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BLANKS.

The following Court and miscellaneous blanks are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small expense.

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Redpath at Work—A Warning.

A friend sends us the following note accompanying a copy of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch:

"This is an abolition paper, and scarce circulates out of the City of Pittsburg, but in this case it tells the truth. There are many Redpaths."

The paper thus referred to, is the Pittsburg Dispatch, of Monday, 26th March, which contains the following article:

"Another John Brown Raid—The South Forfeared.—It seems to us incredible, after the disastrous result of the Harper's Ferry invasion, that any man or set of men however radical in anti-slavery sentiments, should contemplate a like incursion into the slave States with the intention of inviting an insurrection. Such men must know that not only the municipal authorities are on the alert, but that the people of the Free States will sternly upon any attempt to disturb the social affairs of any State. While they oppose the extension of slavery into new Territory, and look forward to a time when through the operation of peaceful and constitutional agencies, it shall be abolished in the States where it exists, and with the consent of the people thereof, they will not countenance any attempt to do away with it by violence.

Such rashness is contemplated, however, we regret to say is more than probable. Indeed, we have the open declaration of James Redpath, an intense anti-slavery man, and the biographer of John Brown, that the perilous experiment of Harper's Ferry will not be repeated. In a speech made by him at Johnson, Ashland, Ohio, on the 23d of March, he declared the intention of his own camp followers in the following language. As he is one of those men who second their words by their acts, the Southern States should be on the alert for an immediate incursion:

Aaron D. Stevens is dead. His brave life was choked out of him for pressing, without asking Senator Mason's permission, to believe in the Declaration of Independence, and thus believing for still further daring, (to use his Captain's word), "to put that thing through" or in the words of God as rendered by Isaiah, for attempting to "Proclaim Liberty through out all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Many of you knew him, shall he die in vain and unavenged!

To those of you who are friends of the slave-driver, I have nothing to say—my duty is with men whose hearts are too large to be suffocated by the dust raised by party mountebanks, and whose gaze is too steady to be dazzled by the glare of the Despot's Court. To those of you who are ready to imitate Stevens, this only need be said: "Be prepared; bide your time; ere long you will be called." I tell you, men of Ashland, the stringing of John Brown was not the death of his cause; and that many moons revolve, the slave will be offered succor again. Six months before the blow at Harper's Ferry, I stated that it would be made, and even indicated by whom; and again, I give the slave-driver a solemn warning to set his house in order, for his doom is pronounced—"the shall die and not live." Money will be needed to execute those plans of liberation. Those of you who approve it may aid it by your money.

We find the following extract in the same issue:

Democratic Practice vs. Theory.—The Ashland (O.) Sentinel comes to us with an interesting account of a meeting held in Jefferson on the evening of the day Stevens and Hazlet were executed. Speeches were made by John Brown, Jr., Owen Brown, James Redpath, and others. The following capital incidents occurred during the meeting:

Deacon Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, who had come to report the meeting for his paper, was loudly called for. He arose and said:

"He could not believe, after the courtesy he had met in Jefferson, that this audience called him out for the purpose of hailing him down. (Cries of No! No! Go on, etc.) If they could see his heart, they would know he was not so far in feeling from any of them as they might think. He had nothing to object to in the remarks of John Brown, or in the quaint, old speech of Owen; and although he could not endorse the position of Mr. Redpath, he had no quarrel with him. He would not make a speech, but asked to be let off by telling a story. They might know that there were two Grays—J. W. Gray, of the Plaindealer, and himself or Deacon Gray, as people called him. (Laughter.) He (the speaker) was once a Deacon of the Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburg. One day he saw a negro lurching along and a white man following with a drawn revolver in his hand. Now, said the speaker, mind you, I'm not talking of my theories but practice. (Laughter.) This negro was a fugitive, who had once before escaped into Pennsylvania, but had been followed, shot down and taken back. This was the second time he had been captured.

These two men—black and white—were crossing a covered bridge, at one end of which was the Presbyterian Church. As the negro was some way ahead, so (the speaker) managed to push him in the church door, at which the Deacon happened to be standing. They thus locked the door and ran the negro up the steps, and

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There they looked down upon the slaveholder, who was passing about in all directions, trying to find where the negro had gone to.

Three cheers were given for Gray's Democratic practice.

This speech was wonderfully well received. The Deacon's numerous style of telling the story, and his cool confidence of practical hyper-cry, were inimitable in their way.

John Brown, Jr., rose and asked Mr. Gray if he would be willing to answer a question?

The whole audience became still and the Deacon rose with a rather uneasy and decidedly serious face and said—scarcely.

John Brown, Jr.—Well, sir, let me ask you if you did not feel nearer Heaven when you were up in that temple with the negro than while standing on the Cincinnati Platform?

The Deacon dropped as if he had been shot through the heart, and the whole audience rose and cheered. The hit was so unexpected and complete that it was long before quiet was restored. We suspect it will be some time before the Deacon hears the last of that question.

Deacon Gray's story may be true, but it looks very fishy. Revolvers are rather modern, and it is queer we never heard of this singular feat before!

The crown worn by the Queen of Great Britain at the opening of Parliament is composed of hoops of silver, which are completely covered and concealed by precious stones, having a Maltese cross of diamonds on the top of it.

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A Strong Point well Put.—The Nashville Patriot gets off the following in defense of the Charleston hotel keepers:

The reasoning is conclusive: "We don't think the Democrats have any right to grumble at five dollars a day. In fact we can't see how a Charleston hotel keeper can afford to take given that price. Think, will you, of Willet's Point, the Navy Contracts, the Fort Snelling Reservation sale, &c., &c., &c., and then think of the landlords' spoons."

