

## To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handed in for publication, should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All calls for meetings, marriage notices and obituaries, hereafter inserted in our paper will be charged one half the regular advertising rates.

## Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

LOOK OUT FOR THE OHIO STATE STOCK BANK.—The Cincinnati Banks and the people generally refuse to take this money in consequence of a number of them having been stolen from the office of the State Register. The only alternative left for the public is that they refuse them also.

Erie and Kalamazoo money, says the Peru Sentinel, is in bad repute, despite the efforts of interested parties to bolster it up and force it into circulation. It is one of the Michigan Wild Cat Banks, which took part in the magnificent Bank Swindle of 1837.

A dangerous \$20 counterfeit on the Mount Pleasant Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, has been put afloat.

On Monday last, we had a tremendous rain which lasted about one hour and ten minutes, during which time fell between 8 and ten inches of water on a level. Flooding the streets—filling up of cellars, caving in of side-walks, running through dwelling houses and doing other damages to a considerable amount.

A collision occurred on the 12th inst., on the Worcester road near Boston, between the regular train and an excursion train. When the reporter left, fourteen bodies were taken from the ruins; both engines smashed. Mr. Southwick, the engineer, was considerably injured; Mr. Taft, President of the road, escaped with slight injury. The disaster is said to have been caused by two minutes difference in the engineers' watches.

The New York Express states that important disclosures have recently been made at Washington, respecting a long continued series of frauds in the issue of land warrants and bounties. The parties to the fraud are, the head of a bureau at Washington, a clerk in his employ, and a broker in New York city. The Washington parties have already made about \$63,000 out of the operation. We trust they will be punished as they deserve.

DULL TIMES AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th ult., says: "Yesterday was a dull day. There were only two steamboats at our wharves, from Jackson Square to Julia street, not a single arrival by the river, and only two schooners from sea. The levee is perfectly bare, and stillness and stagnation prevail over a scene which a few months since, was full of unparalleled bustle, life and activity."

The Supreme Court, says the Sentinel, have made no decision involving, one way or the other, the constitutionality of the liquor law.

WHEAT.—Prices since our last have taken a fall, 68 cents now appears to be the ruling rates for red; 73 for white. Teams coming in slowly, though judging from the avidity of buyers, the demand is greater than the supply at present.

The man on wheels was in town on Wednesday last. The poor fellow was trying to make it as interesting to himself as the nature of the case would admit of.

The City Council of Lafayette have established a regular night watch, the watch to be on duty from 8 o'clock p. m. until broad-daylight in the morning.

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCE OF RUSSIA.—The International Journal estimates the available standing army of Russia, always ready for aggressive purposes, to be in round numbers eight hundred thousand men, besides a navy of no inconsiderable power.

There is railroad enough now in operation to reach round the world, and four thousand miles over.

In about two weeks more the cars will be running from this place to Michigan City.

A WIDOW LADY WITH SIX LEGS.—One of our country exchanges says: "An old sheep gave birth yesterday to a lamb belonging to a widow lady in that village with six legs." Quite a rural incident that.

Three dollar gold pieces have been issued from the mint at Philadelphia.

## RANDOM THOUGHTS.

The truth of the declaration made by an eminent statesman, "that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," never has been, and never can be successfully controverted. It has stood the test of time, and will stand the scrutiny of ages. The desire to obtain unlimited power and control over the people, in civil polity, appears to have been a ruling passion on the part of those whose ambition nothing short of universal sway could satisfy. In tracing the history of nations, we invariably discover, that in their infancy, they were governed by simple, wholesome, and liberal laws and institutions, that the people retained nearly all power in their own hands, and entrusted as little as possible to their rulers; that they kept a jealous eye on their rights and privileges, and exercised a constant watchfulness over those to whom they had entrusted the execution of the laws. Thus they enjoyed the natural and inherent rights of man, as the Great Original intended they should do; and thus also in the incipient stages of nations more happiness and contentment fell to the lot of the people.—"Power is always stealing from the many to the few," is an axiom that all admit to be correct. Demagogues in office, and ambitious office-seekers, will always be found proposing some new law, some new scheme for the purpose of obtaining power or creating new offices, to be filled at the expense of the people. The people, confiding souls, keep on granting away their rights and privileges, by degrees, until they soon find they have no rights left, and then they begin to clamor for what they have lost, and frequently it requires revolution and bloodshed, to regain what power they imprudently conceded away.

