

## THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1855.

CIRCULATION.

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN

Crawfordsville!

Advertisers, call up and examine our list of

SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement inserted in this paper, 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, herefor inserted in our paper will be charged one half the regular advertising rates.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CAMP, 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.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the largest assortment of new and fancy Job Type ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of type, and we have got them and to mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING.

As it is now about the time when Merchants and others are wishing to have Circulars, Cards, Posters, etc., printed, we respectfully call their attention to our extensive assortment of type. All work executed at short notice and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

We notice that some one has been busily engaged for the last few days in hauling and dumping a few loads of sand and gravel around the public square to the tune of one or two hundred dollars to be paid for out of the county treasury. This, we suppose, is considered by the Commissioners to be very economical and much cheaper than to go to the enormous expense of a few dollars more and have a good brick pavement laid down that would last for years. We can see what good graveling the side walk does, for it is just about as unpleasant getting along as far as mud is concerned as it would be in the middle of the street after a hard rain. But we suppose the Commissioners think there is no use of a pavement, when it can be repaired every spring and fall for about as much as it would cost to put down a good permanent pavement. Bricks we win, gravel you lose!

It is something very strange that persons coming into town will take such particular pains as some of them do as to stop their wagon or hitch their horses so as to leave them standing from morning till night across the walks or crossings of the streets. Its annoying to those who are passing from one part of the town to the other. We saw a lady the other day passing up street who was brought to a stand still on account of a wagon that had been left standing across the walk; she was compelled either to go back, creep under, climb over, or take the mud, the latter she thought more genteel, and walked around the detestable vehicle to the great injury of her nice gaiter boots. We dislike to see this—it soils stockings and ruins patent leather.

We call attention to the card of the Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Hartford, in another column.—The old Protection has been the Pioneer of Insurance in the West, and has come out, right side up, from many a conflagration. It is, we believe, one of the oldest companies of the kind, now doing business this side of the Alleghenies. It commenced operations in the West in 1825. Since that time it has steadily increased, and in the West alone it has issued 100,000 policies, and insured property amounting to \$200,000,000. It is our belief, that no Insurance Company, doing business in the West, has received more marked expressions of public confidence than the Protection, nor are any better entitled to them. James Heaton, Esq., is agent for our town and county.

Mr. Corey, the celebrated Daguerrean Artist, to whom was awarded the first premium at our State Fair on pictures, is now in town, and will commence operations in a few days. Mr. C. is now fitting up a room in the old Museum building, directly west of the Crane House, where he will be happy to wait on all those wishing anything in his line of business. Please call and examine specimens.

Thanks to our worthy friend, Hon. DAN. MACE, for valuable public documents. Also, Hon. G. N. FRENCH, for like favors.

See advertisements of T. D. Brown & Co.'s fresh stock of Drugs, &c. They keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all kinds paints, oils, medicines, &c.

Welch's Metropolitan Minstrels performed in this place on Saturday evening last, to a full house. The performance throughout was good. We understand they will visit us again in about four weeks.—Success to the Minstrels!

MARKET CHANGED.—Tobacco of all kinds coming in freely. We quote "gentleman's fancy," sold by T. D. Brown & Co., in demand at fair prices.

## TWO DAYS FIGHTING—RUSSIANS PUT TO FLIGHT—TURKS VICTORIOUS.

It appears from the news brought over by the steamer Canada, that the Turks and Russians have had several engagements, the Turks proving victorious in every battle.

The Turks crossed the Danube from Cortukai, on the 2d and 3d inst., 18,000 strong, and on the 4th the Russians attacked them 9,000, and after a brisk cannonade and combat by bayonet, the Turks maintained their position. The battle lasted three hours. The Russians lost several officers, 136 privates, 6 superior officers, and 18 subalterns were killed and 479 wounded. The loss sustained by the Turks is not stated. Another account from Vienna says 14 Russian officers were killed, and the Turks remained masters of the field, the Russians falling back on Bucharest.

