Randolph Journal.

B. F. DIGGS,.....EDITOR.

WINCHESTER, IND.

Thursday,.....April 7.

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:

Joseph Hewett,	$1,50
Thomas J. Hull,	2,05
John Harris,	1,50
John W. Hunt,	1,50
J. H. Fitzpatrick,	1,50
James C. Ennis,	1,50

Spring Work.

The time has fully come when the work preparatory to the planting of the Spring crop should be commenced and vigorously prosecuted. A good deal of valuable work has already been done in that direction. There has been no time, since our recollection, when the necessities of the people, generally, were so great and so absolutely distressing as at the present. Plowing time is here, and many of our farmers, who have heretofore had grain to spare, are now compelled to go some distance in order to procure food for themselves and the plow-team. And this has to be done at the very commencement of the hard working season. These and other obstacles are in the way of the farmers' Spring work, and must be overcome and endured with industry and fortitude.

We have referred to these facts as they exist in our vicinity, and hope they may act as incentives to those who are now reaping the bitter fruits of unfavorable seasons and wasted time. Will farmers not be more active this Spring than heretofore, and, by using every possible means, secure the early and judicious planting of abundant crops, and then, by careful and proper cultivation, make certain of an ample yield? And in this way such extreme destitution as now oppresses us, may be avoided. No time should be lost or idled away, but especially is every person called upon *now* to give his assistance to redeem our country from the absolute want that everywhere stares us in the face. Let the wet, low fields be drained, and the corn planted in ridges, so that if the Spring should be wet, it may not be, as it was last season, drowned out. No field should be planted until it has been put in as good order, as it can be; and when this has been done, there need be no fears but that when harvest shall come, there will be the laborers' rich reward in the ingathering of a bountiful crop. Be not too anxious about the quantity you put out, but see to it that every thing that is planted shall be done in the very best style; and having that done, let it not dwarf and die, or produce only half a crop by your negligence. If every person who is able to labor will go at it and produce something of value the coming season, our County may be in a prosperous condition compared with what it is at present, in ten months' from this time. A large majority of our people are groaning under the weight of indebtedness, contracted when every thing was prosperous, but now in the midst of our scarcity of every thing to live upon and do with, it weighs down upon us with double power. This can be removed to a considerable extent as the season advances, if time and means are husbanded. But to do this great care should be taken not to contract any further indebtedness. Many luxuries and fancied necessities can and must be dispensed with, and rigid economy in all our business transactions must be strictly adhered to. Then, to work; let there be no idlers, no loafers, but let every man produce, this season, something that shall be valuable and add to the common welfare. Let no hand be unemployed, and no valuable acre of ground go uncultivated.

Four Hundred and Thirty-six Slaves sold.

Four hundred and thirty-six slaves, belonging to Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, formerly the husband of Mrs. Fanny Kemble, were sold at auction in Savannah a few weeks since, for $500,205, an average of $716 a head. He gave each slave one dollar as a token of his respect for his brothers and sisters that he was by this sale continuing in hopeless Slavery. This man Pierce Butler is a member of the church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia and was one of the principal actors in the expulsion of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng from the rectorate of that church on account of his protests against the enormity of American Slavery. He afterwards had Mr. Tyng's place supplied by a clerical Slaveholder from South Carolina, who became the rector. A correspondent of the National Era says that Mr. Butler was a vestry man in the church, that he was very active in the Sunday School, Choir, and Bible Classes, and other association of the parish. The correspondent further asks, "Will Mr. Butler be permitted to continue a communicant of the church of the Epiphany?"

We think that the rector, vestry, and congregation, will not interfere in this matter, especially as pastor and people are either slaveholders or warm sympathizers with the "peculiar institution." And we are curious to know if this church of the Episcopalian order who fellowships this huge land-pirate is entitled to the name of Christian? Where is the similarity between it and the sayings and doings of Christ? Will some Doctor of Divinity who looks through slaveholding spectacles arrange this little item for us?

An Exciting Fugitive Slave Case in Cincinnati.

