

PAYMENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

The following is a list of names and the amount paid on subscription to the RANDOLPH COUNTY JOURNAL during the past week:

John Parker	\$1.50
Wesley Dudley	1.50
C. W. Cleveland	1.50
Ellis F. Holliday	1.50
James A. Williams	1.50
John H. Anderson	1.50
D. J. & J. W. Cotton	1.50
Henry Van Treese	1.50
Geo. W. Hill	1.50
Stephen Moorehead	1.50
John Bond	1.50
Jackson Howell	1.50
Marlin L. Pickett	1.50
Henry D. Hoffman	1.50
Dr. Geo. O. Jones	1.50
William Jones	1.50
Daniel Cropper	1.50
Elijah Wright	1.50

Turnpikes—shall we have them?

No. 11.

In a former article upon this subject, we have shown that when the natural resources of our County shall be developed, we shall be in point of commercial wealth inferior to but few Counties in the State; and that Turnpikes were needed and would be the prime agency in this development of our natural resources. That we need them the worst of any other improvement, will not be denied. If any person has doubts as regards the truth of this statement, proof overwhelming can be found in a horseback ride of ten miles in any direction from our County town. The roads are at this time almost impassable. Such a thing as bringing a load of wheat or corn to market now, is out of the question. And the condition of the roads this Spring is not an exception; they are as bad or worse every Spring, and not infrequently at other seasons of the year. Whenever an open Winter succeeds a wet Fall, as has been the case the Winter just passed, it is needless for us to tell how almost impassable are our public highways. There is no comfort or satisfaction in traveling from one portion of the County to the other. When a trip of that kind has to be made, it is undertaken and performed as a matter of necessity; as a thing that can not well be avoided.

This desperate condition of the roads gives to our whole country a very unfavorable appearance, and greatly depreciates not only the value, but the otherwise beautiful scenery that lies along our highways. Every person who has traveled over roads before and after turnpiking, has observed the great difference in appearance that all the surrounding country assumes. A turnpike, however ineligible the route and however indifferent the country through which it passes, is a real beautifier. It not only gives an air of pleasantness and comfort, but it greatly enhances the value of all the property along the line of the road or contiguous thereto.

Let any person travel from here to Huntsville as the roads are now, and see the desolate appearance of almost every thing, and enjoy the mud as best he can; and then let the same trip be made when there shall have been a good turnpike constructed between the two places, and the country would hardly be recognized as the same. The fine farms and comfortable residences between here and there would present a commanding appearance hitherto unnoticed and not spoken of, and their absolute worth would be increased at the very lowest estimate twenty-five per cent. And what is true of this route for a turnpike, is also true of every other route in the County.

For the accommodation of country and town, and for the prosperity of both, we need at the very least, calculation four turnpikes, one from the east, west, north, and south. These would give a large majority of the people of the County an easy access to and from the County seat; and what is far more important, it will secure to every producer a good and accessible market for his produce at all times of the year. And this will not only be an advantage to the producer, but to the consumer. Hence all can afford to take stock in these roads, and contribute to the means of their construction. There can be no possible injury done to any body, but on the contrary all must be mutually benefited.

Encouraging.

Our agent, JOHN STUART WATKINS, has met with much better success than we anticipated. Old accounts, in most cases, have been promptly paid, and in many instances subscriptions have been renewed. We would gladly furnish our patrons with the JOURNAL on time, if we were able, but we are not; and that must be our apology for stopping the paper when the time is out.

We are glad to know that our course is approved by our numerous contemporaries. From the various notices of approval from our exchanges, we select the following from the True Republican:

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati & Ft. Wayne R.R. Company was held in this place on the 28th day of February, 1859, and the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

James R. Mendenhall, James M. Poe, and William T. Dennis, of Richmond; Asahel Stone, Nathan Garrett, and Thomas Ward, of Winchester; Benjamin Hunt, of Lynn; Arthur McKew, of Ridgeville; and Lukens Griffith, of Camden.

The Board was then organized, by the election of J. R. Mendenhall, President, and Asahel Stone, Secretary and Treasurer.

