

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THE REVIEW.
CRAWFORDSVILLE.
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1854.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville!
Advertisers, call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS. We
All kinds of **JOB WORK** done to order.

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
obituary notices, hereafter inserted in our paper will be
charged one half the regular advertising rates.

Agents for the Review.
E. W. CANN, 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 latest assortment of
new and fancy Job Type ever brought to this place.
We insist on these wishing work done to call up
and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts,
&c. We have got them and no 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,
&c., printed, we would 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.

Hon. H. S. LANE, will lecture on
Thursday night next, in Centre Church,
on the "Origin and Progress of Free
Institutions." It is not necessary for us to
say anything in reference to Mr. L., as he
is well known here, and elsewhere, as be-
ing one of the greatest orators in the State,
and consequently will have a crowded audi-
ence.

It appears from our Exchanges that
the Erie rioters are not always going to
have everything their own way. It is be-
coming dangerous for them to leave the
precincts of their own village. On Friday
last week a Mr. Morton, a wealthy mer-
chant of Erie, went to Buffalo on business,
when a warrant was served upon him as
one of the rioters. He was held to bail in
\$24,000, which not being able to give, he
was eloped in jail. Two other men from
Erie were arrested on the following day,
and committed to jail in default of \$10,000
bail.

We publish in to-day's paper an
interesting article from the London Times,
on the late naval battle between the Turks
and Russians. Read it.

INDIANA SABBATH SCHOOL AGENCY.—The
American Sunday School Union has estab-
lished at Indianapolis a depository and a
agency for the State of Indiana. Mr. J. W.
McIntyre is the agent. All persons who
wish for information in regard to the op-
erations of the Union, or to obtain em-
ployments as missionaries, or to procure its
publications, or generally any advice or as-
sistance in regard to Sabbath schools, should
address Mr. McIntyre. The location of
this agency is permanent, the stock is am-
ple to meet all the wants of the State, and
the numerous railroads and other facilities
of travel enable the agent to send books
promptly to any part of the State. We
hope that ministers and Christians of all
denominations will avail themselves of the
offered assistance of this agency, and do
more in their respective localities to estab-
lish and sustain Sabbath schools.

Office at Jacob Landis' one square south
west State Bank.

New Firm.—We take pleasure in di-
recting the attention of our readers to the
advertisement of Smith, Stillwell and Al-
len. These gentlemen are successors to
John Wilson. They occupy the old store
room on the corner of Washington and
Vernon streets. They are a set of enter-
prising young men, we wish them success
in business.

We notice by small bills posted up
in different places that R. E. Bryant & Co.
will commence selling off their stock of dry
goods on this Saturday, at auction. Sale
to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and con-
tinue from day to day until disposed of.
Don't be afraid to buy, their goods are all
new. Circumstances make it necessary
that they should be sold—and that imme-
diately.

THE DEVIL'S TO PAY.—Jenny Lind Gold-
schmidt, it is said, has received a letter from
a chap in Texas, offering her his "heart,
hand, honor, education and fortune," but
says nothing about the baby!

We tender our sincere acknowledg-
ments to our friends in Congress for various
valuable documents.

Don't neglect to read our advertise-
ments—especially the new ones.

Old "Peg-leg"—Santa Anna, has
recently been adding a new quirk to his
tail. In lieu of Capt. General, he takes
the title of "Most Serene Highness," and
has decreed that in case of his death or
moral disqualification, shall name his suc-
cessor.

His Most Serene Highness' salary is
\$60,000.

HOMESTEAD BILL.
The Washington Union, says the *Sentinel*
is decidedly in favor of a properly guarded
Homestead Bill, and of the bill reported by
the committee on Agriculture. This bill
provides that any person who is the head
of a family, may enter a quarter section of
unappropriated land, in a body, in conformity
with the legal subdivisions of the public
lands, after survey. No certificate or patent
to be issued until five years after the
date of entry, and in case of death, the
widow or heirs become invested with all the
rights of the person. The land not to be-
come liable for debts contracted prior to
the issue of patent. In case of the aban-
donment of the land within the five years,
it reverts to the Government. Aliens who
have declared their intentions to become
citizens, may avail themselves of this act,
provided they complete naturalization be-
fore the end of five years.

