of the resources of Indiana than those of any other State of the confederacy.

If your representatives at Indianapolis will not send out competent and scientific men to explore our hills and valleys, and lay bare the now concealed wealth, consisting of iron, coal, salt, rock, &c., you must imitate the example of the good people of Evansville, who, I am informed, some time since, sent out at their own expense the practical geologist, David D. Owen, on a visit to Green county to examine the rich iron mines of that county.

The Old World manufactured for the New for a hundred years. New England has manufactured for nearly half a century. A change must take place. We must if we pursue our true interest, engage in manufacturing articles, not only for home use, but for exportation.

Indiana is one of the central States of the Union, with advantages equal, if not superior to those of her sister States. She is in the very heart of what is destined to be a great agricultural and manufacturing region—a region known as the valley of the Mississippi—the population of which, if they faithfully pursue a true *home* policy, will soon be able not only to feed, but also to clothe, Old as well as New England.

But turn in another direction. Look at our township, County, and State governments, and you will find that they are overshadowed and almost lost sight of in the unceasing contests growing out of national subjects. We shall never arrive at that form of government so much desired by our fathers, until these questions at home are made the subjects of engrossing interest.

By the form and structure of our government, the little local communities at home, from school districts to townships, counties, and state, are all made, as it were, part and parcel of the machinery that moves and regulates the action of our republic.

Visit that township, district, city, or county where the citizens are alive to its internal management, and you will find a people prepared to make a step forward in any movement that is made to better the condition of society.—Have you not noticed in our own State, that in counties where there are even a few enterprising active men, who take an interest in organizing schools and in promoting other local interests, those counties are always the foremost in every movement that elevates the character of the people? And you have no doubt noticed the reverse—that in those counties where the engrossing subjects of agitation are those connected with the national policy, and where State policy is lost sight of, the people are invariably the last to follow in any such work. It is idle to expect any peple to make any permanent advances in the way of improvement where there is an entire neglect of their local and home policy.

I call it a local and home policy.—I mean by this, that these subjects enter into and form the very heart, life and strength of the body politic.

In a government like ours, scattered over such an extent of territory, embracing such a variety of interests, combining every kind of character and people, and with such a growing diversity of materials, how is it possible that we can preserve our institutions if there shall continue to be, as there has been, a ruinous neglect of what I denominate the local and home policy.

Can you expect the heart of this republic to be free from corruption and fraud when the little streams and rivulets that nourish that heart, are neglected and become impure? The fountain head and spring of this nation—the people of the several States, in their primary organizations, in their local policy, their laws, customs, and manner—are the sources from which the national government must derive, po-litically, whatever of virtue, or wisdom, or strength it may possess.

When we shall live up to our privileges as members of our happy form of State government, and discharge our whole duty in the small circle in which we move; when we shall adapt our laws and institutions, which affect us every in all the relations of life, and in all our intercourse with each other, so as to make each man feel that upon *him* rests a portion of the responsibilities of life; when we shall come up to that full standard of State pride, State ambition, and State rights, that our forefathers designed we should occupy, it will make but little difference what three hundred men at Washington do, or whether this or that act of Congress shall pass. *The top may tremble and agitate, but the base will be immovable—the foundation will be secure.*

☞'Billy, my boy,' said a short-sighted and rather intemperate father to his son, a bright-eyed little fellow of about five summers, 'did you take my glasses?' 'No sir; but mother says as how you took them afore you come home.'

☞Love the moon for she shines in the night, to give us light in the dark, whereas the sun only shines in the daytime, when there is plenty of light, and his assistance is not wanted. Such is the difference between real and false charity.

☞'Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periphrasis? 'Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profundity.'—'Thank you, sir.'

☞Tom Thumb is not married as has been reported.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

## KANSAS AFFAIRS.

### The Collision between Strinfellow and Governor Reeder.

A New Version of the Affair.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28, '55.