The President was appointed General Financial Agent, and J. M. Poe, Financial Agent for the city of Richmond and Wayne County. A. Stone was appointed General Agent.

There is some prospect that the work will be prosecuted on the road the present season. We greatly hope it may be made from Richmond to Winchester.

Two Vetoes.

Gov. Willard has vetoed the Temperance Bill and the Treasury Bill. Both Houses immediately passed the Treasury Bill over the veto. The License Law failed for want of a constitutional majority.

The President has vetoed Morrill's Agricultural College Bill. Of course he would. Did not the South tell him to? and then what use have sugar and cotton planters for Agricultural Colleges?

The Thirty Million Bill has been postponed, which is regarded by its friends as the end of it for this session.

The Legislature, in obedience to a provision of the Constitution, has adjourned on next Monday.

The following is from the Editor of the National Era on the President's recent message:

"Is it not hard that our Democratic autocrat should be hemmed in by musty constitutional records, and denied the exercise of simple prerogatives? Who will not sympathize with him? Just think of it! There are the despots of France, Austria, Russia, and even the constitutional sovereign of England, invested with the right to make war and peace, and interpose an instant for the protection of their subjects who have business in foreign lands, while our good, patriotic, liberty-loving President can do nothing until specially authorized by act of Congress! What a stupid set of theorists! It might have been all well thus to restrain the hands of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, etc., but more dull in them not to foresee these halcyon days in which our country is honored and blessed by the rule of the sage of Wheatland!"

From the National Era.

The Slave Trade.

Public opinion in the Gulf States is gradually coming up to the support of the African slave trade. If the people of the older States are not wide awake, they will lose a great market for negroes; for the advocates of the foreign traffic in human flesh are not so silly as to hope for a repeal of the Federal laws against slave piracy. They intend to make dead letters of them. The Southern Citizen says:

"The Vicksburg True Southern, hitherto we believe, adverse to us pirates, prints a part of Mr. Spratt's speech in the Legislature of South Carolina, in favor of repealing all penal laws against the slave trade, with this warmly commendatory preface:

"We think the attentive reader will agree with us in asserting that the concluding portion of the late speech of Mr. L. W. Spratt, on the foreign slave trade, before the Legislature of South Carolina, is unsurpassed in refined common sense and searching eloquence, by anything in the records of oratory. Will not all, at least, whose lot is cast among us listen to his earnest and friendly counsel?"

The Citizen proposes a remedy for the high price of negroes. The editor says:

"We know a way to remedy that state of things. Advertise for a contract to land some forty thousand Africans at some point between Savannah and the Sabine river within twelve months. There will, of course, be a risk of capture by the philanthropic pirates; and some of the cargoes will be lost; but that is the whole risk; as for felony piracy, and hanging, that's all over."

The Port Gibson Reville (Miss.) says:

"The press of South Carolina has been against the infringement of the law, but it is not in our judgment against the slave trade as a traffic. We have, however, seen of late a change on the subject of some very able journals, but the change is, doubtless, no change at all, except of policy. Some men think it hopeless and vain to urge the revival of the slave trade; it may be so, but such a fold-your-hand conclusion, without an effort, never discovered America or made her free, or accomplished any other great purpose."

Our Kansas Correspondence.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, K. T., February 8, 1859.

Kansas Troubles—30 miles more of Free Territory—Capture and Rescue of Old Brown—Prospect of Quietness, etc., etc.

Mr. Editor:—Since my last communication a few incidents have transpired which will perhaps afford some interest to the readers of the JOURNAL; I therefore will briefly refer to them. Soon after the Fort Scott difficulty Capt. Montgomery paid a visit to Lawrence. He received a letter, purporting to come from Judge Wright, inviting him to meet him at Ottawa Creek, at Ottawa Jones's (an Indian.) This letter was a base fabrication; a decoy to entrap Montgomery into the hands of his enemies. Montgomery did not meet at Jones's at the time appointed, in consequence of sickness. It is the opinion of Capt. Montgomery and his friends that it was an attempt to assassinate him. The matter is undergoing an investigation. Montgomery proceeded to Lawrence and gave himself up to the officials:—he is out on bail to the amount of \$4000.