Entries to be confined as near as practi-
cable to alternate quarter sections, and to
land subject to private entry. Recent pre-
emption laws not affected. This bill is the
special order of the House for the second
Tuesday in February.

RAILWAYS IN INDIANA.
We have received advance sheets of the
American Railway Guide, for January, from
which we gather the following statistics of
railways in Indiana:

NAME OF CORPORATION.	MILES.
Columbus and Shelbyville.....	31
Evansville and Crawfordsville.....	31
Indiana Central.....	72
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine.....	84
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	94
Jacksonville.....	94
Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	107
Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	107
Madison and Indianapolis.....	84
Martinsville.....	25
New Albany and Salem.....	25
Newcastle and Richmond.....	12
Northern Indiana.....	82
Ohio and Mississippi.....	32
Penn and Indianapolis.....	72
Shelbyville and Knightstown.....	27
Shelbyville Lateral.....	16
Shelbyville and Kishwaukee.....	26
Terre Haute and Richmond.....	74

Montgomery County Court of Com-
mon Pleas commenced its January term on
Monday last, Judge L. C. Dougherty presiding.

Miss Amanda Carter, who was re-
cently sentenced in Louisville, for forgery,
to the Kentucky penitentiary for the term
of two years, has been pardoned by the
Governor.

From the Cincinnati Price Current
of the 26th inst:

The market for hogs has continued to ex-
hibit a decidedly firm tone; and packing
operations are now progressing with their
warranted activity. The receipts this week
have further reduced the deficiency at this
point. At Louisville, up to Sunday night,
the number killed and in pens was 342,153
head, being an increase over last year of
54,056.

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury
gave official notice on the 1st inst., that he
will redeem, up to the first of June next,
seven millions of United States Stock, on
the following terms:

First.—The par value or the amount
specified in each certificate, under premium
of the stocks of the loan authorized by the
Act of July, 1846, and redeemable Nov.
15, 1856—six per cent of the stocks of the
loan authorized by the Act of 1842; fifteen
and a half per cent of the stock of the loans
of 1847 and 1848; and twenty-one per cent
of the stocks issued under the Act of 1850,
commonly called the Texas indemnity—ten
per cent, with interest, on the par value of
each certificate from the first day of Janu-
ary 1854, to the date of settlement, and one
day's interest in addition.

EDITING IN CALIFORNIA.

Editing in California must be an agree-
able pastime. We received by the last
mail the San Diego Herald. The editor,
in speaking of the "last round" he had with
an assailant in his office, says it is described
by his pressman as being very scientific. He
says:

"We held our adversary down over the
Press by our nose, (which we had in-
serted between his teeth for that purpose,) and
while our hair was employed in holding
one of his hands, we held the other in our
left, with the 'sheep's foot' brandished ab-
ove our head, shouting to him, 'say, Waldo.'
'Never!' he gasped—

Old my Big—er he would have muttered,
but that he died up, 'ere the word was uttered.

At this moment we discovered that we
had been laboring under a 'misunderstand-
ing,' and through the amicable intervention
of the pressman, who thrust a roller be-
tween our faces, (which gave the whole af-
fair a different complexion,) the matter was
finally settled on the most friendly terms,
and without prejudice to the honor of ei-
ther party." We write this while sitting
without any clothing, except our left stocking,
and the rim of our hat encircling our
neck like a ruff of the Elizabethan era; that
article of dress having been knocked over
our head at an early stage of the proceed-
ings, and the crown subsequently torn off,
while the judge is sipping his eye with cold
water, in the next room a little boy stand-
ing beside the sufferer with a basin, with
interest looking over the advertisements in
the second page of the San Diego Herald,
a fair copy of which was struck off upon
the back of his shirt, at the time we held
him over the press."

