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Thackeray on Washington.

In the last number of the "Virginian" is a spirited passage on the great struggle that added the "stars and stripes" to the list of national flags:

"Ah! his essay, now we are worsted, to look over the map of the great empire wrested from us, and show how we ought not to have lost it. Long Island ought to have exterminated Washington's army; he ought never to have come out of Valley Forge except as a prisoner. The South was ours after the Battle of Camden, but for the inconceivable meddling of the Commander-in-Chief at New York, who paralyzed the exertions of the only capable British General who appeared during the war, and sent him into the miserable 'cul-de-sac' at Newtown, whence he could only issue defeated and a prisoner. O for a week more! a day more, an hour more of darkness or light! In reading over our American campaigns from their unhappy commencement to their inglorious end, now that we are able to see the enemy's movements and conditions as well as our own, I fancy we can see how an advance, a march, might have put enemies into our power who had no means to withstand it, and changed the entire issue of the struggle.

But it was ordained by heaven, and for the good, as we can have no doubt, of both empires, that the Great Western Republic should separate from us; and the gallant soldiers who fought on her side, their indomitable and heroic chief above all, had the glory of facing and overcoming, not only veteran soldiers amply provided and insured to war, but wretchedness, cold, hunger, dissensions, treason within their own camp, where all must have gone back, but for the pure and unquenchable flame of patriotism that was forever burning in the bosom of the heroic leader. What a constancy, what a magnanimity, what a surprising persistence against fortune! Washington before the enemy was no better nor braver than hundreds that fought with him or against him (who has not heard the repeated sneers against Fabius in which his factious captains were accustomed to indulge) but Washington, the chief of a nation in arms, doing battle with distracted parties; calm in the midst of conspiracy; serene against the open foe before him and the darker enemies at his back; Washington inspiring order and spirit into troops hungry and in rags; stung by ingratitude, but betraying no anger, and ever ready to forgive; in defeat invincible, magnanimous in conquest, and never so sublime as on that day when he laid down his victorious sword and sought his noble retirement—here indeed is a character to admire and revere: "a life without a stain, a fame without a flaw."

EXPULSION FROM KENTUCKY.—Twelve families, embracing in all thirty-nine persons, have arrived at Cincinnati, having been forced to move from a small town called Berea, in Madison county, Ky., on account of obnoxious abolition views. They are a part of the flock of Rev. John G. Fee, a noted abolitionist, who had established at Berea anti-slavery schools, churches, &c.

Spare moments are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptation finds the easiest access to the soul.

A New Stump-Puller.

We have seen stump-pullers on exhibition at agricultural fairs, and stump-pullers in operation on dry and on green swamps, large and small. We have seen one break, and another get out of order, and another not tried; but we have not yet had the pleasure of witnessing the operation of any that satisfied us that it was "the thing." But there is an account of a new one which seems to be full of promise. Necessity, which is the mother of so many good inventions, appears to have been the parent of this.

Caleb Bates, an old and honored name in New England, was part owner of a heavily timbered swamp of fifteen acres in Kingston, Massachusetts, which he undertook to drain and clear up for cultivation. Perseverance accomplished the drainage, and repeated fires destroyed the bushes, root and branch, but after this, he says, he found a stump in the shape of the ancient and modern stumps. To get rid of these, he examined all the stump extractors that he could find, but none of these satisfied him. "They all," he says, in a letter to that excellent paper, the Maine Farmer, "appear to be bulky and costly, requiring oxen and anchors, frames to be set where there is no place to set them, levers, chains and so many other things, that they did not appear practical. While in this state of excited desire, an idea came into my mind, which I have now got into iron, too late for your State Fair, or I would have brought it to Augusta."

And below is his full account of this idea in iron.