During his absence from the border the Marshall's posse proceeded to make arrests. They were met by a small party of Free State men and repulsed. Several Pro-Slavery men of the Marshall's posse were wounded, and three Free State men—one very seriously, but is now recovering from his wounds. I see it stated in the Missouri Democrat that one Develyn, a Free State man, was killed in this fight. This is a mistake; I saw and conversed with him last week.

A young boy, of the name of Snyder, was shot and left for dead by the Rufians; but he crept into camp a few hours after night. His conduct was the most brave and heroic I have ever heard of. Surrounded by the enemy on all sides, he still continued firing, but his revolver at last missed fire; he put his hand in his pocket, took out his pocket-book, procured a pin and opened the tube hole, and then fired. At last a ball struck him in the side, and he fell senseless to the ground. There he posse found him; pronounced him dead by kicking and turning him over, and took his coat. Late in the evening he somewhat revived, and made his way to his companions. He is now well, and says he is ready for service when called on.

The posse under the Marshall has only been able to arrest a few of the Free State "rebels." Last week they escorted one of the prisoners to Lawrence to be tried for some offense alleged to be committed. To give your readers a statement to show how popular these proceedings are, I will here state that this posse started from Paris, in Lynn county, with 35 armed men, all mounted and well supplied with muskets and revolvers, at nine o'clock at night; traveled about 30 miles, then fed their horses and took breakfast, and returned immediately to Paris, sending the prisoner to Lawrence with an escort of five men. One of their horses gave out and was left behind; it is said to be one that was stolen from a Free State man. These "law-and-order" men receive \$3.00 per day for their services. There is a large force in the field at this time, and Uncle Sam will have to foot a snug little bill. This posse are mostly Missourians.

Soon after Capt. Montgomery's return from Lawrence, he made a proposition, that as many had families who had been more or less engaged in the border difficulties, that it might be better, under the circumstances, for all such to give themselves up to the authorities at Lawrence. In consequence of this new movement, hostilities have been suspended for a time—the boys have "scattered," and are now in the quiet sections of the Territory awaiting the result of things.

Last evening a friend informed me that Gov. Medary and Montgomery were on their way to the border, and it was hoped that peace would soon prevail. It is also reported that Medary promised to disband the Marshall's posse, on condition that arms are suspended on all sides. This is what the Free State men desire, and have all along desired—peace on honorable terms. This is the only way to produce a state of quietness. The Free State men have suffered too much to be run over and be dragged by a set of national and conservative tools of the Administration.

The forcible rescue by old John Brown of the eleven negroes from Missouri, has caused a tremendous excitement throughout the Western and Northern Missouri. It has made in one night no less than thirty miles of Free Territory; along the border not an able-bodied nigger is to be found; they have very prudently sent them further in the State for safe keeping. And this is not all, the negro population is being shipped down the river: most every boat has some human freight on board; and should the shipment continue for any length of time, the slave population will be frightfully lessened. How will Old Buck like the movement? Just think for one moment, that only three years since the slave propagandists predicted that by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Kansas would soon be filled up by a Slaveholding, Union-loving, National, Democratic population; that our fair and fertile soil would be worked by slave-labor—alast how changed! Kansas is not only

free from the polluting influence of Slavery, but one old man of seventy years of age, by a bold stroke in defiance of the slave-laws, in the night, should drive Slavery out of her stronghold.

The Administration at Washington has offered \$250, for Brown and Montgomery. Old Brown has offered two dollars and fifty cents for Old Buck, "dead or alive," delivered at the Trading Post on the Missouri line. And McGee at Westport, it is said, has offered to give any one of his slaves their freedom if they will only kill an Abolitionist.

News has just arrived that old John Brown was surrounded by a Pro-Slavery posse north of Lawrence. The boys from Lawrence went to his rescue, and he is now safe again. The particulars I am unable to give.

A man of the name of Doy, and his son, it is reported, were captured by some Missourians and taken down the river into Missouri in company with some fourteen colored persons. A portion of the colored persons were slaves, and Doy and son were found with them. They will most likely meet with severe punishment. In Lawrence they have held an indignation meeting, and demand that Doy and son be tried in Kansas if they have committed any offence against the laws of the Territory.