Before the Turks had crossed the Danube, a body of Cossacks came to the river bank and made signs so insulting that the Egyptian force rushed to the boats and rowed over in the face of the fire of the Cossacks, and completely routed them, chasing them inland, and then returned in triumph to their camps.

Advices from Constantinople say that Selina Pascha had crossed the Russian frontier in Asia, and two battles ensued, in which 5,000 men were engaged on each side; when night came on both armies fell back, and the engagement was renewed the next day, when the Russian were defeated.

The boy officer, Selina Pascha, then fell back to the main body of the Turkish forces, and the Russians being reinforced by which their number was augmented to 15,000, another engagement took place, and a desperate conflict ensued. The Russians were again defeated, and fled in disorder; they were pursued by the Turks, who succeeded in planting their standard upon the Russian quarters at Orell, and the Russians fell back to Bucharest, where the main body, 50,000 strong, under Gen. Danenberg is posted.

The news is thus summed up: The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia, and the Turkish left wing in Europe have beaten the Russian right, comprising the principal force of the Russians, and the Turkish center had beaten 9,000 Russians, and were at the last accounts pressing upon Bucharest.

It is deemed hopeless now that diplomacy can end the difficulties, until after a decisive battle.

THE HOG MARKET GENERALLY.

The weather for sometime past has been rather unfavorable for pork-packers. There appears to be but little said in reference to prices, and less disposition on the part of buyers to take hold. The Cincinnati Price Current report the number of hogs this year to this date 69,000 head, against 53,000 received to the same date last year—no standard price as yet established, holders asking \$4.50. At Louisville, \$4.00 per 100 lbs. net, is the nominal price. The State Sentinel says, "Mansur & Sons of Indianapolis, bought a lot at \$3.75 per 100 lbs. At New Albany, on the Ohio river, holders unwilling to sell for less than \$4, buyers holding back for less prices. At Lafayette we understand packers are not willing to buy at anything over \$3. There is nothing as yet done in the pork trade in Terre-Haute. The price of pork at this point will, we think not exceed \$3.50 per 100 lbs. The unsettled prices or downward tendency of provisions at New Orleans and New York, has made buyers and packers very cautious.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

We learn says the State Sentinel, that the Supreme Court has decided that the Laws of the State do not go into force until a copy has been filed in all the Clerk's offices of the State.

The Court also decided, in an exceedingly elaborate and able opinion, that so much of the "liquor law" of last winter as provides for its taking effect upon a vote of the people is unconstitutional. The effect of this decision is to allow any person to retail spirituous liquor on filing the bond required by the law.

ENORMOUS FOREIGN TRADE.

The exports of specie from New York the last month were unusually large, and the whole foreign exports greater than ever known from that port in any single month, being eleven millions; and exclusive of specie, about six millions and a half. The cash duties received at the same port in October were seven millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and for the whole ten months past they have reached the unprecedented sum of \$27,496,122.98 at the port of New York alone. This is the largest amount of cash duties ever received at that port in the same space of time.

Mr. Thomas Keeney, will please accept of our thanks for a bountiful supply of his most excellent chewing tobacco, also, for a bunch of choice cigars. The lovers of good tobacco and cigars will find the desired article at his establishment, one door south of Robbins' store.

The Banks at Richmond, Ind., refuse to take the notes of the Peru (Ind.) Bank.

## [From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

## THE CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY—THE FUTURE.

The condition of the Republic at the present time, strikes us as eminently fortunate and prosperous. Trade of almost every description is active, our various manufacturing establishments are fully employed, the crops are abundant, and agricultural products in flour, cotton and corn are going to the Old World, to an extent almost unprecedented. Here, moreover, every thing is pacific and tranquil, while there, wars and rumors of wars are constant topics of discussion and agitation. Occasionally, it is true, a momentary effort is made to excite a panic; but in the great majority of cases, the movement proceeds from speculators, and has nothing to do with the regular pursuits of trade and the ordinary transactions of mercantile life. Capitalists and bankers are, we admit, a sensitive race, and they sometimes too eagerly participate in these monetary excitements, and thus, in part, increase them, when they should pursue exactly a contrary course.