Epitaph—Stones in Canada.—Mr. J. Avington, of Kent county, Md; has received a letter from one of his slaves who ran away to Canada two years ago. He begs his master to forgive him and restore him to his home.

IRON, WM. A. GRAHAM.
The Baltimore Patriot closes an editorial, as follows:

The nomination of Mr. Graham as the first choice of the North Carolina Opposition for President, by a Convention animated by such impulses, must and will receive the respectful consideration of the general Opposition Convention to be held in Mar and June next.

The Lynn Strike—Some of the Strikers Going South.—One of the largest meetings of the series was held at Lynn, Mass., on Saturday evening, at Lyceum Hall.

WHO MADE THE "BLACK REPUBLICANS?"
Black Republicans is the bug bear with which Southern Locomotives seek, on all occasions, to frighten children into bed, or into their party, which is worse.

The New York Trade Sale.—The New York trade book sale has been decidedly successful. Of Mrs. Lee Hertz and Mrs. Southworth's works, 20,000 volumes each have been sold, and not less than 15,000 volumes of Dickens. Some 4,000 volumes of Irving's works were sold yesterday, his birthday.

Defending Insurance Companies.—A family, consisting of husband, wife, sister-in-law and daughter, were arrested in Louisville, Ky., who had been making a good thing out of the insurance companies. Their plan was to rent a house, stock it with hired furniture, on which they would get insurance, and then burn down the house, having previously run off the furniture. This game they have played in several cities, but were caught at it in Louisville.

The Progress of Freedom.—The Kansas Legislature have granted one hundred and fifty bills of divorcement in forty days, it is said. Finally the Legislature quit the retail business, and the House concluded to do a wholesale operation, and immediately passed a bill divorcing all married people in the Territory.—St. Joseph West.

Strength of Ice.—From experiments lately made in Germany, for the purpose of testing the strength of ice when a pond or river is frozen over, it appears that when its thickness is an inch and a half, it will bear the weight of a single man; when about three inches and a half it will bear detachments of infantry with their ranks rather wide apart; with a thickness of four and four-tenths inches eight pounds can be conveyed over it on sledges; five and two-tenths inches will bear twenty pounds; eight inches will bear twenty-four pounds; and a thickness of twelve inches will bear any weight.

Rail Road Iron.—We notice the arrival yesterday of the British Barquading Admiral Black, Capt. Kanward, from Bristol, Eng., in J. & D. McKas & Co. with less for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rockford Railroad.—Wm. Herald.

Sticks.—We note sales in New York on the 29th of North Carolina's at 95¢; Virginia 92¢; Missouri 81¢; California 75¢.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

How the Public Money is Used to Carry Elections and Support Party Newspapers.

THE EXECUTIVE ORGAN.

We have received a copy of the testimony taken by the Printing Committee in the House of Representatives, of which Hon. Mr. Hoar is Chairman, concerning the manner in which the public money paid out for Executive and Congressional printing is used. The testimony is very voluminous, and much of it, relating merely to matters of detail, is of very little general interest. We extract from the evidence given sundry portions which show how systematically the public money is used for party purposes, how the President himself, and the members of his Cabinet, have directed appropriations of the public funds to the support of party journals, and to electing members of Congress in doubtful districts.

TESTIMONY OF CORNELIUS WENDELL.
Cornelius Wendell—Q—What is your profession or business? A—Printer.

Q—Where you the Printer of the fact of the last Congress? A—No, Sir.

Q—Who was elected Printer of that House? A—James B. Steadman.

Q—You are the Printer of the House now? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Did he ever perform the duties of that office? A—No, Sir.

Q—When did you commence performing the duties of Printer to the House? A—Immediately on his election.

Q—Will you be kind enough to state in an concise manner as possible the terms upon which you became Printer of the House? A—As between you and Mr. Steadman, the Printer elect of the Thirty-fifth Congress I stipulated with him to do the work for sixty-four cents on the dollar.

Q—Sixty-four cents on the dollar? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—That is, where he received one dollar for certain printing you got sixty-four cents out of it for doing the work? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—You were the whole bonus you paid him for selling out to you the right of Printer to the House? A—No, Sir; subsequently to that, about a year, after that he had a row in the House about the matter, I paid him \$1,800. It was a black mail operation with a man generally.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

Q—Who does the Post-office blank printing? A—Mr. Crowell did it up to the time of the election of Mr. Bowman; now Mr. Jewett, of Buffalo, does it for Mr. Bowman.

Q—Who has the contract for doing that work? A—It is not done by contract; it is done under the law which gives it to the printer elected by either House.

Q—Do you recollect the aggregate amount paid for printing Post-office blanks during the Thirty-fifth Congress? A—I think it averaged about \$400,000 per year.

Q—Do you know the profit on that to the person who was paid by the Government for doing the work? A—One-half, Sir.

Q—You say the work was done by Mr. Crowell? A—He took a sub-contract.

Q—Where does he live? A—In New Jersey.

Q—Was the work done there? A—It was done in New-York; I would state that Crowell had been the contractor for the work for I think twelve years, and under the law of 1853, the contract he then held ran out, and the work reverted under that law to the printer of Congress.

Question by Mr. Fink—Which printer is the Superintendent of the Printing as the Superintendent of the House might give it; he did give it to the printer most generally connected with the organ of the Union, and he got it; I was the business man of Nicholson at that time, I made a sub-contract with Crowell, under which he did the work for Nicholson.

Question by the Chairman—Had not Rice the printing of the post-office blanks during the Thirty-fifth Congress? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Did he ever perform the duties of that office? A—No, Sir.

Q—When did you commence performing the duties of Printer to the House? A—Immediately on his election.

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