The Pike's Peak excitement is all the go; a great many talk of going in the Spring. That gold is to be found there is no longer a doubt, but a fixed fact; to what amount is yet to be solved.

The Winter has been, in Kansas, more than unusually severe, the thermometer standing as low as 10 degrees below zero—not often. The wheat crop does not look as favorable as last year, but an early spring may yet change the appearance of the wheat fields.

Corn is selling at 30 to 40 cents per bushel; more south of us it is worth from 75 cents to \$1.00. Wheat is bringing \$1.25. Work oxen per yoke from 60 to 100 dollars. Good cattle will sell high in the Spring on account of the emigration to the gold region.

In conclusion let me say, that let no person be deterred from coming to Kansas by the disturbances on the border. Out of Lynn and Bourbon counties all is peace and quietness; and although we live within a few miles of the seat of war, we feel as safe as in Randolph county. Claims may be purchased cheap in the Spring, there are so many moving to Pike's Peak. Yours, &c., FRANKLIN.

P. S.—Gov. Medary and some friends have just gone down in the troubled region; they have just passed; hope peace will be secured.

For the Journal.

Progress and Education.

VILLA, February 19, 1859.

This is truly an age of progression. When we view our present facility of doing every kind of business that is connected with any of the great business transactions of the day, compared with the manner in which it was performed a half century ago, we are ready to say, without hesitation, surely man has wonderfully progressed! And we can justly attribute this rapid progress in our improvements to the education and development of the mind. But has education achieved its highest and noblest victory? We hope not. While it has gone before and painted the way to mechanical inventions and agricultural improvements, it has not failed to have its meliorating influence upon the morals of our societies and communities. And we may say, with propriety, that education has progressed. We can look back to the time, during the short period of life, when it was a rare thing to find an individual who would prove himself eligible to the task of solving all the problems and examples contained in Talbot's Arithmetic; and when the use of English Grammar was known by precious few, and if one chanced to use either of the verbs "saw," "came," or "did," in its proper tense, he was ridiculed as being a "College gent;" and should he attempt the use of appropriate words to express his ideas, his language was frequently converted into vulgarity, and used by his inferiors as by-words, and not infrequently he was insipidly charged with having "swallowed a dictionary." But we are glad to say such days are swiftly passing away, and a better time is coming, when all begin to feel the responsible duty of educating and enlightening the mind. May the time speedily come when all our sons and daughters shall make their way to the goddess of education, and be crowned with her choicest laurels!

One object yet remains to be accomplished to make us what we should be,—a thoroughly educated people. This object is to regard education and labor as no longer incompatible. Education has hitherto been too much restricted to the D. D.'s, M. D.'s, LL. D.'s, and A. M.'s, and too much deprecated by the yeomanry of our land. Young persons too frequently seek an education for the purpose of procuring a sustenance without labor. But, alas! they too often prove unsuccessful in their undertakings, and resort to folly and crime, in which they spend their unhappy lives. We can say in language analogous to that of the poet, that—

"Education's true design, is not to make our laborers less."

True, education has rendered our labor less burdensome in many instances; yet this affords us no excuse for being less vigilant or active in labor. If to accomplish the same result, less labor is required, we shall have the more time in which to cultivate our mental faculty; and thus by cultivating the mind, we will diminish labor, and have more time to reap instruction; and finally we will learn the true nature of life and the great object of living. We will not merely stay here, looking upon this world as a dark, cold, dreary abode, uncomfortable by the noblest elements; but we will view it as being every thing it should be, to give us happiness for which we live, and in which to prepare for a blissful immortality.

We hope the day is not far distant when all shall enjoy the blessings of education; when the hard handed yeomanry of our land shall live in the possession of cultivated minds; and when education shall not be regarded as disqualifying woman for domestic labor, but rather qualifying her for the high and responsible duties which she is called to fulfill. Let her be educated, and then our homes shall be rendered more comfortable and happy.

Sub Rosa.