We see it urged in some quarters, that certain banking institutions of the country are, in times of ease, abundance and plenty, extremely eager to dispose of their funds with the most lavish hand, to brokers, corporations, &c., and that when the slightest pressure occurs, their regular customers, the active and untiring business men of the community are the first to suffer. This is a false as well as an ungenerous policy, and is calculated to impair the usefulness of these institutions. As we understand the duty of Banks and Bankers, they should assist the honest and industrious merchants and traders of the community to a proper extent when they require such assistance, and not to be influenced by every monetary excitement to the injury of themselves and the community at large. The country, we repeat, is in a sound and wholesome condition. Not only are all our leading agricultural products commanding remarkably high prices, but a stream of gold is pouring in from California at the rate of about \$70,000,000 a year. These are striking and telling facts, and they constitute the best possible evidence of the national prosperity.

A war in Europe would, moreover, not affect this country in any other than a favorable manner. The moment that affairs become uncertain on the other side of the water, capitalists will naturally be disposed to make investments on this; and thus they will forward their funds here and purchase real estate, stocks, and every other available description of property. While large masses of men would remain engaged in the work of consumption and destruction, and would be unable either to till their fields or pursue their manufacturing avocations, the people of the United States would be steadily employed as at the present time, not only in producing food, but in preparing clothing. War, it has been observed, is destructive, and what is destroyed must be supplied, and only by countries that are free from such calamities, and are therefore able to pursue their industrial avocations in quiet confidence, and with success. An immediate effect would be to stimulate all kinds of industry in this country, to create a demand for our surplus bread stuffs, and thus to benefit our manufacturers, our merchants, and the thousands and tens of thousands of farmers who are scattered throughout the teeming and fertile West.

These, as it strikes us, must be among the inevitable results, and we allude to the subject now, because we notice a disposition in certain quarters to participate in the alarm that agitates the European markets, as if we occupied the same theater, and were liable to like influences. It is, doubtless, unfortunate for the European nations immediately interested, that the crops should be short, and that the difficulty between Russia and Turkey should threaten to involve all the leading States of the Old World into a fearful conflict. And while this condition of affairs must be deplored in a humane and philanthropic sense, the effect cannot but be beneficial to the agricultural and industrial interests of the United States, and hence to the monetary and commercial.—This is already apparent in the increased rates of flour and grain, an increase that has given an advantage to this country, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It should be remembered, moreover, that if capitalists are sensitive here, they are sensitive elsewhere, and that the greater the dangers of war in Europe, the more likely will the retired, the quiet and the affluent be to dispose of their stocks in the Old World for the purpose of making investments in the New—in investments we mean, in substantial securities, such as the United States Stocks, State Stocks, City Stocks, undoubted railroad bonds and not in the mere "fancies" that are distrusted at home as well as abroad, and some of which would naturally be forced back upon our market by the needy; but then they would probably be the only stocks likely to experience a depressing influence. It is fortunate for this country, under existing circumstances, that we have no threatening calamity in the distance. There is a lull in the public mind with regard to all agitating subjects, and the master spirits of the day, together with the toiling millions, are busily engaged in developing the resources of the Republic. The slavery agitation has gone by, the Union is more thoroughly knit together than ever, political excitement is comparatively calm, there are nearly thirty millions of dollars in the Treasury, and the energies of the next Congress will be devoted to an increase in the Navy, and to the completion of a great iron high way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

My love is like the red, red rose: She stole my heart, and there she goes; With rings on her fingers and corns on her toes;

Hole in her stockings—and I shouldn't be surprised if she didn't show pumpkin in this world—but the Lord only knows!"

The New Albany Band was awarded the purse of gold at the late Musical Convention held at Indianapolis on the 29th ult.

A letter from El Paso says the Indians had attacked a company of Americans, and stole five hundred horses and mules, together with the blankets and clothes of the party.

Depredations by the Indians were daily occurring; they even ventured within a few hundred yards of the fort occupied by the United States troops.