In April, 1856, a colored man by the name of Lewis Early, left Cabell county, Va., and came to Ross county, Ohio, bringing with him, as was shown by the evidence, his papers of manumission. This free man, who had come to the State of Ohio by, and with the consent of his former master, was, a few days ago, arrested upon the warrant of James Kilgore, who had been invested with the power of Attorney for that purpose. He was tried before Commissioner Browne, of Cincinnati, by whom the warrant was issued and remanded to Slavery. The evidence shows conclusively that he was a free man. A Mr. Robinson for whom Early had labored for a long time, not only knew of his freedom but had seen his manumission papers and was knowing to the fact of them having been burned up by the burning down of his own house; but all this was not satisfactory to Mr. Commissioner Browne; his liberty was not fully made out, and he has been sent into hopeless Slavery again by this fiendish commissioner. How much longer shall this disgrace to our claims to civilization be continued on our Statute Books?

Of what value is our declaration that we are a "free people" while such outrages are allowed in the name of our constitution and laws.

Suicide by Hanging.

On last Thursday evening, April 31st, EMILY DEBOY committed suicide by hanging herself. She was a young girl, fourteen years old. She had been living at CHRISTIAN HEASTON'S for about one month, and was still there when this sad occurrence took place. She was industrious and well-behaved, and had frequently testified her entire satisfaction with her employers. In the forenoon she had done a small washing, and in the afternoon she had cut out a dress for herself and worked on it till the usual time for attending to the evening work, when she laid aside her needlework and took the bucket and started to the barn for the purpose, as she said, of milking the cows. Mr. Heaston, on going into his corn-crib about sunset, found the bucket in the crib containing the evidence that the cows had been properly attended to. He attended to the feeding of some stock and again went to the corn-crib, and finding the milk still there, he called to the house and made inquiries about the girl. She not being there, search was immediately made for her. She was found hanging to the end of a rope in a sheep shelter, entirely lifeless. Her toes were almost, if not quite in contact with the ground.

A Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

A Post Mortem examination, made by our physicians, failed to elicit any clue to the cause of her self-destruction.

She was decently interred on Friday, April 1st.

The Democracy True to Slavery.

It is reported that Governor Medary, of Kansas, has vetoed the bill abolishing Slavery in the Territory It is also reported that the Governor of New Mexico has approved the bill establishing Slavery in that Territory.

Slavery, at all hazards, is the watchword of the Democracy.

☞ The Hon. Schuyler Colfax of this State, is spoken of as a candidate for the Speakership in our next Congress. We know of no man that we would prefer to Mr. Colfax for that position. We believe that he would be true to the great interest of Freedom, and would discharge the duties of that honorable position fairly and impartially.

☞ The great seal of the State of Indiana, it is rumored, will shortly be remodled; it is suggested that a bowie-knife and a revolver be placed on the reverse side, as a tribute of respect to the State Senate.—[New Albany Tribune.

We would suggest that a decanter and glass occupy a place in the foreground, as a tribute of respect to Governor Willard.—[Anderson Journal.

We would propose the addition of a bunch of skeleton keys and a crow-bar to symbolize the Governor's veto of the "Embezzlement Bill."—[Connersville Times.

We would recomend that a whisky shop be placed conspicuously in the fore-ground, and an old log school house in the back-ground; illustrative of our liquor law.

The Weather.

Since Congress adjourned, which body acknowledges no higher authority than itself, the weather has been very capricious. Monday was a very cold unpleasant day, Tuesday gave us a snow storm of no small consequence and to-day (Wednesday) the wind is cold, and almost sets at defiance any small favors that the Sun might be disposed to confer upon us.

☞ The Republicans have made a clean sweep in Connecticut, electing their Governor, Congressmen and all. Democracy has now no foothold in New England.

☞ The Opposition Mayor (American) has been elected in Louisville.

☞ Truth is the summit of being; justice is the application of it to affairs.

☞ There is nothing real or useful that is not a seat of war.

☞ Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, of Cincinnati, has removed to Indianapolis, Indiana.

☞ Stephen A. Douglas declines speaking in Connecticut before the election.

☞ A woman has been indicted at Anderson, S. C., for being a "common scold."

☞ The State Opposition Convention of Tennessee have nominated John Netherlands for Governor.

☞ Mexico had seven Presidents in the month of January.—[Exchange.

Who is President to-day? is the usual salutation among the Mexicans.

☞ The exact measured distance from Leavenworth City to the Kansas Gold Mines, is precisely five hundred and fifty-seven miles.

☞ Now that they have got a good Holt (hold) it is hoped the Government will not let the Post Office revenues slip away so easily.