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Mr. Editor:—Since my life is devoted principally to teaching school, I desire through the medium of your paper to offer a few thoughts on the subject to the minds of your readers. During the past two years, I have become familiar with the school system of Ohio as well as that of Indiana, and am surprised to see the vast difference between these sister States in educational matters. This winter, I have visited numbers of common schools in Randolph as well as Darke county, and have compared the work of each in point of intellectual progress. The contrast was very great. Many young men and women who attended my schools in Randolph six and seven years ago, have made but little improvement during the lapse of this time. The most important part of their lives—a blank. And why? It is not an unwillingness on the part of the youth to exert their mental powers, nor is it a want of a proper estimate of the benefits derived from a good education, which occasions such tardiness in literary pursuits; but it is occasioned by being deprived of an opportunity of improving their minds. What good can be derived from two month's school in the year? What mental discipline can be acquired in two months? Before the mind has become imured to study the school is gone. Who would not laugh at the folly of any parent, after deciding to have his son become master of some trade, should allow him two months in the year. How long would it take to learn blacksmithing, saddlery, or any mechanical art, by two month's application of twelve? Yet the same diligence is necessary to progress in literary pursuits, and like physical laws govern the mind as do the muscular powers.

In the State of Ohio the term of six month's school is required by law to be taught in every school district each year, and ample funds are provided to defray the expense of teaching, while citizens pay less tax, in proportion to value of capital, than those of Indiana, and are exempt from poll tax. How this wide difference has come, I can not exactly comprehend. Indiana has as many facilities for obtaining wealth as Ohio. Her soil is equally productive, and her convenience to markets and manufactures is equally great in most respects. Then why need Indiana be found so far in the rear in regard to her prosperity and her happiness? To cope with any western State, Indiana has only to apply the means already within her possession. She can boast of some good institutions of learning. She has educated many school teachers, but she could not give them employment after she had educated them, and they have left for the "far west" or engaged in other pursuits. It is high time the public mind was roused to this important matter. There is some deficiency somewhere to be attended to, and the sooner it is done the better.

Yours truly, P. H.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Feb. 25th.

On Tuesday night last the house of one Mr. Furdick, residing near Hillgrove, was forcibly entered by a band of robbers, four in number, three men and a boy, the latter about fourteen years of age. They were armed with clubs, and attacked Mr. F., who sprang out of bed as soon as the door was burst open. As luck would have it, Mr. Furdick grasped a chair, as he sprang out of bed, and raising it to defend himself, his head was protected from severe blows, but his hand and arm were severely bruised. He however kept the chair over his head so as to prevent being knocked down. During the while, the boys sleeping in an adjoining room rushed in, when the burglars took the alarm and fled from the house.

Two of the men had formerly been working for Mr. Furdick, who knew their voices, which led to their immediate arrest. They are safely lodged in Greenville jail. One of them fled for Union City. He was a stranger in these parts. His nose is burnt with powder, and a part of his right eyelid missing, probably shot away, and is about five feet seven inches in height, inclined to corpulency. The boys tell the whole affair.

Southern Sketches.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 9.

Bro. Diggs:—You have concluded, no doubt, that I have forgotten my promise to write to you. I have no excuse, except that when I did write I wanted to give you my views of the "peculiar institution" as I see it around us, and have tried to divest myself of prejudices as to be able to look upon it in all its bearings.

That the most horrid descriptions I have ever read of the curse of Slavery had failed to give a true picture of the reality, and with all the enormity heaped upon the poor slave, I am a convert. To the belief that they are happier than their masters, after eight weeks mingling with master and slave, (for although there may have been some danger in it, still I have conversed with the slave,) I am prepared to say, in truth, I would rather be the oppressed than the oppressors.

We left Cincinnati Dec. 18th; had a pleasant trip to New Orleans. The passengers being nearly all Northerners, we had it pretty much our own way. Two ladies, with their servants, were on the Covington side of the river, where our boat crossed for. We learned through the waiters, (which were all free colored persons,) that they had told their slaves if they took them across the river, the abolitionists would catch them! They will yet learn that their slaves are not so ignorant as they flatter themselves they are. The name of "abolitionist" is used to frighten the slave, like the threat of "disunion" to frighten the North, and both are losing their force.