We understand that a distressing
fire occurred in Lafayette, on Tuesday eve-
ning last, destroying property to the amount
of \$50,000.

Mr. John Daily was so severely injured
during the fire, that he has since died.

THE NAVAL DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.
The intelligence from the seat of war,
which we received yesterday with hesita-
tion, has now been corroborated by sev-
eral channels, and by a positive announce-
ment in the official journal of France. War
has begun in earnest. A naval action has
been fought upon the coast of Asia Minor,
ending in the total destruction of a portion
of the Ottoman fleet and for the first time
in naval history a Russian squadron has re-
turned to Sevastopol laden with the spoils
of victory. The war, hitherto confined to
the occupation of the Danubian Principalities
and to a few partial encounters of the
hostile armies, appears to have assumed on
the Black Sea the character of a direct ag-
gression and the Emperor of Russia has
thrown down the gauntlet to the maritime
powers precisely on that element on which
they are best prepared to meet him. We
have thought it our duty to uphold and
defend the cause of peace, as long as peace
was compatible with the honor and dignity
of the country, and we feel no regret that
to the very last we have adhered to a course
of policy which a just concern for the best
interests of England and of the civilized
world prescribed. But we have never con-
ceded our opinion that the events occur-
ring in the East might ere long compel us
to meet by more resolute measures a stern
and imperative and we have repeatedly urged
upon the Governments of England and
France the necessity of being prepared with
a plan of operations adapted to such an
emergency. If intelligence last received be
confirmed in the manner in which it is
related to us, the time for these resolutions
to take effect is already come.

It must, however, be remarked that great
perplexity and uncertainty still hang over
the details of this important event. All the
accounts received of it appear to have been
dispatched from Odessa on the 5th inst.,
and to have passed through Vienna. They
are, therefore, altogether Russian state-
ments. On the other hand, it is well as-
certained that on the 28th of November,
two days prior to the action, the principal
division of the Turkish fleet was at anchor
in the Bosphorus. Admiral Slade had
brought back his division some days before,
with the exception of one frigate, which had
taken shelter at Sinope, and great satisfac-
tion had been expressed that at this in-
cident season of the year the line of battle
ships and frigates were safe in harbor. It
would seem probable, therefore, that the
squadron which the Russians demolished
was a convoy bound with troops and arms
for some point on the coast of Asia; and the
most probable version of the story seems to
be that the Russian cruisers pursued this
convoy into the Roads of Sinope. It has
also been suggested that, as Sinope is a
naval arsenal, it is possible that some of the
vessels destroyed by the Russians were
hulks in that port. Sinope is the best har-
bor on the coast of Asia Minor, situated
about 300 miles from the Bosphorus, and at
the narrowest part of the Black Sea, being
only forty-two maritime leagues from Sev-
astopol. The town of Sinope is built on
the isthmus of a peninsula jutting out into
the Euxine, and forming two capacious har-
bors. That to the south-east is used by
the Turks as a naval station. The town is
a square, flanked with towers, and covered
by a small citadel; but, in spite of the im-
portance of the place, it has long been con-
sidered the most vulnerable point on the
whole north coast of Asia Minor. The
land-batteries, whatever they may be, ap-
pear to have been quite incompetent to meet
the fire of the ships, and this engagement
furnishes another example of the compara-
tive weakness of ordinary fortifications when
opposed to modern naval gunnery. Among
the Turkish forts there are scarcely any
strong enough to beat off a line-of-battle
ship. However, after the destruction of no
less than twelve Turkish vessels, without
taking a single prize in a state to be re-
moved to Sevastopol, the Russian ships
were themselves in a condition to reach the
harbor with difficulty. The havoc which
is described to have taken place shows that
the ships on both sides were fought with
great gallantry, and the Russians, who first
surprised every one by allowing themselves
to be beaten on land, have now surprised
us again by an exploit at sea. They had,
however, by their own account, a vast su-
periority of force, and Osman Bey, the
Turkish commander, only surrendered at the
last extremity.