"The world is governed too much," is another truism, and it always will be until the people become satisfied that it is not necessary nor expedient to select law-makers, who consider it obligatory to legislate on all the visionary and absurd notions that may enter the brain of a bigot or an enthusiast. There is one fact that has not escaped the observation of the intelligent, and that is, that there is a comparatively small class of people, in every community, who are incapable of appreciating the benefits of liberal laws, and the blessings of free institutions; they are either too selfish or too ambitious to sail along the channel of free government with contentment and cheerfulness, and are always devising new schemes, new inventions, or seeking to interpolate some new theory in Government. Man has his individual personal rights, and they should be sacred to him. He has the right to regulate the domestic concerns of his family—to manage his household,—he has the right to be the judge of what he shall eat, and what he shall drink, and what he shall wear; and whenever he surrenders those rights and invests them in another, he virtually acknowledges his incapacity to fill his proper station in society. In short, it is a humiliating confession that he is devoid of brains, and needs a guardian.

Among the chimeras of the present age, is the Maine Liquor Law, of which it has been rightly said that it is "precisely the old pretenses for State churches, inquisitions, censorship and prohibition of the press, suppression of thought and discussion, and shooting down, or imprisoning, of murmurers against the government, are relied on now to justify one of the grossest, yet cutest attempts against the liberty of the person that ever entered into the heart of a Metetruch to conceive of."

The writer of this, Mr. Editor, is no apologist for drunkenness, debauchery, or any other vice. Nor does he approve or justify the low broths that are dealing out adulterated liquors to frail humanity. He believes in the Divine injunction "Be temperate in all things." The advocates of the Maine Law, would debar a man the right to use wine, cider, beer, or strong liquors, even if temperately done. Now, I hold, that because a comparatively small portion of mankind eat to excess, or drink immoderately, it is no reason for depriving those who do not abuse the luxuries of life of their use. This would be punishing the innocent for the faults of the guilty.

I propose, with your permission, to resume this subject again, when I have leisure.

CLODHOOPER.

About four weeks since a Mr. Boyington of Obelin, O., was killed by a station. The horse was seized with a fit of madness, caught the man in his mouth and threw him into the air. When he struck the ground, the horse jumped upon him with his fore feet, seized him by the head, and broke his neck short off, severing the jugular vein with his teeth.

AN OX THAT GIVES MILK.—Mr. James Thorn, of Clinton, says the Poughkeepsie American, has an ox that gives milk freely. He has a bag with four teats, each one of which yields milk like that of a cow.

Pretty good beginning for a dry-dairy, notwithstanding we prefer water in all such cases.

IN TOWN.—The man with the white hat.

## OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, August 13, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—During the past week the Gothamites have suffered severely from the excessively hot weather with which our good city has been visited. A large number of persons have fallen victims from exposure to the extreme heat of old Sol's rays.—During the prevalence of these warm days scarcely any one ventures abroad which gives the town a very quiet and dull appearance. Business is very dull without much chance of improvement, until the return to town of those who have been rusticated for the season at the various watering places. There has been for some time, considerable stringency in our money market, occasioned mainly by the operation of the new state law, which has just gone into effect, of compelling our city banks of publishing a weekly account of their affairs and which has been the means of causing them so as to be able to make a favorable report, call in the balances due to them, and restrict their discounts; this course has had a prejudicial effect upon the usual current of trade, as this is the time when the greatest amount of duties is paid in the Custom House, and notes falling due, our merchants relying on the accommodation of the banks, are thus left to get out of the scrape as well as they can, of course a great deal of shilling had to be done to raise money to meet these obligations. A great deal of complaint is made on account of the unfairness of the operation of this law, as the banks in all the other large cities in the State, are excluded from its provisions—Brooklyn and Williamsburg, which may be said to form part of New York, are of course, without the pale of this enactment.

