

Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

J. A. & E. ESTILL, Publishers. MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

For President.

The Nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Republican Platform. We hope the Northern Republicans will remain firm, and if the Union must go, let her slide.

Primary Elections.

KILLBUCK TOWNSHIP.—At Oxford, Saturday, March 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M. RIPLEY.—At the usual place of holding elections, on Saturday, March 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M. FRAIRIE.—Holmesville, Saturday, March 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M. HARDY.—At the Court-house, on Saturday, the 24th of March, at 1 o'clock P. M. PAINT.—At Winesburg, on Saturday, March 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Strike Continues.

The shoemakers of Massachusetts still refuse to be slaves and to work at starvation prices for the abolition capitalists. The mad folly of the capitalists has driven off Southern trade, and their efforts to make the white laboring men of New England go thinly clad, with empty stomachs, to compensate them for what they have lost by their niggerworking, sham philanthropy will not be submitted to by those who earn their bread by honest industry.

On Friday last, the strikers of Lynn made a great turnout in procession, numbering over 6,000. The spectators were double that number. Several hundred banners were borne by the strikers, both male and female, and the city was decorated in many places with flags and streamers. The procession comprised, beside all the strikers of Lynn, large military and fire companies with bands of music and delegations from nearly all the neighboring towns. The weather is said to have been delightful, and the proceedings harmonious and highly gratifying to the participants.

The Nigger Question.

Don't our neighbors of the Farmer know that the Supreme Court of Ohio, with a majority, if not a full bench of Democratic Judges, decided many years ago that colored people, in whom white blood predominated, were entitled to the elective franchise? It was right for a Democratic Court to make such a decision, there is surely no ground for complaint, if a Republican Court should make a similar one. It is only following Democratic precedents.—Republican.

The above will do with a few slight corrections.

1st. The decision was not made by "a full bench of Democratic Judges," nor "with a majority" of such.

2d. The decision referred to was made under the old Constitution which made "white male citizens of Ohio" legal voters instead of "white male citizens of the United States," as the new Constitution reads. The highest Tribunal in the Union has decided that mulattoes are not "white male citizens of the United States," and of course they cannot be entitled to vote under our present Constitution. A person may be a citizen of Ohio or of any other State, and still not be a citizen of the United States. The laws of Minnesota make a man born in a foreign country a citizen after six months residence in the United States, provided that residence is in Minnesota, but such persons cannot become citizens of the United States until they have completed five years residence in the Union.

3d. The Courts of Ohio have no more right to set at defiance the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States than a Justice of the Peace has to defy the superior courts of Ohio.

The Black Republicans who fall back upon the old decision that mulattoes could vote under the then existing Constitution should bear in mind the difference between the old and new Constitutions of this State; and also that since the adoption of the present Constitution which makes all "white male citizens of the United States," etc., voters, that the highest Judicial Tribunal in the land has plainly decided that those having a visible admixture of African blood are not citizens of the United States.

Proposed New State. The old project of forming a new State out of Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and the extreme Western point of Kentucky, has been revived, and the Tennessee Legislature has given its sanction. The proposed State would be bounded by the Tennessee river on the east, through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and by the Mississippi on the west; and would contain a population of about 700,000. Memphis would be about in the centre, and so stand a chance of being the capital.

New Mexico. Reports from New Mexico say the Navajo have taken a very hostile position toward the whites, having stolen nearly all the stock in the Rio Arajo district—over 100,000 head of sheep, and a large quantity of other stock have been run off during the winter. The entire nation is represented as being engaged in these hostile movements. At last accounts Col. Fauntleroy was preparing an expedition against the Indians with the intention of heading it in person.

The Mexican Treaty. The United States Senate has failed to confirm the McLean Treaty by a strict party vote. Every Democrat, 31, voting for it and every Republican, 20, voting against it. Two-thirds of the whole vote being necessary for a confirmation.

Presidential Vote of Ohio.