Whatever doubt may still prevail as to
the circumstances which preceded this ac-
tion and the mode in which it was fought,
there can be very little as to its naval and
political consequences. It tends to give the
Russian navy an ascendancy on the Black
Sea which the Turks have hitherto disputed;
and it calls upon the maritime allies of the
Porte in very positive language to supply
that naval protection of which she has been
deprived ever since in need. If it should turn
out that the Russian squadron fell into a
convey bound for the army in Asia, and
pursued these ships into Sinope, this ac-
tion, in the present state of warfare between
the two Powers, be considered justifiable.
But, as is equally probable, these Rus-
sian ships of the line were sent out from
Sevastopol to turn, sink and destroy the
Turkish squadron, not on the high seas or
on the coast of Crete, but in anchor in
their own fortified harbor, this proceeding
of the Emperor of Russia goes to the last
extremity of aggressive war. It disposes
at once of the assurances, till now so por-
tionately repeated, of his desire to stand
on the defensive only, even since the Tur-
kish declaration of war; and, had it not been
for the presence of the English and French
fleets in Beles Bay at this moment, the
enterprise which directed this blow against
Sinope might have aimed a still more for-
midable attack upon the Bosphorus and the
capital. A more violent and offensive
measure could not have been resorted to;
and the importance attached to it by Russia
may be inferred from the fact that Prince
Menschikov, the original author of these ex-
clamations and the instrument of this fresh
outrage, hurried from Odessa to St. Peters-

burgh to lay the news of this victory at the
feet of the Czar.

The effect this event will have in Europe
is not less serious. It dispels the hopes we
have been led to entertain of pacification,
for we cannot share the opinion that this
success will lower in any degree the temper
or pretensions of Russia; and it imposes
upon the allied fleets more peremptory du-
ties. Indeed, as this blow on the naval
resources of Turkey interrupts her commu-
nications with Trebizond and Batum, it is
highly injurious to her Asiatic army, and
all would be lost if the command of the
Black Sea were suffered to pass into the
hands of the enemy. The British Govern-
ment and its allies will have from the mo-
ment this intelligence is confirmed, to deal
with a state of affairs far more decided and
momentous than any which this question
had yet assumed; and we earnestly trust
that the Cabinet will prove itself equal to
the emergency. It scarcely devolves, in-
deed, on the Ministers of the Crown now to
determine what positive steps are to be
taken under these circumstances; for we can-
not doubt that after such an act of aggres-
sive war, committed upon a State under the
shelter of the united flags of France and
England, the Embassadors and Admirals at
Constantinople have resolved at once upon
the measures required. The govern-
ment at home, as yet less thoroughly in-
formed of the state of the case, must await
the arrival of dispatches before they adopt
steps involving the whole question of peace
and war; but probably before such dispatches
can be received here or in Paris the en-
voys on the spot will have acted upon the
powers given them in the event of a direct
aggression by Russia on the Turkish coasts.
It will remain with her Majesty's Ministers
to afford an effectual support to that de-
cision by the usual communications to Par-
liament and by placing our present relations
with the Russian Empire in their true shape.

Having exhausted every means that for-
bearance and ingenuity could suggest for
the restoration of peace, but having at the
same time pledged the honor and the naval
forces of England to bring this dispute to a
successful termination by other means, it
would be unworthy the position we occupy
in the world, and the peculiar obligations
we have contracted in this question, to
hesitate when the course is clear before us.
The English people are resolved that Rus-
sia shall not dictate conditions to Europe,
or convert the Black Sea, with all the va-
rious interests encompassing its shores, into
a Russian lake. They desire that a course
of consummate hypocrisy should be punish-
ed by a signal defeat, and that a stop should
be put to these aggressions. The Emper-
or of Russia, who began this war without a
pretence, is carrying it on without disguise,
and it therefore becomes the imperative
duty of the Four Powers, who have so re-
cently recorded their determination to put
an end to it, to take all the measures which
that object may demand.