Those who are in the habit of occasionally indulging in a dish of that delicious beverage called Oyster soup, can do so by calling in at Keeney's saloon, one door south of Robbins' store.

Thomas, it is said gets up decidedly the best and richest Oyster soup, at his establishment, than any other in town. Try him, and be convinced.

Traveler warns families against making bread with muriatic acid and soda. He says that "it would be a nice recipe if the muriatic acid were pure. But I have found, from six years' experience in using it in cooking (confirmed now by an essay by Dr. A. A. Hayes), that it contains, as ordinarily made, lead enough to give a man very severe dyspepsia, accompanied with pains in the bowels, weariness and low spirits. Three years ago my physician told me I must be taking lead in some form, but I did not then suspect my muriatic acid of containing it."

Kid gloves are now said to be actually made of monkey hide, for which the French pay in South America from thirty to forty cents each. So it seems that some of the monkeys hereabouts have double skins on their hands.

The Temperance Chart heretofore published at Indianapolis, has been discontinued. The material on which it was printed is for sale.

The money market in New York is rapidly resuming its usual activity, and money is becoming as plenty as ever. On the 12th, United States stocks sold at one hundred and twenty-three, or very nearly as high as they have ever been; while fancy stocks had raised from five to ten per cent. over late sales. The bank discounts for the week, from the 5th to 12th, amounted to \$92,392,499; the deposits were larger by nearly three millions than they had been since the beginning of the pressure, being \$59,201,007; specie on hand \$12,923,575; notes in circulation \$9,197,629. The circulation of bank paper, as compared with the specie on hand, will astonish our Western people, as it astonishes us. It will be seen that they have one and a half millions more specie on hand than their notes in circulation. Money would, therefore be more plenty in the city if there were no banks. But how do they loan eighty-two millions on a specie basis of twelve? We suppose they loan their deposits, and take in one day what they loan out on another, as their loans in a week amount to more than six times their specie basis, and nearly nine times their note circulation. The fact to which we propose to call attention, however, is that which shows the money market is getting quite easy, and moneyed men are again buying stocks at the highest figures.—Louisville Times.

FROM MEXICO.—Through an arrival at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, the *Plymouth* has received advices from which we copy the following:

What may, perhaps, be considered the chief item refers to the announcement that great fears are entertained of a great portion of the country being afflicted by famine. The harvest in Durango and other departments of the interior, it would appear, if it has not altogether failed, has afforded such extremely scanty returns, that the papers are lamenting most bitterly the calamities which cannot but follow the unfortunate failure.

The rest of the intelligence is of the ordinary character. The Indians are committing terrible ravages, and with even something more than impunity. The mail and a large company were lately attacked by them, and some ten or twelve persons killed, others carried off, the rest scattered in flight, and the mules and other property plundered.

Robberies by others are also frequent as ever, and even more atrocious. Two boys having set a party on the trail of two robbers whom they had observed, a third in company with them was subsequently slaughtered by the wretches.

A letter from El Paso says the Indians had attacked a company of Americans, and stole five hundred horses and mules, together with the blankets and clothes of the party.

Depredations by the Indians were daily occurring; they even ventured within a few hundred yards of the fort occupied by the United States troops.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC!

## EXCITING NEWS!

## Late and Interesting from the East!

## FIVE BATTLES FOUGHT!

## THE TURKS TRIUMPHANT!!!

## Russians Invading India!!!

New York, Nov. 29.

The steamer Atlantic, with advices from Liverpool to the 16th inst., is just in.

The news from the Danube is very interesting. The Turks were completely victorious in several engagements. The last dispatch from the East says that Gortschakoff, with a Russian force 24,000 strong, had met the Turks at Altenitz, when a pitched battle ensued, in which the Russians were defeated with great loss, and retreated in disorder to Bucharest—twelve hundred Russians were killed and wounded. Nearly one hundred thousand Turkish forces had crossed the Danube.