My machine is without revolving shaft-gear, pulley, bolts or chains, except for fastening to rocks or stumps that cannot be taken with the simple hook, void of friction, requiring no oil, suffers nothing by exposure, draws vertically, no waste of power by side pressure, no levers to lift, after being once put into their places, can be changed in a few seconds from a quick and light draft, without letting go its hold to a slow and powerful one; immaterial what the condition and shape of the land and surroundings of the stump or rock to be withdrawn; wants no anchors; weighs a little over 200 pounds, independent of the derrick, which is simply three joints or poles fastened at the top. Its parts can be instantly detached, and as quickly put together; no part so heavy that a man cannot handle it with ease; can be used with two or more men as required. I have just tested it. I took all that belonged to it in a horse-wagon to the swamp that was, and put it up myself, then called two men and hooked on to a stump about 13 inches through the butt, which came out without hardly feeling it. I then fastened on to the largest stump I know of, and in five minutes it was four feet up on one side, taking with it not less than a ton of earth, now it is up I feel like the man that drew the elephant in a raffle—don't know what to do with it. It measures 22 by 23 feet across its roots, and the roots are 20 inches deep at the connection with the trunk, four yoke of oxen could not drag it away now it is clear of the earth, and yet two men took it up with ease.

The machine can be of almost unlimited power; but as power is at the expense of speed, and I desire only to obtain practical results, I have constructed the present machine of three grades; first, the men multiply their strength 25 times, and raise the stump 3 1/2 inches with an up and down stroke; next they multiply 75 times and gain 2 1/2 inches; lastly one man is equal to 150 men with a lift of 1 1/2 inches. The changes of power can be made without delay while the machine is in motion. The machine costs but little, and is within the reach of all.

After publishing this rather incredible account of the new stump-puller, Doctor Holmes, the practical editor of the Farmer, makes the subjoined comment:

Friend Bates forwarded with the above communication a diagram illustrating the description of his invention, which we have examined. There is no doubt that his calculation of the power of his machine is correctly stated, and its cheapness and simplicity cannot fail to enable it to come into general use as a lifter up of stumps, rocks and other heavy bodies.

A witness in a Hoosier Court being asked how he knew that two certain persons were man and wife replied: "Why, dog on it, I've hearn'em scolding each other more'n fifty times."

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock in the Metropolitan Theater. Delegates and reporters only admitted. The Convention was called to order by Hon. James W. Chapman, of the Central Committee, and J. J. Biigham and J. D. G. Nelson selected temporary Secretaries. Upon the vote for temporary Chairman, Hon. Robt. Lowry (Douglas) received 159 1/2 votes, and Samuel E. Perkins (Administration) 174 1/2 votes. Lowry was declared elected.

On motion of John L. Robinson, seconded by Governor Willard, Mr. Lowry was declared permanent President by a unanimous vote.

Governor Willard withdrew the name of Cyrus L. Dunham as a candidate for Governor, and suggested him as an elector for the State at large. [Cries of "Dunham Dunham!"]

Mr. Dunham came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I desire to be heard for a moment. I assure you that in the beginning I had no desire to be a candidate before the democracy of Indiana for Governor. I only consented on solicitation, and after I had stood battle for one whole year in the cause of peace among the contending factions. I battled, looking only to the success of Democratic principles, because I believe that the success of those principles is the success of the American Government itself. After giving that consent granted by me to gentlemen who had flattered me that I could bring harmony and peace to the democracy, if I would consent to the use of my name in the way they wished. I entered the lists without knowing that Mr. Hendricks desired the nomination; and I have gone on only because I did not feel at liberty to withdraw my name.