At the Presidential Election in 1824, the entire vote of Ohio was but 50,000. It was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Andrew Jackson (67,526), John Q. Adams (63,406), and Jackson's Majority (4,120).

In 1828 the vote of Ohio was more than double that of 1824. It was:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Andrew Jackson (67,526), John Q. Adams (63,406), and Jackson's Majority (4,120).

In 1832 Holmes county gave General JACKSON 1164, HENRY CLAY 230, and WILLIAM WHEAT 3. The vote of the State was:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Andrew Jackson (67,526), Henry Clay (75,539), William Wirt (509), and Harrison's Majority (8,501).

In 1840, the ever memorable contest, Holmes county gave MARTIN VAN BUREN 1,906, W. H. HARRISON, 1109 votes.—The vote of the State was:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes William H. Harrison (149,144), Martin Van Buren (121,750), and Harrison's Majority (27,394).

That War with Mexico.

The Editor of the Farmer may put it down as certain that we shall again be found in opposition to a war with that country, if on the same injurious that the last one was. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.—Republican.

Just so; and, while we are "smoking" that we man as well smoke the other fact, that politically we possess the spirit of those who opposed the Revolutionary war—being opposed to the Union of the States—for remember you have written: "We hope the Northern Republicans will remain firm, and if the Union must go, let her slide." The Republican will remain, too, that it is a legitimate child of those who opposed the war of 1812; and sustained a Federal Judge in fining Gen. Jackson \$1,000 for fighting the battle of New Orleans. All together makes a nice smoke.

Words of Wisdom from age and Experience.

At the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held recently, the Rev. Thomas Stillwell presented a letter from the venerable Joshua Wells, who is now ninety-eight years of age. The letter contained many expressions of good will and brotherly love toward the members of the Conference, and entreated the members to refrain from the discussion of the slavery question, as nothing but harm could result to the Church from such discussion. The Rev. Dr. Wells is the oldest clergyman living.

Humanity.

On Wednesday of last week, the African sailed from New York for Liverpool. Among her passengers were John Morrissey and a lot of the "fancy," who go to see the great fight. The N. Y. Times says: "About five minutes previous to sailing, Mr. Morrissey received the intelligence by telegraph that his mother was dead. He remarked that he had the consolation of knowing that the last day's ride would be properly attended to."

Many of the eastern papers consider the brutal contest between Heenan and Sayers of sufficient importance to send special correspondents to report it.

Let it be Recorded.

The Cincinnati Gazette, one of the leading Republican papers of the State, in speaking of Seward says: "Mr. Seward, while a Whig, was always a little more ultra than the mass of his party. He wrote letters of sympathy to Jerry Rescue. He made extreme Anti-Slavery professions. He countenanced resistance to the fugitive slave law. He aimed, for years, to attract the distinctive Abolition vote, by advancing more radical doctrines than the rival leaders of his party."

The Franking Privilege.

The Republican compliments Mr. Sherman on his proposed bill for Post Office reform. The bill proposes, among other things, to abolish the franking privilege. Mr. Helmick, Representative of MY district, voted against the abolition of the franking privilege. So the Republican and Mr. Helmick disagree. Who will come down?

The Adjourning Session.

The Republican speaks out in favor of the adjourning session of the legislature.—When that body did nothing the past winter but play the fool and squander the people's money, we think the people could get along next winter without a repetition of the scenes of the past winter. The people of this county, at the last October election, instructed against an adjourning session by 1655 majority.—We are for the voice of the people.

The Dogs.

Next to the nigger the dogs appear to be the most important subject of legislation on the part of the Ohio Legislature. The legislature costs the tax-payers about \$700 a day. Nine days and a half have been spent in discussing, resolving and re-resolving concerning the dogs without arriving at any conclusion. These nine and one-half days of legislation cost the State \$6,350. Say, you old farmers who pay the taxes, what do you think of such work?

New Hampshire Election.