The Poles in the Russian Army were becoming disaffected and showed signs of insubordination. They had favored the Turks in crossing the Danube, by giving no alarm when they saw them crossing. The Turkish fleet was in the Black sea, and the English and French fleets were in the sea of Marmora. Gortschakoff, the Russian General has received orders to act on the offensive. Russia has laid an embargo on the Turkish ships from the 23d, but neutral flags are to be respected. Count Nesselrode's diplomatic Circular has been published, and excited strong remarks from the French and British presses.

Turkey will have nothing to do with any amendment of the Vienna note, but insists upon an entirely new treaty.

Klapka has received a command in the Danube service.

The Circassians continued to have success in Asia.

Louis Napoleon expresses himself strongly in favor of active operations in favor of the Turks.

The British Government is evidently vacillating.

Prussia has given notice that she reserves to herself the liberty of acting as she may deem desirable on the Eastern affairs, and will not bind herself to any party at present.

Austria still professes neutrality.

A dispatch from Vienna says, that the Russians in the engagement at Altenitz had been repulsed four times by the Turks, and finally fell back in disorder on Bucharest. On the 9th inst., the Turks were driven from the Island opposite Giergovo, but reinforcements coming to them, they retook the Island and held it.

The Czar has summarily discharged all English operatives from the Russian navy yards.

The Sultan is reported to have placed himself at the head of the army.

The rumors of an alliance between Post Mahomed and Russia came from different sources. Letters from Cabul state that a large Russian army was marching to the capital of Khiva, with the avowed intention of conquering the country, and these rumors added to serious and apparently well grounded apprehensions, of a movement among the Afghans, led to a large reinforcement of the British forces at Besbawn.

The report that Persia was collecting an army to operate against Turkey is unfounded.

The British interest is reported to be in a bad state in Barmah; the towers every where are said to be in a state of siege, and the whole of the new Provinces are in the hands of the enemy. Famine was raging in Barmah. The China insurgents had surprised the garrison at Shanghai, and gained possession of the city without opposition. The chief officer of the government escaped and placed himself under the protection of the United States.

It was reported that Pekin had fallen, but the rumor was doubted. Canton was quiet. The Imperialists were making strong efforts to retake Amoy. The Emperor had accepted the aid of the Tartar chiefs at the north, as a last resort.

Shanghai was captured by the Chinese insurgents on the 7th of September.

Letters from Consul Sanders of London says the Porte has notified Austria that unless she withdraws her forces from the frontiers, or her neutrality is guaranteed by France and England he will declare war against her; and that Kossuth will be invited to Constantinople and put at the head of a strong division and march upon Hungary, unless the above is complied with.

The same letter says Kossuth's agent was openly received at Constantinople, and that offers have been made to Capt. Potter of the steamer Golden Age, and Howard, the owner which will probably result in their going to Constantinople.

ARMY OFFICERS STATIONED.—The following named Officers are assigned to the command of the Departments organized in General Orders, No. 25, from the War Department, viz:

Bvt. Major General John E. Wool, to the Department of the East. Bvt. Major General David E. Twiggs, to the Department of the West. Bvt. Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith, to the Department of Texas. Bvt. Brigadier General John Garland, to the Department of New Mexico. Bvt. Brigadier General Ethan A. Hitchcock, to the Department of the Pacific.

The latter is, by direction of the President, placed on duty according to his brevet rank.

Advices from Rome state that the exciting news from the banks of the Danube, has created great excitement among the young soldiers and also among the old veterans in the French service, and numerous applications have been transmitted to competent authorities to witness operations on the banks of the Danube.

## A VESSEL BLOWN UP WITH 400 BARRELS OF POWDER.

On the first of April, the Victoria sailed from London for Port Phillip, Australia, and on the 13th June it was discovered on fire, within a few days' sail of the port, the passengers then, for the first time, being advised that there were 400 barrels of powder included in her large and valuable cargo. The account describes the tragedy thus:

It was about ten o'clock at night, and the terror and alarm that instantly followed among the crew, who were cognizant of the "magazine" beneath them, was of a character not easily to be described. The captain and the passengers had, two or three days previously, noticed a rattling noise underneath the cabin flooring, as if some of the cargo had got adrift, and rolled about every time the vessel lurched over; and amid this rattling noise on the evening in question, the passengers discovered smoke issuing through the cabin flooring.