The country is again thrown into a state of intense excitement, by the attempted perpetration of an outrage upon the person of Gov. Reeder, at his quarters at Shawnee Mission, about 9 miles from this place. The facts, as I am able to give them, are undoubtedly reliable. It appears that the Governor was sitting alone in his office, his Secretary, Mr. Lowrey being sick and confined to his room at the time, when the well-known, Stringfellow entered.

He was courteously received, and after a general preliminary conversation, in which he dilated upon the influence and control he would have over the present legislature, and the great excitement existing in Missouri against Gov. Reeder, he made two propositions to the Governor—one being that the Governor should sanction a bill that should be passed to punish the tampering with slaves in the territory, or the uttering of abolition sentiments, and the other that he recommend in his message that the legislature adjourn to Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri. The Governor replied that, although in favor of a free State, he was willing and thought proper that temporary protection be given to slave property in the territory, and the question be properly decided; but that he could not promise to sanction a bill he had never seen, and much less could he agree to a bill making the penalty for minor offencees, death, as he had heard proposed, and that he would not officially recommend the legislature to adjourn to Shawnee Mission.

At this the General became much excited, and endeavored to get up a quarrel upon the words "border ruffians," reported to have been used by Gov. Reeder. He was told that the use of such language had been disavowed, and as early as possible.—He then desired to know if Gov. Reeder had represented Kansas as being conquered and subjugated by the citizens of Missouri; to which the Governor replied that he had. Stridgfellow then inquired further, if the Governor had intended to charge him with any unlawful or dishonorable act; to which the Governor replied, that he believed and had said, that Gen. Stringfellow was mainly instrumental in creating the excitement in Missouri which had produced the present state of things; and in answer to another question by Stringfellow, said that he considered such a course of conduct as unlawful and highly dishonorable.

By this time the excitement of Stringfellow became very great, so much as to attract several persons standing in front of the door; and he, on the spot, gave the Governor a verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the Governor saying that he was no subscriber to the duelling code. At this time the Governor was carelessly sitting with his chair balanced upon the two hind legs. Stringfellow advanced, and by putting his hand upon his shoulder, pushed him over, at the same time falling upon him, and deeply scratching him in the cheek with his nails. The Governor kicked him off and rose to feet, both gentlemen drawing their pistols, when Stringfellow was seized by Attorney-General Isaacs and Mr. Halderman, and the Governor dropped the muzzle of his weapon, saying that he scorned to attack a man who was prevented from defending himself. By the interference of the two gentleman, the matter was calmed down, and Stringfellow left.

To yourselves and your readers I leave all comment on this most unparalleled outrage, merely stating, further, that Stringfellow, who thus begins by attempting to intimidate the Governor of Kansas Territory, and, failing in that, personally assaults him, is a resident of Weston, Missouri, and makes no pretence of living in the Territory. It is generally believed that the Missourians have discovered that they will be unable to manage two-thirds of the Legislature, and thus avoid the Governor's veto; and, therefore, the conduct of their acknowledged leader. During the late affair the Governor had twice a good opportunity to shoot Strinhfellow, and the friends of order, and his friends, are very thankful that he refrained, for had any injury, even the slightest, occurred to Stringfellow, in two hours a crowd would have been raised on the border, against which, resistance wo'd have been useless, and no one can imagine what could have been the ultimate consequence.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Evening *Post* corroborates the above. He writes:

The Governor was preparing on the 26th to leave for Pawnee, when Stringfellow rode up, alighted and entered the office, sat down and commenced a general conversation. It became shortly apparent, however, that his purpose was no other than to seek a quarel, it being necessary in some way to disable or remove the Governor, all attempts to cajole him or to frighten him and prevent his return, having failed. Mr. Stringfellow, as a basis of compromise, proposed to the Governor, that he should agree to to sanction any and all laws that should be passed punishing the abduction or attempted abduction of negroes, and the propagation of abolitionism.