☞ William K. Ream and wife, who were charged with the murder of their child at Richmond, have been tried and acquitted.

☞ Politeness goes a great ways. Henry Ward Beecher says an impudent clerk can do almost as much injury to a store as the neglect of the proprietor to advertise.

☞ There has been an exciting Fugitive Slave case at Harrisburg, Penn. A motion was made in the Legislature to move the Capital to Philadelphia, because the people did not resist the slave-cathers.

☞ The Opposition in Cincinnati (Hamilton County, Ohio,) have again elected their whole ticket, with probably the exception of the candidate for Treasurer, by a majority averaging from one thousand to fifteen hundred.

☞ Douglas has declined being a candidate before the Charleston Convention for the nomination for the Presidency, and on being pressed to give his reasons for this course, he said that the Republicans would most certainly be successful in 1860.

☞ Gen. Sam. Houston says that he intends spending the remainder of his life in privacy, peace and whittling among the sheep on his ranche in Texas, having had quite enough to do with the "goats and wolves" at Washington.

— The trial of Daniel E. Sickles, for the murder of Philip Barton Key, on the 27th of February last, in Washington City, was commenced on the 4th inst. We shall have something to say about that whole disgraceful affair when the final issue is known.

☞ Geo. W. Bowman has taken charge of the Washington Union. This is regarded by Washington letter writers as certain evidence that Mr. Buchanan will be a candidate before the Charleston Convention. The President may be considered henceforth as the real political editor of the organ.

☞ The Daily Journal thus discourses on the downfall of the Madison County Journal. The remarks are sensible and well-timed, and worthy of consideration:

"The Madison County Journal has suspended publication. The reason assigned is want of a sufficient support to enable the publisher to pay the expenses of the paper. All newspaper expenses are to be met in cash, and the man or men who expect to succeed in the business of publishing on the credit system will be deceived by a few months experience. Publishers of country papers are fast learning that they can not get along with promises—that it requires something more substantial to 'keep things square.'—Without a strictly cash system they can not make their calculations of an income to meet liabilities. The system must apply to every department—job work, subscriptions and advertising. The city press have found it necessary to adopt and adhere to the cash rule, and our country cotemporaries will have to do the same to save themselves from loss and continued poverty. A newspaper is worth the money that is asked for it if it is worth any thing, and if any one wants it he should pay for it as he would for a pound of sugar or a barrel of flour. The use of its columns is worth the full price charged, and should be paid for as a mechanic is for his work or a lawyer for his professional services. There is no reason why the publishing business should not be made a strictly cash business, while there is every reason that it should be. If our country friends adopt the cash system there need be no losses sustained when compelled, by inadequate support, to suspend.

Extensive Sale of Public Lands.

The President has issued his proclamation for an extensive sale of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska during the months of July, August and September next.

— The Republican candidate for Mayor, Mr. O. D. Filley, in St. Louis, has been elected by a large majority.

— The Republican candidate for Chief Justice of the State of Michigan, has been elected by over ten thousand majority.

☞ Read the "Impatient Mother," by T. S. Arthur, on the outside of this paper.

[We have rejected numerous communications on the Woman's Rights subject; because we did not wish to discuss that subject in the JOURNAL, and because we regarded the most of them as taking extreme grounds, not suited in spirit or argument to benefit either party. But we admit to our columns the following Essay, which was read at the close of the last session of Liber College, believing it to be sensible and well timed. —ED. JOUR.]

THE TRUE POSITION BETWEEN THE EXTREMES.

Woman's True Position.

BY MISS HATTIE WEBER.

Revolution seems to be the order of the day; Revolution in the Political, Religious, Medical, and Educational World. Probably no one Revolution effects so nearly every department of life, as that styled the Woman's Rights Reform. Within the past few years, many have been astonished to see women leave their accustomed sphere. It was very strange for Harriet Hosmer and Rosa Bonheur to sculpture; for Elizabeth Blackwell and Harriet Austin to be scientific physicians; for Annett Brown and Lucretia Mott to preach the Gospel from the pulpit; and for Lucy Stone and Frances D. Gage to travel from place to place, protesting against "Taxation without representation," and demanding equal recompense with man for equal labor performed.