The election in New Hampshire, on the 14th inst., resulted in favor of the Republicans, as every person supposed it would, but it is by no means so promising to them as their papers wish to believe.—Their majority was first 15,000, then 10,000, again 5,000, and now it is whittled down to 2,000. The majority is considerably reduced from that of one year ago. If Black Republicans can crow over what they are thankful for small favors.

News of the Week.

A man named Boatright was recently married in Cooper County, Missouri, to his tenth wife.

In Louisiana there is one lunatic out of 2,477 negroes; in South Carolina, one in 2,999; in Massachusetts, one in 43; in Maine, one in 14.

The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated over \$6,000,000 for internal improvements this session.

The Democracy of Camden, New Jersey elected their Mayor by a handsome majority on Thursday last.

The Republicans of California have elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are understood to be for Seward.

The Republic, a Black Republican paper at Washington city has died, and the National Era has also gone "dead decessed," straws show which way the winds blow.

The Hon. Lewis C. Levin died at Philadelphia March 14. He was formerly a member of Congress, and was a well known Native American.

The Secretary of War of Great Britain has instructed the Lords Lieutenant of the different Counties of England, that it is not the intention of the Government to cause the penny to be drilled and exercised this year.

In consequence of the completion of the telegraph between Alexandria and India, news from India will now reach England in six days.

KEENE'S Bath (England) Journal of Feb. 18 contains this astounding intelligence: "The President of the United States is chosen at last. Mr. Pennington a Republican, has been elected by a majority of one only."

It is pretty generally admitted that Pennington makes a poor show as Speaker. One of his pages has to aid him, in order to make things move at all. He is a good old gentleman, however, and does the best he can.

"Ionosa" is the latest name proposed for the Pike's Peak Territory. The word is said to be of Indian origin, and to mean "dwellers on the mountain peaks." Perhaps it does. But do the people of that far-off-country really propose to "dwell" in the places aforesaid?

A Cleveland paper says the meanest man in America lives in that city, and adds: "He applied to a Justice yesterday for an execution to levy upon the woods of a man who owed him four dollars! We are glad to say that no Constable could be found who would serve the execution. This is an absolute fact."

RESOLUTIONS have been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, contemplating the purchase of that portion of Virginia known as the "Pan-Handle." It empowers the Governor to appoint three commissioners, to meet a similar number to be appointed on behalf of Virginia, to negotiate such concession. The Pennsylvania Commissioners are to report the terms and conditions, if any are agreed to, to the next sessions of the Legislatures of the two States.

As item in the late California news says that "Col. Fremont is sending down from his mines to San Francisco a chunk of gold about the size of a Philadelphia brick every week." Some competent black republican authority has declared that that party wants about a million of dollars to carry the presidential election. If, therefore, the above intelligence prove true, Mr. Seward may consider himself out of the question, for Fremont will be the man.

Kidnappers Arrested.

Wilson and Hull, who recently in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, kidnaped a free negro, named John Brown, and tried to sell him in Maryland, have been arrested in Baltimore, and held in \$10,000 bail. The negro has been sent back to Lancaster. A man named James Fisher, a hotel-keeper at McCaul's Ferry, who coaled the kidnaped negro in his house, has also been arrested.

Execution of Stephens and Hazlett.

A Despatch from Charleston, Va., dated the 16th says: "This town was thronged with visitors to-day, and several companies of military were in attendance. Stephens and Hazlett were hung at noon. They appeared resigned to their fate. Stephens died very hard, while Hazlett died without a struggle. Both exhibited great firmness. There were no religious services at the gallows as the prisoners refused to allow all the kindly offers of the ministers in their last moments.—They were spiritualists, and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Both bodies have been forwarded to Marcus Spring, South Amboy N. J. They reach Baltimore on the early morning train.

Questions, which it might be well for Gov. Dennison if they can be Satisfactorily answered.

The documents demanding the persons of Brown and Merriam, by the Governor of Virginia, were placed in the hands of Governor Dennison on the 5th inst. The letter of Attorney General Welcott, upon which Gov. Dennison pretends to predicate his refusal to deliver them up, bears date of the 7th inst., and yet Mr. Howells, editor of the Ashland Sentinel, on the 6th inst., in his editorial correspondence to that paper, stated positively that they would not be delivered up.