This hot weather does not however prevent persons from visiting the Crystal Palace, the attendance is equally as large as on cool and pleasant days. The galleries of the building are very warm, occasioned by the refraction of the sun's rays through the glass, in consequence of which the visitors confine themselves to walking through the nave and body of the building, which at all times is quite pleasant. Large packages of goods are daily received in the building.

Both Hunkers and Barnburners intend to hold a convention in this State, and of course there will be two tickets for Democrats to vote, according to the stripe to which they may belong. In the interior of the State the Barnburners are the strongest, in the city and the river counties, the Hunkers derive their strength; it is a matter of some speculation to know which faction will show the greatest amount of force, in fact the feelings towards each other are so bitter that to prevent either from having the supremacy, they would throw their votes on the Whig side.

We are called upon again to record one of those dreadful calamities which of late, have become so rife. I allude to railroad collisions. Yesterday about 8 o'clock, a dreadful collision took place on the Providence and Worcester Railroad between the regular up train and an excursion train from Whitesville, by which fourteen persons were instantly killed and thirty or forty injured.

From Washington we learn that there has been a prolonged cabinet meeting; yesterday, despatches from Com. Shubrick concerning the Fishery matters were under discussion. Nothing positive had transpired, but the Commodore is apprehensive of a collision.

The Grand Jury have brought in an indictment against John Charles Gardiner, for committing perjury as a witness on the trial of his brother Geo. A. Gardiner, after a protracted argument, bail was set \$4000.

By the arrival of the Africa, we have three days later advices from Europe. The Eastern question does not appear to advance towards a speedy settlement, any more than it did by previous advices. The Ambassadors are still up to their ears in negotiation, which all the European Governments would fain believe, with ultimate success. Meanwhile the same anxiety is manifest in the monetary affairs of Europe. Business is generally dull and feverish.—The headquarters of the Russian army are at Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia.—About 120,000 men have crossed the Pruth, and about 80,000 are in Bessarabia and the south of Russia. This certainly looks as though Nicholas intends, not only to occupy, but to hold the provinces.

The Sultan has issued his protest against the occupancy of the provinces by the Russian army. The document is mild in its character, without much force. The Sultan states he has given as much liberty to his christian subjects as he has to the Turks, and he considers no other power has a right to dictate or interfere between himself and his subjects, and lastly, that the occupancy of the provinces he considers a just cause for war, but his great desire to preserve peace has determined to settle the difficulties by negotiation.

In England quite a stir has been made by the cab-men of London, striking against the reduction of fares to 6d per mile, as is

contemplated in the bill introduced in Parliament by Palmerston. The people of London awoke one morning and found there was something missing in the streets of that city, when upon further investigation, they found that a cab was not to be seen; Every thing was thrown in confusion, persons arriving at the different railroad stations, were unable to reach the hotels or their homes. From appearances it is believed that the cabmen will be successful.

Markets.—Cotton was firm and unchanged, the grain trade was also ruled firm. D.

DIVORCE IN OHIO.—The recent re-enactment by the Ohio Legislature, with some slight modification, of the divorce laws of the State, has called forth various criticisms. The causes for divorce now authorized, are:

1. "Where either of the parties had a former husband or wife living at the time of the second marriage."
2. "Where either of the parties shall be wilfully absent from the other for three years."
3. "Adultery."
4. "Impotency," at the time of marriage.
5. "Extreme cruelty."
6. "Imprisonment in the penitentiary, during the time of such imprisonment, &c."
7. "Fraudulent contract."
8. "Gross neglect of duty."
9. "Habitual drunkenness for three years."