These things were all very strange, and, like every new thing, strongly decried. Thousands were driven to disgust by the *sarcasm* and *bitterness* of the advocates of Woman's Rights. Men and women with sound minds and clear heads, could see that this hatred became not rational beings; that *all* women were not *slaves*, nor *all* men *tyrants*. They could see that these Reformers were creating hatred in their families, neglecting home duties, abhorring the labor of the kitchen, and determined to speak in public and give vent to their vindictive spirit, let the consequences be what they might. Reasonable people saw all this. Some turned away in disgust, assured that no good could come from such fanaticism; others lamented the fierceness of the Reformers, and sought to know the philosophy of it.

Extremes produce extremes. This is true of all Revolutions. The French for example. Very long and severely had the French been oppressed by the tyranny of the aristocracy, and when Robespierre came forward ready to place vengeance in the hands of the people, they rose en masse, and, rejecting the milder means of the Girondists, followed him through the blood of the nobility, until hundreds of France's noblest heads had been rolled from the scaffold by the guillotine. Such was the terrible extreme in the Political world. Scarcely less marked as an extreme, was the revolution in the Religious world. From the most abject submission to the merest whim of a priest, the French turned to the most reckless defiance of God's will as known in Nature and Revelation.

Extremes might be mentioned in the Medical and Educational world. Wherever there has been a Revolution, there has been an extreme; and the Woman's Rights Reform is no exception to this rule. That woman should be granted facilities for a thorough scientific and literary education; that she should stand a competent physician at the sick bed of her own sex; that she should receive equal recompense with man for equal labor performed; and that she should be permitted to speak her own thoughts to the public—no thinking, reasonable mind will deny. Many accorded to Jenny Lind the right to hold thousands entranced by her melodies, who would have been very reluctant for her to have entertained the same audience by words of truth, eloquently spoken. But the days of this opposition are passing, and people are beginning to forsake so paradoxical a theory.

The extreme position taken by most Woman's Rights Reformers, is detrimental to their real interests. Some seem determined even to undermine the whole social fabric; to destroy the most sacred relation of life. These have yet to learn that woman's most effective field of labor is in her own home circle; that in improving herself, in being a help-meet for her husband, and in giving her children proper mental, moral, and physical education, she will find ample scope for the exercise of all her faculties, however well developed.

It may be said that there are some females who can perform all their duties at home, and still have time for other pursuits. Very well. If there are those who can be school-teachers, printers, editors, clerks or physicians, let them enter these professions. If there are those whose talents and education fit them for public speaking, and whose hearts are in the work, let them enter that field, and bid them God speed.

When woman shall have been properly educated, when she shall have brought into use all the faculties God has given her, then will order, and harmony, and a high state of society be evolved from the present extreme of the Woman's Rights Reform.

TEMPERANCE BRANDY.—Rev. Dr. Ide showed some "eight dollar brandy," at a temperance meeting in Springfield, recently, which was manufactured at a cost of only 10 cents per gallon.

For the Journal.

Turnpikes.

LOSANTVILLE, March 29, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you for publication the proceedings of a meeting held in Losantville, March 26, 1859:

Pursuant to notice, a number of the citizens of Nettlecreek township met at Losantville, March 9, 1859, to consider the propriety of constructing a turnpike from Dalton to Losantville, or further north if thought expeddient.

On motion, L. W. Johnson was called to the Chair, and Jos. Crouse chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then briefly stated by the President; when, on motion of Jos. Crouse,

Resolved, That we do our best to construct a turnpike from Dalton to William Day's, *via* Losantville.

Resolved, That there be a committee of three appointed to draft articles of association.

Whereupon the Chair appointed J. Crouse, W. C. Hendricks, and Lemuel Wiggins said committee.

On motion, the Chair appointed W. Day, W. C. Hendricks, and Franklin Burroughs commissioners to solicit stock.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, all officers of said road should take their fees in stock of the same.

On motion, adjourned to meet at this place on Saturday, April 2, 1859.

L. W. JOHNSON, Pres't.

JOS. CROUSE, Sec'y.

The importance of turnpikes must be apparent to all, and especially is this true in our county, where there are so few. At this season of the year our roads are almost impassable, and will remain so until we turnpike the most prominent ones. Then those of less travel can be kept or made good by the common road labor. The aforementioned turnpike, if built, would be one of the best paying roads in the county, and we hope that ere long we will see it under contract. If this was built, the Richmond and Muncie State road would be piked from Losantville to the Hagerstown and Winchester turnpike, which pike is now completed to said State road. Then if the Huntsville and Winchester turnpike was completed to Winchester, we would have a good road from our county town to the south-west portion of the county, which certainly would be very desirable to a great portion of the people.