Will the editor of the Sentinel inform us how he knew the fact that the demand was made on the Governor of Ohio? Such a demand is always kept secret to prevent the fact from coming to the ears of the fugitive, and thus enable him to escape.

2d. Will Mr. Howells inform us how he knew, when he wrote the letter, that the requisition would be refused by Gov. Dennison, twenty-four hours before the Governor professed to have made up his mind about the matter?

Negro Voting.

The Zanesville Aurora says: Won't it have a fine effect in the future, when by this decision, a noble colored gentleman may take his seat in the Legislature, for if a man has a right to vote, he has the right to enjoy the votes of others. What do you think of this, citizens of Muskingum county? Are you ready to have your vote killed by a mulatto vote? Are you? Don't it please you mightily?—Don't the prospect tickle you, and make you feel good all over? Ain't you glad you elected Republicans to office? Don't it please you to think over how the Republicans stumped told you that the Republican party was 'the white man's party'? Oh! but didn't they pull the wool over your eyes?

Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, March 17th, 1860.

In political circles the ferment in our city, during the past week, has been rather exciting, and notwithstanding interest even to lookers on. Several weeks since the Hon. David Tom, a member of the State Legislature from this county presented a bill, and requested its enactment into a law, for the purpose of making it a punishable offense for working men to combine and "strike" for higher wages. The working men of the city expressed their sentiments upon the subject, and making it the allowance for feverish excitement, there was in that meeting of over five thousand men, sufficient cool and calm deliberation and action to indicate clearly that Mr. Tom's law, with his own hands, tumbling himself in his political grave; and, as far as this community is concerned, there is but little probability that he will ever be exhumed, whether his net was committed thoughtfully or rashly. The stigma is most too much for any man to recover from. The working men of our country are too closely allied to the ballot-box, to leave it safe for political tricksters to tamper seriously with their individual rights.—And, certainly, working men have as much right to combine to increase their wages as capitalists have to combine to decrease them. If there is any possible justice or public good to be obtained in a law to regulate one side of the case, all the benefits would be doubled by applying it to the other side. But the safest plan with this delicate subject is to let it rest upon its own merits and permit it to be governed by the laws of trade, the laws of supply and demand. If trade is brisk and work plenty, the demand for workmen will cause wages to go up; if trade is dull, the demand will decrease and wages will necessarily go down. Whatever present advantages there may be in "strikes," experience proves that they result in no permanent good, and the great object of law-makers should be to harmonize the great interests of capital and labor.

There appears to be a determination upon the part of our leading business men to have the next National Fair held at this city, and matters have so far progressed as to indicate this determination will be accomplished. The guaranty, twenty thousand dollars, required by the National Association to protect them against loss has been complied with, and energetic committees have been appointed to complete the arrangements. This great movement is being conducted under the auspices of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Exchange, which is a sufficient warranty that whatever is done will be done right.

On Thursday morning last the western part of the city was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement by an accident that happened in one of the Public Schools. During the recess one of the little girls, about nine years of age, was striking the fire, and accidentally set fire to her clothes, and was in a moment enveloped in flames. Some children and one of the female teachers were in the room, and their screams and the shrieks of the burning child soon brought a male teacher from another room. He drew off his coat and threw it around the child, and thus partially smothered the flames, and taking the child into the yard, the fire was extinguished at the hydrant. But the child was so severely injured that it can not recover. Of course, in such a crowd of children, the wildest confusion ensued, and the report immediately spread throughout the neighborhood that the school-house was on fire, and parents rushed from all directions to look after their little ones. The extent of the accident is cause of grief enough—but, fortunately, the report that the house was on fire proved unfounded, and our city was saved a calamity in which many lives must have been sacrificed; for, the buildings are very large and several hundred children attend in each.

Five Children Burnt to Death.