The Postmaster General has sent a circular to the various railroad companies carrying United States mails under charge of route agents, pointing out the necessity for their proper accommodation, and for the security of their charge, demanding, too, that they shall all strictly comply with the common clause of their specific contracts, binding them to have cars exclusively for mails. He furnishes them with a diagram, showing his view of what is necessary, first, for security, and next, to facilitate the labors of the mail agents in assorting and delivering mails from trains. He also points out the necessity for in future preventing any one, excepting United States mail agents, from having access to the body of the mail car.

The following extract is from a letter written by Hon. E. A. Hannegan to the editor of the Evansville Enquirer:

"Why is it that a portion of the Democratic press is waging war upon the President for his appointments to office? Have we fought the battle for offices, or for principles? If the former, then every man in the United States who voted for Pierce should be provided with one; if the latter, as the simple minded mass honestly believe, then is such a war shameless in the extreme."

Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event may possibly again occur, it is interesting to recur to the sentiments of two of the most eminent men that existed at that time, of the merits of the question, and of war in general. Jefferson, when he wrote this letter, was 82 years of age, and John Adams 90.

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822.

"To return to the news of the day; it seems that the Cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature; one of the obstacles to too great multiplication, provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse in his wild state kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him."

"I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter. And it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail. God bless you, and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having."

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. ADAMS'S REPLY.

QUINCY, June 11, 1822.

"DEAR SIR—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read, for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian, dated June 1."

"This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in Vinegar, and the animalcules in pepper-water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, the Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and canker worms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the 'Ruler with his skies.'"

"JOHN ADAMS."

PENNING SERMON.—The following string of curious puns is taken out of a scarce work published in the reign of James First. A divine more willing to play with words than to be serious in expounding his text, spoke thus in his sermon: "This dial shows that we must die all; yet notwithstanding, all houses are turned into ale-houses; our cares are turned into cakes; our Paradise into a pair of dice; matrimony into a matter of money; and marriage into a merry game. Our divines have become dry vines—it was not so in the days of Noah—ah no!"

[From the New York Times.]

## THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The determination of the Secretary of War, largely to increase the number of our troops on the Rio Grande, will give rise to not a little speculation as to its objects.—We are supposed to be at peace with Mexico. Santa Anna's protestations, through his new Minister here, and faithful follower, all forbid the possibility of a rupture between us. It is not claimed by the friends of the Administration that the garrisons on the Rio Grande need strengthening with a view to restraining the Indians of New Mexico—that feat having already been admitted to be impossible of accomplishment. We are greatly mistaken, if this movement is not the first towards the development of a project of further territorial acquisition, forshadowed months ago by our well-advised correspondent at Washington. We need a slice of Mexico; and the Administration is simply preparing to negotiate; or perhaps the better expression is, the Government desires to be prepared to take advantage of any opportunity that may arise for opening negotiations on that subject.

We say we need another slice of Mexico. In advance, it may be necessary to plead "not guilty" to any suspicion of lust for territory. We are not of those who believe territory, acquired anywhere and anyhow, an object to be sought by a country so vast and so unsettled, and so far from entire development, as ours. But our present boundary Mexicanward, is an unnatural and indefensible one. We have agreed to keep in check the Indians of New Mexico; yet they pass our lines, in the open country of the Rio Grande, with perfect impunity, devastating Sonora and other parts of Northern Mexico, laying waste whole towns, and utterly destroying not a few that once were reckoned among the wealthiest and most prosperous settlements in that vicinity.—We cannot fulfil our treaty stipulation.—The achievement is beyond possibility.