DREADFUL MURDER.—On Thursday last,
an Irishman by the name of Jeremiah Riley,
who came to this country some few
months since, was killed under the follow-
ing circumstances: While in a state of in-
toxication Riley went to the house of Mr.
James Odell, (one of his neighbors,) whose
wife, observing his situation, gave him a
seat and then gave her attention to some
domestic concerns. In the course of an
hour or two the mother was alarmed by the
screams of her child, and rushing into the
room, she discovered Riley had roused from
his drunken lethargy, and having already
struck the child one blow, he swore he would
kill it and the mother also. The woman,
however, succeeded in wresting the child
from the infuriated wretch, and attempted
to escape from the house. As she passed
to the door, with the child in her arms,
Riley gave her a push, sending her head-
long down the steps several feet high.—
The screams of the woman brought Mr. O.,
who was at work a short distance off, to the
house. Upon his wife informing him of the
cause of her alarm, Riley cried, "Yes,
and G-d, I'll kill you," and with a large
club in his hand, he started at Mr. O., who
had received three severe blows, before he
could lay hold of any thing with which to
defend himself. At length Odell seized a
club and dealt Riley two blows, one over
the shoulder, and one across the face, just
below the forehead, which caused the death
of Riley. These are the facts, as elicited
by the evidence at the inquest held by
Coroner Chase. The jury gave a verdict
to the effect that Riley came to his death
by the hands of James Odell, who was in
the act of defending himself.—*Washington*
(In.) News, 24th.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—On Saturday af-
ternoon, half a dozen passengers took pas-
sage on a "buss" at Harbor Creek to ride
around the break to Erie, supposing they
were riding in the company's conveyance.
When about half way, the driver—an Erie
loafer—began to collect fare, demanding
one dollar per head for the six miles. The
travelers, finding they were imposed on,
refused to ride further. The fellow under-
took to force them to pay, when a double-
fisted chap knocked the rascal down, and
threw him head over heels. The passengers
then footed it to Erie, and took the first
train for Cleveland, cursing the town as
ten thousands had done before.—*Cleveland*
Dem.

SWAMP LAND SALES.—Mr. Brett, the
County Auditor, informs us that up to the
present time, there have been sold seven-
teen thousand eight hundred and sixty-one
acres of Swamp Lands in Daviess County.
The total income of these sales amounts to
twenty-two thousand nine hundred and
fifty-nine dollars and forty-five cents.—
This statement affords substantial proof of
the rapid advancement of our country in
wealth and population. In addition to the
foregoing, large bodies of Government and
canal lands have been entered during the
time of the sales of these Swamp Lands.—
Washington (In.) News.

Miss Lucy Stone is now lecturing in
Chicago.

TELEGRAPHIC.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

We learn from Cape Cod that parts of
vessels have been drifting ashore all along
the coast; they were probably vessels which
were swamped, and the crews of which per-
ished. Twenty lives are known to have
been lost at that point.

A despatch from Halifax to-day says the
gale there, on the 22d and 23d, was of the
most violent character, sinking a number
of vessels at the wharves and wrecking man-
y along the coast.

The same despatch says that the ship
Staffordshire, bound from Liverpool to Bos-
ton, was wrecked off Cape Sable, on the
20th, and all on board, comprising the of-
ficers and crew, thirty-four in number, and
one hundred and eighty passengers, perished.
The loss of property in wharves, &c.,
along the coast, has been large. At Hal-
ifax the loss is set down at \$40,000.

The storm which prevailed on the coast
last week has proved very disastrous to
shipping. A large number of vessels were
driven ashore, and many lives lost, with
much suffering. A despatch from Boston
to-day says the steamer "City of New
York," from this port had arrived there,
and reports the ship "Independence,"
bound from that port to Valparaiso, was
wrecked off Cape Cod, dismasted. There
are twenty-one vessels, mostly schooners,
anchored back of Cape Cod. The names
are not ascertained. The bark "Idle," from
this port, is ashore at Sandy Neck, bilged;
also the schooner "Willow." The bark
"Fanny Buck," from New Orleans, is ash-
ore at Race Point.