I see that the citizens of Winchester are making a move to build a road from Winchester south-west. This continued would attain the end desired by us. Or if the Hagerstown and Farmland road was completed, we would have a road to the I. & B. Railroad, which to us is a better market than the road south. Or if the first named road from Dalton (a company having already organized to construct it from H. to Dalton), to Wm. Day's *via* Losantville was extended to Morristown, the southern part of the county would have a good road, choice of the market north or south, and a road to the Nettlecreek mills, which would be an important item to all south of the I. & B. Railroad.

Can we not have some of these roads made? Can we not have all of them? Let our citizens go to work with a determined zeal, and they will soon be completed. We hope that every neighborhood through which any of these roads pass will make an effort to build them. PHILOM.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in writing of N. Y. Editors, speaks approvingly of Horace Greeley. He says:

"Greeley seeks and has no society, unless it be that of persons desiring to make something out of him. He is the most good-natured, innocent person in the world. All grades of society are alike to him. He will stop and converse with the Congressman and the carman alike. His sympathies are with every body. He is not more careless in his dress than in his habit. Money is no object to him. If he goes to a restaurant to dine, he puts down a bill to pay for his meal and never looks at the change. It is said he is often badly stuck with bad bills by persons knowing his carelessness and unconcern in such matters."

[From the New York Tribune.]

Peace or War!

Our ample advices by Wednesday's arrivals from Europe leave little doubt—even among those who have hitherto doubted—that a great European struggle is at hand. Whether Louis Napoleon really intended war when he, three months ago, addressed his menace to Austria through M. Hubner, or meant only to exalt his prestige by calling the world to witness Austria recoiling and humbling herself before him, is no longer material. Suffice it that Austria is not a Portugal, and neither her pride nor her policy is consistent with the role which the French usurper has assigned her. In full view of her heterogeneous populations, abasement is suicide; she can better endure an Austerlitz.

Austria will concede nothing—not even though Russia on the East is known to be the secret ally and instigator of France on the West. She will not recoil, but she will fight; and now Louis Napoleon has thrown back upon him the choice which he set before her—to be disgraced or go to war. And there can be no doubt as to his choice—though cowardly as Parolles, he must fight; since his throne is supported on bayonets which would desert him if he were to seem recreant. Thus, events march toward a grand conflagration with inexorable strides, and June will probably see the plains of Lombardy red with the blood of thousands of the dying and the dead. But whether war come sooner or later, it can only be prevented by the intervening downfall of Napoleon. If he lives and reigns, a collision is inevitable.

At this juncture, the Ministerial crisis in Great Britain is inauspicious. The Tories now in office—we can hardly say in power—are traditionally the friends of Austria, while the Court, half German, is even more devoted to the cause of Francis Joseph. But, the Whigs and Radicals having reunited to beat the Derby-Disraeli Reform bill, it is certain to be thrown out in the House of Commons, when the Ministry must either resign or dissolve Parliament, while the latter course, it is generally supposed, must be followed by their defeat, leaving their places to be filled by Palmerston, Russell & Co., who are more favorable to Louis Napoleon and less friendly to Austria. Were Palmerston to-day in the Foreign office, he would doubtless do his utmost to extricate the Man of December from his dilemma, by coercing Austria, if possible, into some shadow of concession, calculated to cover the retreat of the French despot; but even this small prospect of interposition is a remote one. Lord Derby may possibly escape defeat in the impending Elections; the Radicals may not be satisfied with a purely Whig Ministry, while Palmerston may be unwilling to accept John Bright as a colleague; at all events, the influence exerted by England over all parties in the interest of Peace is paralyzed for the next two months; and those months are big with the fate of Emperors. To Louis Napoleon, War is the resort of desperation, while any attainable Peace would seem to be inevitable ruin. We shall be disappointed, then, if Italy is not veiled in cannon-smoke before the end of June.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

The Last of the Wanderer's Negroes.