Again, we want El Paso, and the country through which the Gila runs, that we may have a better Southern route to the Pacific than we now possess. Santa Anna, on the other hand, wants money; or, if he does not now, it will not be long—judging from precedent—ere he will find foreign gold indispensable to the maintenance of his Government. His patriotic speeches about the "integrity of the Republic," and his expressions of determination to resist to the death any attempt to part with further Mexican territory to the "rapacious North Americans," may probably be taken as we understand the usurer, who assures one he cannot possibly let him have the loan he asks, with a view to enhancing the price of the "sacrifice" he eventually makes for the borrower's "accommodation." He may sell us the required strip, as soon as he has made the show of resistance necessary to maintain his credit at home. The Administration understands full well the treachery of the Mexican character, and does well to prepare to sustain the country in any sudden emergency which may arise, pending the contemplated negotiations.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, now Secretary of War, was in the United States Senate, it will be remembered, when the treaty of Guadalupe was discussed; and made some remarks, in open session, in favor of a mountain boundary between the United States and Mexico—the passes which might be easily defended—while a standing army equal to our whole force would scarcely be able to guard securely that which was finally adopted. He also occupied nearly an entire day, in secret session, pressing his views with all the earnestness of his nature, and with great force and tact. But the Senate was determined to have Peace, and would not send the Treaty back for amendment. The wisdom of Mr. Davis's position then is now quite apparent to all; and he will undoubtedly make good use of his present position to retrieve a great error of the Treaty. We doubt whether we get more than a very small Mexican population with the territory that we take for granted we are to acquire at an early day. The regiment of Mounted Riflemen now in Texas, chiefly at Forts Well and Inge, will probably, we are assured, be among the troops ordered to the Rio Grande; although that must depend, in a great measure, upon the decisions of the commanding officer of the Southwestern division of the Army.

OIL WELL AND OIL SPRING.—In western Virginia, near the forks of Hughes river, there is an oil well and oil spring, which are curiosities in their way. A correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal thus describes them:

This well was dug for salt, but it commenced blowing out oil, and continues its blowings at intervals up to the present time. Every fifth day it blows out about fourteen gallons of oil.

At the oil spring, vast quantities of oil are annually gathered, by sinking pits in the earth thirty feet deep. The bed of oil lays parallel with the bed of the river, and is generally near five feet thick. The oil, in its natural state, adheres to the sand, and can only be separated from it by washing the sand in water. The sand is washed by sinking a small pit as deep as the bed of the oil; the pit soon fills with water, when men go into it with broad hoes, and wash the sand by pulling it to them and pushing it from them. While this is done, the oil loses its affinity for the sand and it immediately rises on the top of the water, it is then gathered by a large ladle and put into large cisterns or hogheads, where it purifies itself; it is then put into barrels and sent to market. Some pits fifteen feet square have yielded one hundred and thirty-five barrels of oil, but all are not alike rich. The oil is valuable for weakness in the breast, sprains, cuts and bruises; it burns very well in lamps, and may be used in dressing leather, instead of fish oil, but makes the leather porous.

Mrs. Partington says, after desolving the matter over and over in her mind, she has come to the delusion to seek out some quiet country retreat, in order to pre-empt the expressive heat of the season, and to hereafter lead a more dysentery life.

## HOW TO PREVENT A COLD.

Immunity from colds, coughs, bronchitis and influenza, is to be obtained in a certain way, and in only one way. As long as the heat of the surface is sufficient to neutralize the cold of the surrounding embracing atmosphere, so long is it impossible for the person to have a cold. The vigor, resistance, positive character of the cutis, must always be greater than the air in which we move. Air loaded with vapor, is a good conductor of caloric. Such an atmosphere rapidly robs all heated bodies of their warmth; and all animal bodies that are unable to furnish heat as fast and a little faster than the air can carry it off, will take cold. This loss of heat on the skin, leaves the blood-vessels of the surface feeble—unable to circulate the blood; as a consequence the blood accumulates in the warm internal organs, and that internal orders whose vessels are weakest will yield to the sudden fullness, the afflux will increase until active congestion or inflammation ensues.