Gentlemen, whether you believe me or not, I assure you I look upon the success of the principles of Democracy of importance not only to the generation now in the Union, not only to the human race, but I look upon it as important to humanity at large wherever human hearts beat. I tell you that in my honest opinion to-day sees lowering upon us the darkest clouds that ever overshadowed this republic of ours. I care not if you be Douglas men or Administration men, if you allow personal likings or antipathies to sway you in your choice, you are overlooking the most important point at issue in this conflict. I support the Democratic flag, by whomsoever borne. I withdraw my name for the sake of peace and harmony in the Convention, though I do not flatter myself I had strength enough within it to disturb its harmony. I know that in those strong-holds, those Democratic counties where I have already battled, the men have stood by me, and the affections of their hearts is dearer to me than any triumph this Convention could bring me. The man that is not willing to come forward, and upon this common altar of the Democratic party, and I feel that the common altar of the Democratic party is that of my country, and that he should come forward and there offer up his personal ambitions; and he that will not, is no Democrat, in my opinion. My withdrawal is a free, hearty gift as ever was offered; and as I believe Mr. Hendricks to be a man worthy of your confidence, I have but one thing to wish—that when the time shall come, I may propose Mr. Hendricks myself.

Mr. Dunham, at the conclusion of his speech, nominated the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks as a candidate for Governor.

Mr. John C. Walker reported as follows, from the committee to select the names of the State Central Committee which was adopted:

Mr. Chairman: The committee appointed to select the State Central Committee, beg leave, most respectfully, to report the following gentlemen as such committee:

Chairman—A. B. Palmer, of Indianapolis.

- 1st District—J. S. Gavitt, Vanderburg.
- 2d " M. C. Kerr, Floyd.
- 3d " Thos. K. Cobb, Lawrence.
- 4th " J. J. Schroyer, Dearborn.
- 5th " C. E. Shipley, Delaware.
- 6th " J. J. Biigham, Marion.
- 7th " B. W. Hams, Vigo.
- 8th " B. F. Schermerhorn,
- 9th " Norman Eddy, St. Joseph.
- 10th " A. W. Myers, Whitley.
- 11th " J. Shirely, Grant.

Mr. J. C. Walker offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we pledge the support of the Democracy of Indiana to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whomsoever he may be, the delegates to that body from this State are instructed to cast their votes as a unit for Stephen A. Douglas, and to use all honorable means in their power to secure his nomination.

After a heated debate, the opposing party being in favor of instructing for Jos. Lane instead of Douglas, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Whole number of votes 393
Ayes 265
Noes 128

The resolution was adopted, and the announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Garvin from the committee appointed to select delegates and electors reported: REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO SELECT DELEGATES FOR THE STATE AT LARGE AND STATE ELECTORS.

Electors—Hon. C. L. Dunham and Hon. John C. Walker.

Contingents—Hon. A. A. Hammond and Hon. Paris C. Dunning.

Delegates for the State at large—Hon. E. M. Huntington, Hon. Robt. Lowry, Hon. Saml. H. Buskirk and Hon. Jos. B. Foley. Contingents—James B. Fowler, John McManama, Jeremiah Smith and Jos. P. Edson.

Dr. Eddy moved to concur in the report, which was adopted.

The delegates from the different Congressional districts, then reported delegates from their districts to the Charleston Convention and Presidential Electors. The following are from the 1st district.

Delegates—Colonel Smith Miller, John S. Gavitt.

Contingents—Richard A. Clements, for Miller; James D. Williams, for Gavitt.

Electors—James M. Shanklin.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, Thomas H. Hendricks was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Mr. Hendricks was called for and took the stand amid the deafening cheers of the assemblage, and was introduced by the President.

Mr. Hendricks addressed the Convention. The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Lieutenant-Governor:

David Turpie, of White county; James R. Slack, of Huntington; Wm. E. McLean, of Vigo; Edmund Johnson, of Henry.

On the 1st ballot no one received a majority of all the votes.