The following extract from a letter received by the editor, from a highly respectable citizen of Telfair County, will be found to contain full particulars of the recent arrest of Africans in Worth County, and the circumstances under which they were discharged from custody by the United States Deputy Marshal:

John F. McRae of this county, Deputy United States Marshal, having been instructed by the Marshal to capture any Africans he might find passing through the country, was informed that there were *thirty-six* in charge of one or two men, on their way to the Alabama line. He summoned a posse of ten men, some of our best citizens, pursued and overtook the negroes in Worth County, arrested them as Deputy United States Marshal under his instructions, and brought them to Jacksonville and put them in jail, and sent an express to the Marshal at Savannah, reporting the arrest and his action in the matter.

The negroes remained here till the answer from the Marshal came, which stated he had telegraphed and written to the authorities at Washington, and had received no answer respecting the Africans then known to be in the country; that the Government knew of the Africans being in the State, and had given him no orders, and that his advice was to turn them loose and let them proceed on their way. When this letter came, and as the arrest had been made by the Authority of the United States, and in good faith, the negroes were released; the person in charge of them paying for the provisions they consumed, and medical attention to those that were sick. One or two of those assisting in the arrest retook the negroes and demanded payment for their outlay and trouble, threatening to carry the Africans to Governor Brown if it was not paid. A compromise was made to the satisfaction of the parties, and "*the last of the Wanderer's cargo*" were allowed to depart in peace. The negroes disliked very much to leave, as they had been treated kindly by the citizens."

Testimonial to Giddings.

The colored people of New York and Brooklyn last evening, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, presented to the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings a fine American gold watch, as a testimonial of their confidence and gratitude. A large Bible was also presented to him, in behalf of the ladies of the Giddings and Jeliffe Association. The Church was crowded, principally by colored people, and the proceedings were constantly interrupted by applause. The Rev. Dr. Cheever opened the meeting with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Garnet made the presentation, and Mr. Giddings responded, telling some stories of fugitive slaves in Ohio, which excited the audience intensely. He said that war had been declared by the Supreme Court on the blacks, and black men must meet it. He did not counsel war, but he would say, as he had said in the House of Representatives to slaveholders and doughfaces, that if he were a slave and God gave him the power, he would gain his liberty if he had to travel from Mississippi to Malden upon the dead bodies of slaveholders. He counseled resistance to any and all attempts to enslave. In Ohio, he said, they had elected a Supreme Court which would support and protect the liberty of her citizens at the expense of any conflict with the officers of the United States.

The Old Whig Party.

The efforts making by a few venerable fossils like Gov. Hunt of New York, to revive or keep in existence the Old Whig party, are as futile and absurd as would be the attempt to breathe life into a dead mummy fresh from the hecatombs of Egypt. The Whig party is dead and buried.—Whatever of good or evil it could do has been already performed. It has accomplished its mission. It was a great and formidable party in its day, and embraced in its membership its full quarter of the intelligence, public writers and patriotism of the nation, and had among its leaders some of the noblest statesmen of the land. Its Clay, Webster, Adams, Harrison and Taylor are no more, and the issues upon which its great battles were fought, are no longer subjects of contest. As a party therefore there is no further necessity for its existence.

The Republican party has succeeded to its position as the antagonist to the Democratic organization of the day.—Its leading principles is opposition to the extension of the area of slavery, and to the pro-slavery policy of the Administration. It cannot abandon the position without terminating its own existence, and resolving into its original elements. It already enrols in its membership at least one half the voting population of the Union, and gathers strength in every contest. If it lacks anything to ensure an overwhelming victory in 1860, it is the aid of such men as Gov. Hunt, who are as heartily opposed to the corruptions of the Democratic National Administration as we are. Single-handed, or fighting under the old Whig flag, they are powerless; but united with the Republican party they can aid in the restoration of the Government to its original condition of economy and purity. As in natural philosophy, the large body must attract the smaller, and they will find no repelling properties to keep them at a distance. A union of the honest men of all parties for the overthrow of this corrupt dynasty, without the sacrifice of principle is possible, justifiable, and must be successful. There must be concession on minor points, and conciliation in everything. The money changers who have so long defiled the national edifice must be driven out—the tables overturned, and the temple swept.—This accomplished, and a new condition of affairs established, it will be time enough then to differ about non-essentials.—[Goshen Times.

Letter from Kansas—Pike's Peak Humbug.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

IOWA POINT, K. T., March 26.