This Governor Reeder refused, at the same time saying that his refusal was not in consequence of any objection to the principle of such an enactment; on the contrary, that the owners of slaves had an undoubted right to be protected, and should always have his assistance as Governor, but that he could not promise to sign any bill of whose form and provisions he knew nothing. Stringfellow then demanded that he officially recommend the legislature to adjourn from Pawnee, when they should convene. Gov. Reeder declined to make any such promise, especially to a man who did not pretend to live in the Territory. Failing thus, Stringfellow resorted to low, violent, personal abuse, the Governor meantime—whom every day's experience proves to be a man of great nerve, and deliberately brave—remaining cool and calm. Among other causes of complaint, Stringfellow charged Gov. Reeder with having accused him of dishonorable conduct.—This the Governor denied, but said he would now charge him with being, in his opinion, at the head of all this excitement, which was both unlawful and dishonorable.

Upon this, Stringfellow challenged the Governor to go out and fight which was respectfully declined as it was not "exactly in his way;" whereupon Stringfellow arose, and pushed the Governor over in his chair, and a scuffle ensued, in which the Governor was slightly scratched, He succeeded, however, in casting his adversary off. By this time the affair began to be serious, both gentleman having rose and drawn their pistols, when, opportunely, Mr. Isaacs and another gentleman seized Stringfellow just as the Governor was about pulling trigger on him, when the Governor laid down his weapon, as his antagonist was not in a condition to defend himself. Several persons then interfered, and took Stringfellow away. This morning he again went over to the Mission. but the Governor and his party had left for Shawnee.

There is a deliberate design apparent all through this disgraceful affair—first, to induce, if possible, the Governor to aid them in doing certain things which they fear they may not be able to do over his head, and [not accomplishing that, to raise a fight, which would end in putting him out of the way, for, had a fight ensued, and Stringfellow been hurt, the next day would have seen a mob pouring toward the Mission, bent on the annihilation of the Governor, and he has a few trustworthy friends around him, this would not have been accomplished without a desperate struggle and serious loss of life. In view of this, the Governor's coolness, prudence and foresight are as praiseworthy as his courage.

### He Left a Very Large Property.

This is the closing sentence of a recent obituary, and it suggests some reflections:

What a pity he was obliged to leave it! He had taken great delight in accumulating it. As he added field to field, farm to farm, he had looked with pride upon his extended domain, conscious that he was the largest landholder in his town. His cattle, if not wandering upon a thousand hills, ranged over more than that number of acres of rich pasturage.—Stocks, notes, bonds, mortgages, crowded his safe. And it was all the fruit of his industry, energy and good judgement. The rust of the usurer the canker of extortion had not scarred any of his gold. It was well and fairly earned, and he loved it all the more because it was so. It grieved him to leave this large property, to depart from the world as poor as he came into it, and to enter the other world utterly destitute of the wealth he so much loved in this. But he had to leave it, every cent of it.

He might have taken it with him.—Rather let us say, he might have sent it forward in advance of him. As the capitalist, who contemplates moving to a foreign country, converts his property into drafts, and remits from time to time to the land of his future residence so he might have made remittances to that undiscovered country, so on his arrival there, he would find abundant treasures laid up in heaven for him. Every dollar which he had given--consecrating it with sincere prayer—to assist in carrying the glad tidings of salvation to the ends of the earth—every contribution in aid of the many Christian enterprises for the glory of God and the good of man—every cup of cold water given to a deciple in the name of a deciple—every tear of pious sympathy for the suffering—every gift of kindly charity to the needy—would have added to the store of his "durable riches." He might have been rich toward God, and a joint heir with Jesus Christ to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. If it was sad for him to leave that large property, how much sadder that he sent none of it before him!

It is much more pleasant to go to, than to leave a large property. The man who, poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, closes his eyes upon this life, goes to take possession of a large property. He owned not a foot of land on earth; but for him, "sweet fields, beyond the flood, stand dressed in living green." His food here was coarse, perhaps scanty; but there, he will eat freely from the tree of life which yields twelve manner of fruits. His garments here were plain and poor; but there he shall be clothed in white robes. washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. His associates here, with those who are despised and rejected of men; but there his companions will be an innumerable company of angels and the general assembly and Church of the first-born. Who would rather not go to a large property than to leave it?—*Vermont Chronicle.*

☞There is not a theatre in the whole State of Texas.