The saddest affair that ever occurred in our county happened on Monday night, the 12th inst., in Goshen township, by the burning of the dwelling of Mr. Humphrey Owen. The particulars as related to us are as follows: Early in the evening, after the family had retired, a neighbor of Mr. Owen's happened to be passing, on his way home from some meeting in the neighborhood, and discovered the building in flames. He immediately gave a cry of fire, which aroused another neighbor, who hastened to the burning residence, and succeeded in waking the family by breaking in the door. Mr. Owen, alarmed of his danger immediately ran to alarm his children, but upon opening the door leading to the chamber above, where his five boys were still fast asleep, the flames burst into his face and drove him back; almost frantic, he called to his little ones to escape, but only one seemed to hear or understand; this one jumped out of bed, hurried to the head of the stairs, but seeing the fire, and perhaps too young to realize his danger, ran back to his bed and child-like, nestled down between his little brothers, where they all perished together. By this time the fire had made such progress that Mr. Owen with his wife and one child (only about a week old) were obliged to flee. Mr. Owen escaping barefooted, in which condition she walked a half mile over the frozen ground, to a neighbor's house.

Perhaps the saddest and most affecting incident in this melancholy occurrence, was the sight which met the eyes of those who were near the burning building when the upper floor of the house gave way. The fire had originated in the lower part of the house, as is supposed, from a pan of ashes recently taken from the stove, and containing a few coals which the high wind had fanned into a blaze, causing it to ignite with the building. When the supports of the floor had been eaten away by the fire, the chamber floor came down almost entire, and with it the bed containing its treasures, the five little sleepers, who, through the blaze and smoke, were distinctly seen, cuddled together as they had lain down at night, weary, to dream of the pleasures of a new day that would never come. The horror of such a sight to the agonized parent, can be imagined, better than in any tongue or pen can describe. May the Great Father make easy the burdens of Mr. and Mrs. Owen.—Campfield Sentinel.

The editor of the Sullivan (Penn) Democrat says that a large bear entered a dwelling house in Cherry, and seizing a little child which was playing about the fire, commenced caressing and fondling with it in the most tender and fondest manner. The child, as well as the bear, seemed highly pleased with each other, and strange to say, this singular proceeding continued for several minutes, till the terrified mother, the only person about the house, seized upon the opportunity to bar the door upon the rough intruder while he chanced to be on the outside.

Return of Fugitive Slaves.—The Chesterfield (Md.) News states that a gentleman, formerly of that place, but now residing in the District of Columbia, has received a letter from a fugitive slave man, who ran away from him some four years since, and escaped to Canada. He represents his condition as deplorable and indeed—regrets leaving his master—and is fearful starvation may end his life before the return of Spring. He says that seven others, most of whom ran away about the same time from Kent county, like himself, are anxious to return to slavery.

The Troy Arena says that Levi Smith accompanied John Morrissey from that city on Monday night, and will go with him to England to witness the fight between Heenan and Sayers. The Troy Times says that soon after arriving in London, Morrissey intends to have a settlement with Sayers, in order to test his science. He has purchased a diamond ring, at a cost of \$275, and if Sayers wins the fight, promises to send it to a friend in that city, as an indication of the fact—Morrissey and a large representation of the fancy departed in the Africa yesterday.

A Sad Sequel.—A letter from Charleston Va., to the Richmond Dispatch, tells the following sad tale: Mrs. Turner, the oldest sister of Gov. W. Turner, who was slain by John Brown and his associates, was hurried here to-day by the side of her brother.—She died at Mt. Hope Lunatic Asylum, whither she was taken shortly after her brother's death. She never rallied after her broken spirit burst its earthly bonds and returned to its Maker. Another murder to be added to the Harper's Ferry list.

Stevens and Hazlett were executed on Friday last. One of them is said to be the assassin of Turner.