I have just got in from an interesting hunting excursion, and finding a few leisure moments at hand, I have concluded to drop you a few lines with regard to *Pike's Peak Humbug*. It is highly interesting, if not exciting, to see and mingle with the thousands of expectant gold seekers, who are daily, arriving, and outfitting for a trip over the plains. I have spent a few days in each of the cities of Kanzas City, Leavenworth, and St. Joseph. They are all crowded to overflowing, and large parties are arriving with every boat. The emigration to Pike's Peak is immense and will reach by the first of May, the enormous number of 100,000. The present rush will justify these figures.

With regard to the *real* merits of the "newly discovered gold fields," I have had peculiar advantages for obtaining reliable information. I have seen several parties who have arrived from there within the last few weeks, some of whom I know to be truthful and disinterested persons.—They all concur in saying that "Pike's Peak" is a *humbug*, and that the many favorable reports sent to the States, are emanations of town lot speculators, who are reaping rich harvests from the credulous masses, who believe that it will turn out to be a new Eldorado, and that fortunes may be made in a few short months. I have no doubt but that gold exists at Pike's Peak (the opinion of Dr. Vaughan, and other eminent geologists, who have prospected the country, to the contrary notwithstanding), but it is found in such small quantities, that it will not pay to work the mines. In conclusion, let me say, that all who have comfortable homes, and loving friends, in the States, had better remain there; at least, not emigrate to Pike's Peak, with any expectations of bettering their condition; if they do, they will most assuredly be "taken in and done for." It is now the hey-day with border trading points, and they are reaping rich harvests. The men on the border, here, are perfectly quiet, and not the first one is outfitting for the mines. This, of itself, ought to be a volume of advice to those who are not regularly initiated.

Yours; ALLEY.

[Correspondent of the (Mo.) Republican.]

For the Gold Mines.

ATCHISSON, K. T., March 16.

The Salt Lake mail arrived here yesterday, and was taken to St. Joseph per private conveyance. The conductors report hundreds of persons, en route for the gold regions, traveling in every conceivable manner—some with mules, others with hand-carts, a la Mormon, and one company brought up the rear with the running-gear of a buggy, upon which was loaded mining-tools, camp-fixtures, etc., and was drawn by eleven men, the formost of which was a young man of delicate appearance, dressed in a fine cloth coat, "stove pipe" hat and patent leather boots. They were full of hope and bright anticipation of the future, and as jolly a set of fellows as ever cracked a joke around a camp-fire.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

Captain Brown in Iowa.

"Old Captain Brown of Kansas!" I have set my eyes on this old hero, feared by Missouri invaders and loved by the legions of liberty in Kansas as a father. He had a company of twelve colored people (who I only dare *guess* were once slaves) *en route* for Canada, where I trust they are safe.

To me he is a historic character.—In the family simple-hearted as a child, he narrates stirring scenes, placing himself in the back-ground of the picture; while an eye of the most determined expression I ever saw at once supplies what the modesty of the narrator has withheld as personal. He is the impersonation of firmness.—Among his company, white and black, with a long, gray beard, and a head frosted with sixty winters, he walks like a patriarch, if that early name implies leadership and devotion.

Those of his company destined for Canada, if not impeded, were to have gone south to Texas. Capt. Brown avows his philosophy to be the showing of Border Ruffians that they have enough to do in taking care of slavery in Missouri, without making a foray on the people of Kansas to establish slavery there against the votes and wishes of that people. As God spares him, he says, he will "deliver the poor that cry," and does not conceal the fact in open day he conducted out those who dreaded next to death a more Southern prison-house. Two companies of slave-hunters, headed by a marshal, looked upon them, but were not ready to lose their lives in a negro-hunt. Since the exodus, a child was born among them, which was at once named "Captain John Brown."

A reward of $3,000 by the Governor of Missouri for Brown, with the value of his company as chattels, has made him quite a lion through the State of Iowa. The "dirt-eating Democracy" covet the reward, but keep at a distance from the cold lead, and have no desire to be awed into silence and shame by one glance from the old hero, who feels that God will "cover his head in the day of battle." Stranger than fiction have been his escapes and exploits in Kansas. Combining the gentleness of a Christian, the love of a patriot, and the skill and boldness of a commander, whether ending his career in the quiet of home or in bloody strife, the freemen of Kansas will hallow his memory, and history will name him the Cromwell of our border wars.