## Select Miscellany.

### Mr. Webster and New Slave States.

The following extract from a speech, made by Mr. Webster, in Niblo's Garden, New York, in 1838, has a pertinent significance at the present time. How well he could put the English language together:

I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slave-holding States to the Union. When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slave holding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have slavery already among us. The Constitution found it among us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn guarantees. To the full extent of these guarantees we are bound in honor, justice and the Constitution. All the stipulations contained in the Constitution, in favor of the slave-holding States which are already in the Union, ought to be fulfilled, so far as depends on me, shall be fulfilled, in the fulness of their spirit, and to the exactness of their letter. Slavery, as it exists in the States, is beyond the reach of Congress. It is a concern of the States themselves; they have never submitted it to Congress, and Congress has no rightful power over it. I shall concur, therefore, in no act, no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose, which shall interfere or threaten to interfere, with the exclusive authority of the several States over the subject of slavery, as it exists within their respective limits. All this appears to me to be matter of plain and imperative duty.

But when we come to speak of admitting new States, the subject assumes an entirely different aspect.—Our rights and our duties are then both different.

The free States, and all the States, are then at liberty to accept or to reject. When it is proposed to bring new members into this political partnership, the old members have a right to say on what terms such new partners are to come in, and what they are to bring along with them. In my opinion, the people of the United States will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive and slave-holding country, large enough for half a dozen states, into the Union. In my opinion, they ought not to consent to it. Indeed, I am altogether at a loss to conceive what possible benefit any part of this country can expect to derive from such annexation. All benefit to any part is at least doubtful and uncertain; the objects obvious, plain, and strong. On the general question of slavery, a great portion of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention, as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper toned cord. It has arrested the religious feeling of the country; it has taken strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, and little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised. It will assuredly cause itself to be respected. It may be reasoned with, it may be made willing, I believe it is entirely willing, to fulfil all existing engagements, and all existing duties, to uphold and defend the Constitution, as it is established, with whatever regrets about some provisions which it does actually contain. But to coerce it into silence to endeavor to restrain its free expression, to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heated as such endeavors would inevitably render it—should all this be attempted, I know nothing, even in the constitution, or in the Union itself, which would not be endangered by the explosion which might follow."

### A Rich Joke.

A gentleman played off a rich joke on his better half the other day. Being somewhat of an epicure, he took it into his head that he should like to have a first rate dinner. So he addressed her a note politely informing her that a gentleman of her acquaintance, an old and true friend, would dine with her that day. As soon as she received it, all hands went to work to get everything in order. Precisely at 12 o'clock she was prepared to receive her guest. The house was as clean as a new pin, a sumptuous dinner was on the table, and she was arrayed in her best attire. A gentle knock was heard, and she started with palpitating heart to the door. She thought it must be an old friend—perhaps a brother—from the place whence they once moved. On opening the door she found her husband with a smiling countenance.

"Why, my dear," says she, in an anxious tone, 'where is the gentleman of whom you spoke in your note?'

'Why,' replied her husband complacently, "here he is.'

'You said a gentleman of my acquaintance, an old and true friend—would dine with us to-day.'

'Well,' said he, 'am I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, an old and true friend?'

'Oh!' she cried distressingly, 'is there nobody but you?'

'No.'

'Well, I declare this is too bad,' said his wife in angry tone.

The husband laughed immoderately—his better half said she felt like giving him a tongue lashing—but finally they sat down cosily together, and for once had a good dinner without having company.

### Roman Republicanism.

OATH OF THE IRISH RIBBON-MEN.

"I, Patrick M'Kenna, swear by Saints Peter and Paul, and by the blessed Virgin Mary, to be always faithful to the society of ribbon-men; to keep and conceal all its secrets, and its words of order; to be always ready to execute the commands of my superior officers, and as far as it shall lay in my power, to exterpate all heretics, and ALL THE PROTESTANTS, and to walk in their blood to the knee! May the Virgin Mary and all the saints help me! To-day the 2d day of July, 1852.