The New Haven News gives the following particulars of an amalgamation case which occurred in Bridgeport, Conn. A handsome, buxom widow of a late and influential and prominent merchant of that city, who has figured conspicuously among the "upper tentum" since the death of her husband, and might reasonably aspire to the most honorable alliance in the way of a second marriage, has been so far deluded and carried away by the current fanaticism of a certain class of men in New England, who are annually invited to lecture among us on the "bean" of amalgamation, that she has actually taken to her embraces, as her "oboy," a negro laborer of that city as black as the ace of spades. Her friends and connections, who are most numerous and respectable, are of course in the greatest fever of excitement and trepidation at the unfortunate occurrence, and are giving out that she is "insane"—that her mind has been unbalanced by "spiritualism," but her business transactions show that she has "method" in her madness, and that her lavish expenditures upon the negro were made with a view to the consummation of a purpose long prominent and uppermost in her own mind.

An insane man, named Wheeldon, confined in the Newburgh (Ohio) Lunatic Asylum, made three extraordinary escapes from the Institution. About two weeks since he took a set of false teeth out of his mouth, and by constant work contrived with them to saw a hole through the floor of his chamber, making a hole sufficient to admit of his dropping through into another part of the house, and then escaping. He was traced and caught. A few days since he secured a pin and with that exceedingly unlikely instrument, managed to pick the lock of his door and escape into the hall where he was fortunately arrested. Last Saturday night he was carefully examined, just before he was placed in his room, but succeeded in securing a small brass ring, split at one part, in his hand. On being locked up for the night, he sat to work, and with the ring he cut through the window sash and shutter, so as to enable him to remove them from the window. He then took the coverlid of the bed, and tore it into strips, with which he made a rope reaching nearly to the ground, a distance of some twenty-five or thirty feet. Some of the cotten batting with which the coverlid was wadded, he placed in his stockings to protect his feet, as he had no shoes. Then dressing himself in shirt, trousers and stockings, he slid down the rope and escaped. He was soon captured.

News from Abroad.

There is a Rabbinical tradition that the throne of God is surrounded with the purest snow, out of which the angels fashion themselves the pure and ethereal bodies in which they are clothed when they visit the lower world.

The customers of a cooper caused him a vast deal of vexation by their saving habits, and persistence in getting old tubs and casks repaired, and ordering but little new work. "I stood it, however," said he, "until one hot day old Sam Crabtree brought in an old bung-hole, to which he said he wanted a new barrel made. Then I quit the business in disgust."

A Western letter says of Kit Carson: "When on his feet Mr. Carson has a somewhat dumpy look—the result of what the Hoosier girl described in Mr. Douglas as an 'in-y-nite small chance of legs'; but he sets upon a horse like a king, I never saw a man presenting a more regal aspect than this veteran Mountaineer, when upon his favorite animal dashing along like the wind."

The "Free Labor Party."—The Abolition journals have a great deal to say about being the advocates of "free labor," while some of their large manufacturers are threatening workmen with loss of employment if they vote the Democratic ticket. The Hartford Times announces that Allen Hammond, of Rockville, has made proclamation that no man who votes the Democratic ticket shall have work in his mill! This is "free labor," with a vengeance.—New Haven News.

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Important Arrest.—Boynton, the Absconding Washington Clerk in Custody. Last evening Capt. Dowling and officer Jourdan of the Sixth Ward succeeded in arresting S. C. Boynton, late a clerk in Washington under Mr. Forney. He is accused, as our readers must know, of absconding with upward of \$200,000 worth of Post Office scrip, which he had received from other parties for the purpose of selling. It is alleged, however, that he pocketed the cash, and intended to leave for Europe by the next steamer. It was not supposed that Boynton was in the city at all, but yesterday evening Captain Dowling received information that he was somewhere around, as also an incomplete description of his appearance. By this slender thread hung the whole case, and it was indeed courageous to think even of the possibility of a successful issue. The officers started out and searched Broadway through, but without success for some time, until at last they observed the very gentleman they were looking after walking down Broadway late in the afternoon with all the sang froid imaginable.