Here in Louisiana we overheard a slave boy and girl talking about what they would do when they got to Canada. One evening on our way down, about dark, a heavy fog set in and we ran ashore at a plantation and wood-yard. The overseer came down to sell wool, the negroes to sell pecans and chickens to get their Christmas money. There was another boat just below us, and in passing to it, we came upon a negro holding a horse. He asked me for tobacco, which I did not have. He then asked where our boat was from? I told him from Cincinnati. He said, "That is a Free State—Oh! how I wish I was there!" I asked him if he had to work hard? "O yes, massa, work like dogs, and get but little to eat or wear." Poor fellow!

When I went back to the boat, the servant boys were singing and playing, which all seemed to enjoy, until they sang a song the sentiment of the chorus was—

"The poor old slave has gone to rest; There let him be, for now he is free!"

This cooled their ardor for singing, and they called for a speech. This was the fifth night on the boat, and we had been having speeches before. We had a young man aboard from Northern Ohio, who had declaimed for us, whom they had named "Lord Byron." They called him out, but got more than some of them bargained for. He gave us an original speech upon gambling and intemperance. He said it was a shame that the captains of the fine steamers would allow liquor sold or gambling upon their decks; that these gamblers were a miserable set of cowards and scoundrels; that one of the miserable scamps had the impudence to ask him to gamble with him, but he thanked God he had been raised by a pious mother, who had taught him better; and wound up by appealing to the ladies to shun these worthless creatures. This was a bomb-shell. The gamblers, bar-keepers, and few others, were very wrath, and appealed to the officers to put him ashore. The ladies sent for the clerk and told him if the young man was put ashore, they were going along. The officers soon found which was the popular side, and the fuss was soon "dried up."

They are safely lodged in Greenville jail. One of them fled for Union City. He was a stranger in these parts. His nose is burnt with powder, and a part of his right eyelid missing, probably shot away, and is about five feet seven inches in height, inclined to corpulency. The boys tell the whole affair.

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HILLGROVE, Feb. 1859.

Mr. Editor:—Since my life is devoted principally to teaching school, I desire through the medium of your paper to offer a few thoughts on the subject to the minds of your readers. During the past two years, I have become familiar with the school system of Ohio as well as that of Indiana, and am surprised to see the vast difference between these sister States in educational matters. This winter, I have visited numbers of common schools in Randolph as well as Darke county, and have compared the work of each in point of intellectual progress. The contrast was very great. Many young men and women who attended my schools in Randolph six and seven years ago, have made but little improvement during the lapse of this time. The most important part of their lives—a blank. And why? It is not an unwillingness on the part of the youth to exert their mental powers, nor is it a want of a proper estimate of the benefits derived from a good education, which occasions such tardiness in literary pursuits; but it is occasioned by being deprived of an opportunity of improving their minds. What good can be derived from two month's school in the year? What mental discipline can be acquired in two months? Before the mind has become imured to study the school is gone. Who would not laugh at the folly of any parent, after deciding to have his son become master of some trade, should allow him two months in the year. How long would it take to learn blacksmithing, saddlery, or any mechanical art, by two month's application of twelve? Yet the same diligence is necessary to progress in literary pursuits, and like physical laws govern the mind as do the muscular powers.

In the State of Ohio the term of six month's school is required by law to be taught in every school district each year, and ample funds are provided to defray the expense of teaching, while citizens pay less tax, in proportion to value of capital, than those of Indiana, and are exempt from poll tax. How this wide difference has come, I can not exactly comprehend. Indiana has as many facilities for obtaining wealth as Ohio. Her soil is equally productive, and her convenience to markets and manufactures is equally great in most respects. Then why need Indiana be found so far in the rear in regard to her prosperity and her happiness? To cope with any western State, Indiana has only to apply the means already within her possession. She can boast of some good institutions of learning. She has educated many school teachers, but she could not give them employment after she had educated them, and they have left for the "far west" or engaged in other pursuits. It is high time the public mind was roused to this important matter. There is some deficiency somewhere to be attended to, and the sooner it is done the better.

Yours truly, P. H.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Feb. 25th.

They are safely lodged in Greenville jail. One of them fled for Union City. He was a stranger in these parts. His nose is burnt with powder, and a part of his right eyelid missing, probably shot away,