The bark Elizabeth Stout, from Matanzas,
is ashore at Yarmouth. The Captain
and his wife died after reaching the shore,
and one of their children was frozen to
death. The bark Sylvester, from Cuba,
and the schooner Mail are ashore at Race
Point, and three of their crew were drown-
ed. The schooner Water Witch is ashore at
shore, and lost ten men. The schooner E.
Brayton lost two men. The schooner Vol-
can is dismasted, and at anchor. The brig
Wm. Rodgers, from the Cape de Verdes, is
ashore at Race Point. A schooner, name
unknown, went to pieces, and all on board
were lost.

The gale at Yarmouth was terrific, do-
ing much damage, and with high tides
caused a great loss of property.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

The steamship Africa, with advices from
England to the 17th instant arrived here
this morning.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Lord Palmerston, the champion of Turk-
ish integrity in the British Cabinet, resign-
ed on Thursday, the 15 inst.

Letters from Bucharest, under date of
the 5th inst., announce the entire sus-
pension of hostilities on the Danube.

The impression at Vienna was strong
that the Eastern question would be settled
satisfactorily.

It was reported that a Russian naval
force, with six thousand troops aboard, had
been repulsed at Chiflikin, in Asia, one
Russian steamer destroyed, a frigate dis-
masted, and 1500 Russians killed.

Another engagement is reported near
Abasa, between a Turkish steamer and a
Russian frigate and a brig; the latter with-
drew in a shattered state.

The Russian manifesto of November 1st,
causing great excitement in Greece, causing
the Greek government to adopt precaution-
ary measures.

The United States frigate St. Louis, ar-
rived at Alexandria on the 25th November.

It was reported at Vienna that a combin-
ed Russian and Persian army was about to
march upon the Turkish province of Erzer-
our.

The defeat of the Turks at Sinope caused
great consternation at Constantinople. The
Grand Divan at once assembled, at which
all the Foreign Ministers were present.

The report that the combined fleets had
entered the Black Sea, by the last steamer,
was incorrect, but it was thought the whole
allied fleet would soon do so.

The carnage at Sinope was immense.

The Russian Consul at Servia has de-
clined Prince Alexander of Servia, as a
secret adherent of the Porte, and the orders
of the various districts had held a meeting
and resolved to watch the movements of
Alexander.

It is reported that Rodgenwiltz, the late
Secretary of Prince Gortchekoff, has been
shot at St. Petersburg, charged with con-
spiring with the Turks.

A Russian insurrection in Armenia is re-
ported.

Some of the London papers intimate that
a disagreement in the British Cabinet, on
the Eastern question, caused Lord Palmer-
ston to resign.

The Russians have gained a battle on
the Armenian frontier, in which four thou-
sand Turks were killed.

The Turks had captured Aekdzich; also,
the important fortress of Alexandropolis.
Changli, the Circassian leader, and Selim
Paacha are gradually approaching each
other, taking the Russian fortresses on the
line of march.

Changli had captured six fortresses, after
hard fighting with the Russians and heavy
losses on both sides. He also had defeated
15,000 Russians under Gen. Orloff.

A flying artillery of fifteen or twenty
new locomotives lying on the other side
of the break at Erie, belonging to western
railroad companies.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Dis-
patch, in looking through a little work,
entitled the "Brewers' Manual," a publi-
cation intended exclusively for brewers,
finds it recommended to country dealers
that when, as is often the case, ale becomes
stale before more than half the barrel is out,
he "can restore it to its original life by put-
ting in from six to ten pounds of putrid horse
flesh." Let ale drinkers make their own
comments.

