

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.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the *new* and the *largest* assortment of *new* and *lancy* Jon-Tyrre ever brought to this place. We insist on those 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.

The 8th lecture before the Mechanics Institute, will be delivered by Dr. R. T. BROWN, on next Thursday evening. Subject, "Laws of Health and means of preserving it."

We have been very creditably informed, that an effort was made during the past week to insult JOHN L. ROBINSON, the State Marshal, who was here quietly performing the duties of his station. Because he did what he felt to be his duty during the late Freeman trial, by a man here, who wishes to be esteemed as a philanthropist, endeavored to inflame the minds of a portion of our citizens against him, and thus force punishment for the commission of that which he happened to think was wrong, by fanning up the sleeping embers of a mobocratic spirit into a terrible conflagration, and thus consuming all that is honorable and praiseworthy in our character as good and peaceable citizens. Shame on such a man—such principles and such proceedings!

By reference to our advertisements, it will be seen that Mr. J. F. MICK, proposes to have an auction, especially for the benefit of the ladies—no gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady. Auction to commence on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, at his store room where all kinds of Ladies Dress Goods will be offered for sale. Spirited bidding may be expected.

Auction will also be held at night—free for all classes. Goods are bound to be sold. Look out or you lose a bargain!

Speaking of tea, just reminds us that Mr. F. H. FAY, has just received a splendid article of the real genuine "Gunpowder Tea," and is said by those who have used it, to be the best in town. Tea drinkers will please notice.

Flour seven dollars a barrel and beef-steaks at eight cents a pound and all other articles of provision in proportion is what we call pretty expensive living. We hope there will be no more European difficulties soon, if that is the way their wars are to operate upon the Crawfordsville market.—If they want to fight, let them fight on their own hook.

We see from the papers, that arrangements have been made at Indianapolis with a distinguished company for the exhibition of the famous book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which all our readers know has been dramatized. Those of our abolition friends who have long had dreams of the reckless waste of soul and genius by the African slave trade, and of the blood and gore of ebon tint smoking upon the altars of humanity as a consequence, had better go over and see an actual demonstration of the matter.

We see by the *Sentinel* of Indianapolis, that our fellow townsmen, Dr. R. T. BROWN, has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, Geological Agent of said Board.—The duty assigned him is to make such geological, mineralogical and topographical surveys of the state as his judgment may dictate, and to collect all other statistics of the resources of Indiana, and to report from time to time the result of his investigations to the Governor. He will enter upon the discharge of this duty at an early day.

We saw a young lady the other day, passing up street looking heavenwards for her bonnet. When she found it, "it was on the other side of Jordan."

The State Temperance Convention, recently held in the City of Indianapolis, agreed to raise \$11,463 for electioneering expenses during the ensuing canvass.

An old man named Phillips, a shoe-maker, committed suicide in Cincinnati a few days since by ripping open his abdomen with a shockknife.

NOMINATE GOOD MEN.

We hear from all quarters says the *Sentinel*, that the policy of taking a separated vote upon the Temperance question rather than involve it in the hazard of political card-playing, is well received by the people.

We have no doubt this suggestion will be practically carried out in many counties of the State, and we expect that ere the period arrives for the action of county conventions and the organization of tickets, this mode of attaining a popular expression upon the subject will receive general approval. The policy is recommended and urged by many of the ablest journals in the State, and we regard these as exponents of public sentiment. We have yet to find, that one solid and satisfactory objection can be made to its adoption. Its feasibility, its propriety, its entire honesty is not questioned.

In view of the interest felt in relation to the enactment of a prohibitory law, and of the fact that the tendency of the Temperance organization was to interfere with existing party organizations, we thought it might not be amiss to present a plan, the adoption of which would place the question in a position that the people, without regard to party, might declare for or against a law of the kind suggested.

We did present such a plan, and we are happy to see that it meets with the approbation of our fellow-citizens.

As to the means to be used in securing the adoption of this policy, generally, throughout the State, we will suggest that it be sanctioned by county conventions, and that all the tickets have printed upon them the words:

"For a Prohibitory Law."
Against a Prohibitory Law."

Let the people vote upon the question, as one entirely independent, standing upon its own merits.

In connection with this subject, we cannot too strongly urge upon the Democratic party, in the several counties, the nomination of good men as candidates for the Legislature. Let them be men of sterling sense, who have the respect and confidence of the people; who can be trusted to represent their constituents; men who can pass unscathed through the ordeal of public opinion. Do this, and there is no fear that Democratic nominations will be repudiated by the party. We can then stand united, and triumph over any combination that may be against us.

The recent success of the Turks seems to be giving Francis Joseph, the Austrian Emperor, some uneasiness. It is reported that he is about to leave for Warsaw for the purpose of holding a conference with the Czar on matters relative to the eastern question.

We think that he occupies rather an enviable position, afraid to open his mouth, and dare not hold his tongue. He will probably report when he gets his orders from head-quarters. We presume that he would much rather remain neutral throughout the quarrel; but Nicholas is determined not to keep dogs and do all the barking himself. Austria will either have to join the Czar in crushing Turkey, or assist the latter in beating him back to save her own Empire from becoming a Russian province.

E. H. PARSLEY,

Will address the citizens of Montgomery county, on the subject of temperance, at the following times and places:

Pleasant Hill meeting house, on Monday the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. and at evening; Beneficiaries' school house, on Tuesday the 7th at 2 o'clock, p. m. and at night; Union Meeting house, on Wednesday and Thursday the 8th and 9th inst.; Waveland, Friday and Saturday the 10th and 11th inst.; Durham's Meeting house, Sunday at 12 o'clock, m.; and at whatever hour may be designated by the friends. Alamo, on Monday and Tuesday, the 13th & 14th inst.; Waynetown on Wednesday the 15th; Linden on Thursday the 16th; Salem Meeting house on Friday the 17th; and at Shandon, on Saturday the 18th inst.