How unlike the "Old Brown" sketched with fiendish hate, is the man at your fireside. His mouth unpolluted with tobacco; strong drinks abjured; regimen plain; conversation grave, and occupied with pleasant memories of other days. He drops a tear of gratitude on the mention of the practical kindness of Dr. H. to him in the hour of extremity. He recurs to the solid principles and hearty affection of Dr. Osgood of Springfield, on whose ministry he attended for five years. He had a lucrative occupation as wool grower and dealer in Ohio, and gained a medal as exhibitor of wool at the World's Fair; and now finds himself in the "wool business" still, in a land where men find more dreaded foes than the young Hebrew shepherd found in the beasts that took a lamb out of the flock.

I am well informed that the people at Grinnell took care of the company for two days, furnished them food for their journey, and on Sabbath evening took up a collection for them, as well as on Saturday evening.

FREEMAN.

Henry Ward Beecher.

We heard a story the other day, good enough for the New York Observer, of a couple of strangers in the Great Metropolis, who were making a temporary sojourn there. We give it in the old fashioned way of question and answer:

Time, Sunday morning.

Mr. A.—Whom shall we hear preach to-day?

Mr. B.—Oh! Almost anybody.—Let's go over to Brooklyn and hear Beecher!

Mr. A.—What! On Sunday!

Another. Mr. Beecher one day disguised himself for the purpose of exploring some of the mock auction shops of the city. In the first one he entered, before he had scarcely had time to look about him, the auctioneer surprised him by breaking off in the midst of his lingo by crying out, "Beecher, why don't you bid?" Mr. Beecher left immediately, but sent a friend back to inquire how that man should know him disguised as he was?

The fellow replied that "He had occupied the fifth pew from the front, on the broad aisle, of Henry Ward Beecher's church, for five years, and could tell his pastor any where!"—Ruralist.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE SLAVE MANUMITTED.—A young and beautiful woman, Agnes Wright, was manumitted in the Probate Court yesterday by her owner, Reuben Wright, of New Orleans. Had it not been known that she was a slave, no one would have suspected that she had a particle of African blood in her veins. She had genteel manners and style, and was as elegantly dressed as a Fourth-street belle. The peculiar relation her late master bore to her is probably the cause of her freedom. Agnes would pass any where for a Caucasian woman.—[Cin. Enquirer.

☞ Bayard Taylor, it is said, has refused an offer of seven thousand dollars a year to write exclusively for the columns of a N. Y. Sunday paper.

☞ They only have lived long who have lived virtuously.—[Sheridan.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winchester, Ind., on the 1st day of April, 1859.

Allison, Joseph		Lewis, Frank	
Burchenal, Chas. H.		Miller, James	
Berkner, Rosina W.		Masis, John	
Bowman, Archibald 2		McMahan, John	
Bond, Christopher		Miller, Henry A.	2
Bales, Jesse		Moore, John H.	
Benson, John Milton		Macey, Joseph	
Collins, John A.		Neal & Hardy	
Dickson, Calvin		Newman, Allen	
Dickson, Floyd		Nine, Samuel	
Dennis, Wm. L.	2	O'Hara, Thomas	
Davis, Margaret		Perbles, W. S.	2
Davis, John H.		Path, Jacob	
Davis, John		Patterson, James	
Erwene, Josephene		Robison, James	
Ford, Wm.		Rupe, Miss S.	
Ferguson, Samuel		Shetler, Jacob	
Falkner, Wm.		Shively, Joel	2
Gillum, Anderson		Simms & Frost	
Hammond, John E.		Shute, John	
Horn, Paster & Co.		Sharp, Mrs. Rosana	
Hardin, James H.		Sansow, Sarah E.	
Jackson, Wesley, Gilphin or Martin		Smith, Jonathan	
		Thompson, K. D.	
Jones, Wm. A.		Treff, John	
Johnson, Hiram		Vanice, Harrey N.	2
Jarrett, George W.		Verbrik, Mrs. Julia A.	
Jobes, John		Wright, Miss Louisa	
Kidd, Joseph	2	Wiman, Levi	
Kirk, Mrs. Jane		Warton, Miss Aby	
Keller, John		Wesson, Ebenezer	2
Lewis, Charles		Wade, Miss Harriet	

R. B. FARRA, P. M.