At first the Captain was not certain that this was the right man, but strongly supposed it was, determining to be pretty sure before venturing on an arrest. At last he accosted the man before the International Hotel, when it was settled that he should be announced of his unpleasant position. Captain Dowling therefore called him by name, and Boynton did not pretend to deny that he was the sought after party, but quietly proceeded to the station house where he was placed under strict surveillance.

The prisoner is a good looking gentleman, of about 39 years of age, and takes his arrest quite coolly, enjoying himself by smoking cigars and writing letters to his friends "at home and abroad." He will be detained to await any requisition that may demand his body at any place.—New York News.

The celebrated Parson Brownlow has published in his paper a letter dated "Hell, Feb. 21st." Prentice says the letter is evidently his own, but the good parson was not at home when he wrote it.

From the Seat of War.—The Meeting of the Outlaws in Ash-tabula—A Pledge Made to Defend Criminals at all Hazards Against the Officers of the Law—Giddings' "Sons of Liberty" Armed for the Battle.

From the National Democrat, Jefferson, Ash-tabula Co., O., March 10, 1860.

The Stephens and Hazlett sympathy meeting is over. It was largely attended—the more fanatical portion of the Abolitionists filling up every nook and corner of the Court House. The speakers were John Brown, Jr., and Owen Brown, sons of the John Brown hanged at Harper's Ferry—Coppie, Redpath, and others, among which is included one of the Editors of the Plain Dealer of your city. The meeting was got up less to sympathize with the men hung for their crimes this day at Charleston, Virginia, than to give an assurance that the criminals should be protected in Ash-tabula county, against the officers of the law. There is a hand here pledged to aid in resisting, even unto death, whose distinguishing mark is a black ribbon worn around the neck. The Browns were heavily armed, as indeed were most of the others present, yet I could not help thinking that, armed with a United States warrant and a dozen or so of resolute men, I could have spoiled the whole meeting and dispersed it in five minutes by the running off the speakers.

John Brown, Jr., is the ablest man of the lot, and seemed to be the finest speaker. In praising Stephens, he admitted that he committed a murder in Mexico, for which he was condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted by President Polk to two years imprisonment, from which he escaped and went to Kansas, where he became acquainted with John Brown, Sr., and finally engaged in the Harper's Ferry affair.

The speech of Owen Brown, one of the Fugitives whom Gov. Dennison refused to deliver up, was broken and disconnected, and after speaking for a long time he was finally put down by cries for Coppie, another Fugitive, who fled to Iowa, but whom the Governor of that State, for reasons about as silly as those given by Gov. Dennison, refused to deliver up.

Coppie taking the stand, was greeted with much applause. He was unwell and could not speak, he said, more than to thank his friends for their kindness. John Brown then again got up. He said the papers sent to Iowa in Coppie's case were informal, and that Coppie was advised that they would be amended, and that Gov. Kirkwood would then surrender him to Virginia, as were the other martyrs to liberty. He had consulted the ablest counsel he could find, and was told that if he went to Canada, and was made for him there, under the Extradition Treaty, he would be given up.—Where, then, can he and these other brave men go? Cries of stay here—we can and will protect you all in Ash-tabula county. No officer dare come here. This is free soil, and Buchanan's myradores dare not here, etc., interrupted the speaker for some time. The speaker continued: Thank God there is one free spot left, where a man who acts up to his convictions of right can be protected. Here we can give an assurance of freedom to all, by the aid of our strong arms and sound hearts and we will protect ourselves, and we will protect all who may come to us for a refuge from the slave dealer and from slave laws.

The object of the meeting seemed to be to get an expression from the crowd in favor of resistance to the law. Giddings' "Sons of Liberty" have thrown aside their peeped sticks for Colt's revolvers, and have adopted the black ribbon about the neck as a token by which to recognize one another. In looking at some of them, I thought a hempen cord, fastened with a running noose, would be more appropriate, and that to that complexion suit they came at last.

Several Ministers of the Gospel, and others professedly Christian, made speeches in favor of the objects of the meeting. I saw one of the Editors of the Plain Dealer, of your city, cheek