TRUE POLITENESS.—There is no policy
like politeness; and a good manner is the
best thing in the world, either to get a
good name, or supply the want of it.

Do not press your children into book
learning, but teach them politeness, includ-
ing the whole circle of charities which spring
from the consciousness, of what is due to
their fellow beings.

All politeness is owing to liberty. We
polish one another, and rub off our corners
and rough sides by a sort of amicable col-
lision, to restrain this is inevitably to bring
a rust upon men's understandings.

"Politeness," says Waterspoon, "is real
kindness kindly expressed," an admirable
definition, and so brief that all may re-
member it. This is the sum and substance
of all true politeness. Put it in practice,
and all will be charmed with your man-
ners.

The polite of every country seem to have
but one character. A gentleman of Swe-
den differs but little, except in trifles, from
one of any other country. It is among the
vulgar we are to find those distinctions
which characterize a people.

JOSEPHINE.—Josephine was one of na-
ture's Queens—she was divorced, says the
biographer, but her love did not cease; in
her retirement she enjoyed all Napoleon's
successes, and prayed that he might be saved
from the fruits of his rash ambition. When
his son was born, she only regretted that
she was not near him in his happiness; and
when he went a prisoner to Elba, she begged
that she might share his prison and re-
live his woes. Every article that he used
at his residence, remained as he left it.—
The book in which he had been last read-
ing there, with the page doubled down, and
the pen that he had last used by it, with the
ink dried on its point. When her death
drew nigh, she wished to sell all her jewels,
to send the fallen Emperor money; and her
will was submitted to his correction. She
died before his return from Elba; her last
words expressed the hope and belief that
"she never caused a single tear to flow."—
She was buried in the village church of
Rueil, and her body followed to the grave
not only by Princes and Generals, but by
thousands of poor, whose hearts had been
made glad by her bounty. Her marble
monument bears only this inscription,—
"Eugene and Hortense to Josephine."

BYRON AND DICKENS.—The New Bedford
Bulletin, in a long and excellent discourse
upon humor and wit, makes the following
allusion to these writers:

"The works of Byron and Dickens are
perhaps the best illustrations of the differ-
ence between wit and humor. Byron had
not a particle of humor. Boz has very lit-
tle wit. Byron thrust the dagger of his
sarcasm into the breast of friend and foe—
Boz has, by his kindness of heart, made
himself beloved by the reading population
of the world. Byron only employed his wit
to transfer the ends of his selfishness, to re-
venge an insult, or silence an enemy—the
humor of Boz injures no one, and he has no
insults to revenge, no enemy to silence.—
The wit of Byron was like the lightning,
which scathes, and blackens, and statters—the
humor of Boz may be compared to the
gentle sun-light, irradiating every scene of
life, and everywhere bringing comfort, content-
ment, and hope."

The only motive for uniting the At-
lantic with the Pacific is the locomotive.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 29th inst. by
Rev. M. M. Vandevanter, Mr. E. Kessinger and Miss
Emily Messersmith both of this place.

CRAWFORDSVILLE PRICE CURRENT.

(Compiled weekly for the Review.)	
Wheat, - - - - -	\$1.00 Apples, green - - - 25
Oats, - - - - -	25 Apples, red - - - 25
Barley, - - - - -	15 White Beans, - - - 25
Flour, - - - - -	\$4.75 No. 1 Flour, - - - 25
Butter, - - - - -	15 No. 2 Flour, - - - 25
Eggs, - - - - -	6 Fresh Eggs, - - - 25
Cheese, - - - - -	5 No. 1 Cheese, - - - 25
Bacon, - - - - -	6 No. 2 Cheese, - - - 25
Lard, - - - - -	10 No. 1 Lard, - - - 25
Tallow, - - - - -	8 No. 2 Lard, - - - 25

DR. S. D. HOWES' SHARPSHOTS.
BULLA WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOVER SEED.—CAMPBELL will pay cash for
Clover Seed. Dec. 30, 1853.

S. C. WILLSON. J. E. McDONALD.