A second ballot was then had for Lieutenant Governor, with the following result:

Whole number of votes 388
Necessary for a choice 195
Turpie 208
Slack 61
McLean 56
Johnson 63

Mr. Turpie having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Vandegrift, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Mr. Turpie was loudly called for, and was introduced to the Convention by the President, whereupon he addressed the Convention in an able and eloquent manner, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The nomination for Secretary of State was declared to be in order.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination:

J. I. Alexander, of Owen; John C. Burton, of Franklin; Dr. A. Weaver, of Wayne; W. B. Beach, of Boone; B. B. Edmonston, of Debois; C. S. Dobbins, of Martin; B. Newland, of Lawrence; B. Mattux, of Madison; W. H. Schlater, of Wayne; A. T. Whittlesey, of Vanderburgh.

There being no choice on the first ballot, a second ballot was ordered.

Whole number of votes 397
Necessary for a choice 199
Alexander 101
Edmonston 55
Dobbins 3
Schlater 238

Mr. Schlater was declared the nominee of the Convention. The nomination was made unanimous.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Auditor of State; Joseph Ristine, of Fountain; W. C. Tarkington, of Monroe; T. G. Palmer, of Marion, and Archibald Kennedy, of Rush.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes 390
Necessary for a choice 199
Ristine 244
Tarkington 46

Mr. Ristine was declared duly nominated, which, on motion, was made unanimous.

The following named gentlemen were put in nomination for Treasurer of State:

Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of Vigo, and Matthew L. Brett, of Davless.

Whole number of votes 396
Necessary for a choice 199
Cunningham 199
Brett 197

Mr. Cunningham was declared duly nominated, which on motion was made unanimous.

The following named gentlemen were put in nomination for Attorney General:

Oscar B. Hord, of Decatur; Thomas D. Walpole, of Hancock, and L. P. Milligan, of Huntington.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes 391
Necessary for a choice 196
Hord 248
Walpole 100
Milligan 43

Mr. Hord was declared the nominee of the Convention.

The next in order was for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination. William M. Daily, of Jefferson; M. B. Hopkins, of Clinton, and Samuel Rugg, of Allen.

There being no choice, the first ballot a second was ordered, with the following result:

Whole number of votes 397
Necessary for a choice 199
Daily 100
Hopkins 38
Rugg 199

Samuel Rugg was declared the nominee.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court:

Cornelius O'Brien, of Dearborn; Saml' W. Spratt DeKalb; S. R. Hamile, of Sullivan; Samuel M. Chord, of St. Joseph; James H. Stewart, of Carroll; Nathan Tomkins, of Bartholomew, and James Mays, Knox.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes 396
Necessary for a choice 199
O'Brien 201
Chord 31
Stewart 164

Mr. O'Brien was declared the nominee of the convention, which was made unanimous.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Reporter of the Supreme Court:

Michael C. Kerr, of Floyd; Gordon Tanner, of Jackson, and J. L. Morriswether, of Jefferson.

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes 365
Necessary for a choice 198
Kerr 341
Tanner 81

Mr. Kerr was declared the nominee of the Convention for Reporter of the Supreme Court, and was made unanimous.

Dr. Eddy, Chairman of the committee on resolutions, stated that the committee were ready to report, and asked that Mr. Devlin, of Wayne, accompany him to the stand. Dr. Eddy then read the resolutions.

Dr. Eddy stated that the resolutions were the result of conference. There was nothing in them that any man on this floor could object to. Gentlemen should remember there was a minority here who had rights, and he hoped they would be adopted unanimously.

The resolutions were unanimously carried, amid loud cheers.

On motion of Mr. Buskirk, the thanks of the Convention was unanimously given to the President of the Convention, and the officers thereof, and then, on motion, the Convention adjourned sine die, giving three cheers for the ticket.—Indiana State Sentinel.

Does it pay?—It is often said that farming pays less than any other business that a man can engage in requiring a like capital. This, no doubt, is caused by bad management, in most cases. Below this city, last spring, a man leased 27 acres of land, which he planted with corn. He used what corn he needed during the fall, and last week sold his spare crop for \$1,000 cash. This is doing well, in "hard times," and shows what a man can effect with industry.—Evansville (Indiana) Enquirer.