Patrick M'Kenna, *from Tydavenet.*

OATH OF THE BISHOPS.

"I, G. N., elect of the church of N., from henceforth will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to our Lord the Lord N., Pope N., and to his successors canonically coming in. I will neither advise, consent nor do anything that they may lose life or member, or that their persons may be siezed, or hands anywise laid upon them, under any pretence whatever. The council which they shall entrust me withal, by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any to their prejudice. I will help them to defend and keep the Roman papacy and the royalties of St. Peter saving my order, against all men. The legate of the apostolic see, going and coming, I will honourably treat, and help in his necessities.—HERETICS, SCHISMATICS, AND REBELS TO OUR SAID LORD, OR HIS AFORESAID SUCCESSORS, I WILL, TO THE UTMOST OF MY POWER, PERSECUTE AND OPPOSE.—I will come to a council when I am called, unless I be hindered by a canonical impediment. I will by myself in person visit the threshhold of the apostles every three years, and give an account to our lord, and his aforesaid successors, of all my pastorial office, and of all things anywise belonging to the state of my church, to the discipline of my clergy, and people, and lastly to the salvation of souls committed to my trust; and will in like manner humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. The possessions belonging to my table I will neither sell nor give away, mortgage nor grant anew in fee, nor anywise alienate, no, not even with the consent of the chapter of my church, without consulting the Roman Pontiff. And if I shall make any alienation, I will thereby incur the penalties contained in a certain constitution put forth about this matter.

"So help me God, and these holy Gospels of God."

[See Pontiff, Rom. Antwerp, Anno 1826, pp. 59, 86. See also modification of this formula adopted in 1846, and compare modification with the original.']

OATH OF THE PRIESTS.

"I, A. B., do acknowledge the ecclesiastical power of his holiness, and the mother Church of Rome, as the chief head and matron above all pretended churches throughout the whole earth; and that my zeal shall be for St. Peter and his successors, as the founder of the true and ancient Catholic faith, against all heretical kings, princes, states or powers, repugnant to the same; and although I, A. B., further do declare not to act or control any matter or thing prejudical unto her, in her secret orders, tenets or commands, without leave of its supreme power or its authority, under her appointed; and being so permitted then to act, and further her interests, more than my own earthly good and earthly pleasures, as she and her head, his holiness and his successors have, or ought to have, the supremacy over all kings, princes, estates or powers whatsoever, either to deprive them of their crowns, scepters, powers, privileges, realms, countries or governments, or to set up others in lieu thereof, they dissenting from the mother church and her commands."

[The above is the oath taken at Maynooth, where many priests are educated for the United States.]

[See also the Gregorian Decretals, lib. 2d tit. 24, cap. 4, for evidence as to the manner in which the pope doth more and more enlarge his power and enforce subjection. See also the works of Dr. Isaac Borrow, vol. 7, p. 137.]

### Mr. Calhoun on the Extinction of Slavery.

Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, in a recent letter to the Boston Trumpet, says:

"But a year or two before his death, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, spent several weeks in New Orleads; I saw him often, and had lengthy conversations with him on the subject of slavery.—On one occasion he spoke nearly in the following words:—'Slavery cannot live long in the United States. It will have run its race by the end of the next one hundred and fifty or two hundred years. Slave labor is too expensive to last long. In a populous communnity it must ever be disastrous, not only in its bearings on their pecuniary interests, but also in many other respects. Because in such a state of society free labor is far the cheapest, and will consequently be preferred. According to an eternal law of Heaven, in the long run the most expensive and unpropitious forms of labor must be everywhere superseded by the least costly and most efficient.'"

☞A New Haven paper remarks that, in that city, the medical college is on the road to the Cemetery, the divinity college on the road to the Poor House, and the law school on the road to the jail.

☞The man who is always fortunate, cannot easily have very much reverence for virtue. No, nor sympathy for struggling poverty.