It appears that they were ignorant of the existence of the magazine till they heard some one exclaim, "My God! the powder!" All hands instantly turned to launch the long boat, but finding this was unsafe, having by some accident been stove, one of the quarter boats was lowered. Not a moment was to be lost. Brief as the interval had been the fire burst forth into the cabin, and the flames were issuing out of the companion. A rush filled the boat, and in another moment the men were pulling away from the vessel with every nerve. Happily the boat contained the whole of the people. They had scarcely reached half a mile from the burning ship before the 400 barrels of powder blew up with terrific force. The ship appeared to be lifted bodily out of the water, and then, with the remaining portion of the cargo, shattered to atoms, and hurled to an immense distance. The sea for miles was covered with her fragments. Some fell into the boat and nearly swamped it, and some of the crew were much burned by the explosion. The poor creatures were exposed in the boat, without provisions of any description, not even water, for 56 hours, when they were sighted by the bark Tulesian, bound to Melbourne, which immediately bore down, and took them on board, evidently very much exhausted.

AUSTRIA AND THE JEWS.—Austria has re-enacted the laws inflicting legal disabilities on the Jews, and the Jews in revenge have refused to loan money to the Austrian Emperor. Several of the Jewish bullion merchants in London have agreed not to change Austrian bank notes as long as the objectionable edict is in force. The Austrian Jews have determined not to deal in the contemplated new Austrian loan. Rothschild, it is also said, will lend no more money to Austria at present. But the Jewish papers advise the brokers to go further than this. They own a large portion of the Austrian debt, if they throw this on the market, and refuse any further transactions in it, the Austrian government will be financially crumpled up.—N. A. Ledger.

FEIGNIE CATCHES.—Mr. Fitch who pursued his shave through here some time since, caught him in Jackson county. He passed through here on his way home in Kentucky, last Sunday. He (the negro) had been enticed away by a white woman, and they had traveled together as man and wife.—They both were on their way back in charge of Mr. Fitch, the one, no doubt, destined for the sugar plantations in the South; the other to the Penitentiary or some other place where she can find a paramour of a different color.—Salem Democrat 25th.

MISS LUCY STONE has gone from among us after delivering three lectures, whereby she set two-thirds of the women in town crazy after Woman's Rights, and placed half the men in a similar predicament. She captivated her hearers by her beauties of style and convinced the majority of the justice of her views in the main, while they exercised their inalienable right of believing many things which she advocated to be impracticable.

She is thought to be a well-disposed woman, anxious for the amelioration of her sex, and endowed with sufficient natural intellect to labor successfully in the cause. There are some who find fault with her for speaking in public before mixed audiences, but it proves that she is willing to practice what she preaches; and she shows her fellow women that they are capable if so disposed "to speak in public on the stage," as well as their fellow-mortals of the rougher sex.—State Journal.

LIVELY TIMES.—During the present term of the Perry county, Indiana court, which was in session this week at Rome, there were no less than twenty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted. This is doing pretty well for the county, although the fact that Cannelton is in Perry county, may have had some tendency towards enlarging the business, or perhaps Lucy Stone has been lecturing there on "Woman's Right." We are told that one lady who desired to be divorced, among her other grievances, stated that her good-for-nothing lord always turned his back to her in bed. The Judge thought this was sufficient, and forthwith granted her application.—Louisville Courier.

STRANGE CUSTOM.—A most extraordinary custom prevails among the Vizes a powerful tribe, occupying an extensive district in Cabul, among the mountains between Persia and India. It is, in fact, a female prerogative that has no parallel among any other people upon the earth, and that reverses what we are in the habit of considering the natural order of things—the women choose their husbands, and not the husbands their wives. If a woman be pleased with a man, she sends the drummer of the camp to pin a handkerchief to his cap, with the pin she used to fasten her hair. The drummer watches his opportunity, and does this in public, naming the woman, and the man is obliged to marry if he can pay her price to her father.