Moderate clothing, much exposure to the air; cold water baths; much dry friction, and a calm, tranquil, circumspect mind, will as certainly prevent colds, coughs, bronchitis, &c., in any climate that God ever made, as warm nights will prevent frosts. The surface must be superior to the conducting power of the air. And this constitutes the immunity that all require. The reason why so many in this country dislike the climate, and why so many have coughs, is that class of people who have feeble surfaces; that class are not constantly immersed in the free air; are not in calm mind; are not fond of bathing and do not enjoy it. The people must have the air that God has made, they must labor, play and sleep in as birds must do. They must not shut it from them but welcome it, and the simple habit will compel the surface to elaborate an amount of heat that will always be superior to wind however cold and searching.—Clay's Journal of Health.

The overland Indian Mail arrived in London on the 13th. The London Times publishes advices from China to the 14th May, but no mercantile letters have been received. The news is of the most curious and important character. The British war steamer Hermes has returned from the seat of the rebellion. Nankin was reported to be in a state of ruin, while the whole district was in a state of anarchy. The rebels were in possession of Nankin and Chickiang, which they were strongly fortifying, and were waiting for reinforcements from the South previous to marching for Peking.—The insurgents had raised the banner of Christianity. A correct translation of the Bible was freely circulated among them, and a zeal amounting to fanaticism was leading them on to attempt the destruction of the whole Tartar race, while strictly moral duties were imposed and practised in their whole ranks. The commander of the Hermes had explained the neutral position which the foreign powers are disposed to hold during the struggle. The insurgents are of the Protestant form of worship, recognizing Jesus Christ as their Savior, and adopting the Trinity and Ten Commandments.

Lola Montez was recently married at San Francisco to a Mr. Patrick Purdy Hull, one of the proprietors of the *Whig and Advertiser* newspaper of that city. The happy couple made a bridal tour to Sacramento city, and while there, to fill up the time probably, Lola performed an engagement at the theater. The editor of the *Sacramento Californian*, who, the correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* says, is a notoriously ugly visaged individual, commented upon the performances of Lola in such a manner as to prove displeasing to her, whereupon she dispatched the following note to his sanctum:

SACRAMENTO, July 3, 1853.

To the responsible editor of the *Daily Californian*.—Sir:—The extraordinary article concerning myself which appeared in your paper this morning, requires an extraordinary answer. I use the word "extraordinary," for I am astonished that a respectable (?) Editor should tie in such a barefaced manner, and be so void of gallantry and courtesy as yourself. I do not advocate woman's rights, but at the same time I can right myself by inflicting a summary justice upon all jack-an-apes!!! After such a gross insult, you must don the petticoats.—I have brought some with me, which I can lend you for the occasion—you must fight with me. I leave the choice of two kinds of weapons to yourself, for I am very magnanimous. You may choose between my duelling pistols, or take your choice of a pill out of a pill-box. One shall be poison and the other not, and the chances are even.—I request that this affair may be arranged by your seconds as soon as possible, as my time is quite as valuable as your own.

MARIA DE LANSFELD HULL,

LOLA MONTEZ.

What the editor did is not reported.

FOREIGNERS IN FLORENCE.—There is a large circle of American residents in Florence enjoying the pleasures of nature and art, to be found there in the greatest variety and excellence. The restrictions which they have to submit to must enhance, in their estimation, the liberty which they enjoyed in their own country. After undergoing the severest surveillance of the Austrian police and custom-house watch dogs on the frontier, one who would remain there a month must submit to a special police examination, and procure a license, which costs \$2. And this is to be renewed from month to month, so long as he remains, by personal visits to the office. In addition to this, sojourners are also subjected to a "family tax" of about \$10 a year—which our countryman, Powers, has been obliged to pay during his whole residence there, some ten or twelve years.

It was so hot on Wednesday, that Jacobs, while out gunning, shot a wild duck with six boiled eggs in her. Now's the time for bedbugs and parasol vendors. Well, it is.