### McClure Library Fund.

Judge Hovey gives the following explanations in reference to the McClure Fund:

The amount that will come into my hands for distribution, will probably not exceed 70,000 dollars, the principal part of which, will be given to clubs, societies and institutes, in conformity with the provisions of the will.

The judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this County, having been engaged as counsel for Alex. McClure, the former Executor, the business and settlement of the estate has been transferred to the Posey Circuit Court, and for my own safety I shall require in all cases the sanction of that Court in advance, before I shall aid any institute or club.

Societies that may request aid from the estate must establish to the satisfaction of the Court:

1st. That the Society has been organized as a corporation,—see 1, Revised Statutes, page 513, Acts, 1855, page 256.

2nd. That the Society has at least one hundred volumes of books, and that it has established a reading and lecture room.

3d. A catalogue of books, the names and avocations of the members, with the constitution of the society should also be exhibited to the court.

My position as administrator, and the numerous applications presented, make it improper and impossible, that I should aid you further in presenting your claims. It will therefore become necessary, that you should send an agent to make the necessary proofs before our court, or that you should employ some attorney to attend to the business pertaining to your application. Should you adopt the latter course your business may be safely entrusted to either of the following gentlemen who are practising attorneys, residing in this place--Hon. John Pitcher, Hon. George S. Green, Thos. B. Holt, Esq., or Joseph P. Edson, Esq.

As the funds will not be sufficient to meet the demands of all the applications which have and will be made, those societies which appear to be the most permanent and useful will be preferred.

Respectfully yours,
ALVIN P. HOVEY.

### What Taxes Mean.

Mr. Bright, in one of his late speeches in parliament on the war, thus forcibly set forth the effect of heavy taxation on the life and happiness of the people

"I ask honorable gentlemen to consider what it is that taxes mean. What is it but the clothing and furniture of many a poor family in Lancashire or Yorkshire: medical attendance to many a sick wife: the school pence of three or four little children; hopeless toil to the father of the family, penury through life, a cheerless old age; and, if I may quote the language of the poet of humble life, last of all "the little bell tolled hastily for the paupers funeral." (Hear, hear.) That is what taxes mean. The honorable member from Dorsetseire spoke in a manner that I thought rather flippant and hardly respectful, of some of us on this bench some nights ago. Let me tell him that the laborers Dorsetshire and the weavers and spinners of Lancashire are toiling, and must toil, harder, longer, and with smaller remuneration, for every hundred pounds that you exact in taxes from the people beyond what is just and necessary for the just and judicious requirements of the exchequer of the country. I hope then, that I shall be permitted to treat the question on this ground. And recollect that *that which strikes down the children in the cottage attacks also the children in the palace.* [Hear, hear.]

If you darken the homes of the poor, the hopes of the population in the humble dwellings of the country, you also darken the hopes and prospects of the offspring of our Queen, in whom are bound up so much of the interest and so many of the hopes of the people of this country."

Death of a Convict in the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.—A man seventy-three years of age died on Friday night last, of an affection of the heart, having performed, on the day previous to his death, his allotted task in apparent good health. He leaves a property valued at $100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years, for the crime of *forgery* to the amount of $25. The old chap was miserly in the extreme, denying to himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare of bread and water and beef's-head broth.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞'Boy, what is your father doing?' 'Well, I s'pose he's failin'. I hearn him tell mother, yesterday, to go round to the shops and get trusted all she could—for he'd everything ready to fail: up to nuthin' 'ceptin' that.'

☞Men of great genius, but little heart—are they not like the aurora borealis, whose magnificence awes the arctic voyager to silence? But for what are they good? With all their splendor they cause no flower to bloom; in all their light there is no life.

Light Dawning.—At the anti slavery convention in Indianapolis on the 27th, ult., G. W. Julian introduced a series of resolutions abusive of Know Nothingism and refusing to coalesce with them in anti-slavery movements, which was laid on the table, no one voting for the resolutions but Mr. Julian, and the convention signified its desire to unite with all true anti-slavery men on the 13th.