IMPORTANT TO SHERIFFS.—We learn that the Supreme Court, in the case of the Sheriff of Elkhart county against the Auditor of State, have decided in favor of the former.

The Auditor had decided that Sheriffs for conveying prisoners to Jeffersonville were entitled to mileage but one way. Mr. Seeley claimed that he was entitled to mileage going and returning, and thereto caused a writ of *mandamus* to be served upon the Auditor. The Circuit Court decided in favor of the Sheriff, and that decision has been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Two colored women, belonging to Dr. Singleton, of Halifax county, Va., are to be hung on the 13th inst., for the murder of a female slave.

The citizens of San Francisco and Sacramento, and the State of California, are all deeply in debt, or as one of the papers expresses it, "Knee deep in gold, and over head and years in debt."

The Duke of Argyle dresses in brown clothes, rides in a brown carriage, drawn by two brown horses; and everything in his house at Inverary is brown, from the paper on the wall to the chair covers and coal scuttles.

Mr. McDonald's lecture before the "Mechanics Institute" Thursday evening, on "Political revolutions and their effects upon popular rights," was very interesting and highly instructive. The lecturer had evidently not been very much accustomed to the use of manuscript, and as a consequence we thought was somewhat embarrassed and trammelled by it. We wished several times, that he had abandoned his notes, and spoken as he is most in the habit of doing, extemporaneously. His idea of revolutions we think was very clear and far above that romantic view which most writers and speakers of the present day are likely to fall into. He separated the popular but very erroneous notion of heroism and chivalry from such great events, and proved most clearly that they are not so often the result of a single ambition, as the offspring of great principles and struggling truths. The lecturer observed that the French nation of all others had been the least advanced by her revolutions. This is emphatically true and there is good reason for it. His remark in the outset, that principles and not champions are the origin of revolutions and the secret of their success, was well illustrated by this allusion. Charlemagne and Napoleon, champions with an ambition unbounded, and mighty in will and efficiency, achieved great things it is true, and studded their crowns with the most sparkling emblems of human glory, but the close thinker can only conclude that they were not so much the cause, as the effect of the great revolutions in which they figured.—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which takes at its flood leads on to glory," and had it not always been a constitutional weakness in the French people, to forget the mighty flood, by their eager watchings of those who happened the most proudly to stem its heaving bosom, they would long ere this have won to their councils the goddess of liberty, and this day their escutcheon carved all over with emblems of weakness and folly, would bear only the simple inscription, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Mr. McDonald's conclusion that the tendencies of revolutions are healthful in their operations upon popular rights, was truly correct and well supported by history.

We were pained to notice that the impolite and boisterous conduct of some of our young friends who occupied two or three pews on the north side of the house was so poor a comment on their good breeding. We apprehend the speaker was grievously annoyed by it, and we only wonder that the President did not rise up and peremptorily rebuke such obstreperous behavior in a manner so richly deserved. We would suggest to them and we know that by so doing we express the hearty wishes of all intelligent persons who were present, that if their tastes are so groveling, and their intellectual faculties of an order so mean, that they cannot appreciate such intellectual festivities, they had better remain at home, and have a repast of their own selection, which will better satisfy their appetites.

We regret exceedingly to notice that the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture has decided that our next State Fair will be held at Madison.

We have no doubt in the world that the attendance there will be very large, but we apprehend that the visitors will be much more largely composed of Kentuckians than the citizens of our own state. We believe such opportunities for the display of the agricultural and mechanical operations of our state highly beneficial, we are the fast friends of such Fairs, but we cannot by any means lend our approval to the course the Executive Committee has adopted in reference to the changing of the place for holding them.

We understand that the Committee has yielded to certain warnings, that unless they did agree to distribute the advantages to be derived from the large assemblage of people who always attend upon such occasions among the larger towns in the state, that the whole enterprise would grow unpopular and eventually fail altogether. Now we conceive that this committee should have pursued a far higher and more dignified course in reference to this matter. These Fairs are not sustained for the welfare of Indianapolis, or Lafayette, or Madison, or any other particular locality; they were originally designed for the benefit of the farming and laboring portion of the citizens of our own state generally, and that plan which will encourage the largest representation of those classes, we think is the best one.

Madison is situated on the most southern confines of the state and not half as accessible as some other localities which might have been selected. The result will inevitably be, that the farmers and mechanics in the middle and northern portions of the state will not attend, on the very sensible presumption that they will be doing themselves more credit by staying at home with their effects, than by shipping and driving them all the way to the Ohio river merely to accommodate a miserable spirit of sectional jealousies, and retain the friendship of

a few hucksters, landlords and hawkers, whose very profitable patronage might accidentally be lost, if these Fairs were uniformly held at Lafayette, Indianapolis or any other central point.

THE LATEST FROM ERIE.

The following dispatches we clip from the *Sentinel* of the 1st inst.

CLEVELAND, Jan 31, 8 A. M.

To State *Sentinel*:

The track at Erie is down, under the protection of the U. S. Marshal. Cars are running both ways from Erie, but not allowed to pass. Through passengers change cars at Erie.

Gov. Bigler, of Pa., is expected to pass through Cleveland to-day on his way to Erie, to take possession of Franklin Canal road from Ohio line to Erie, the charter having been repealed by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31, 11 A. M.

To State *Sentinel*:

Bells have just been rung at Erie as signals for a mob, and thousands of Erie mobocrats rushed to the destruction of the road.

It will be seen from the above that the Erie people are not yet satisfied, but must perpetrate additional outrages. They are, also, receiving aid and comfort from the people of other portions of the State, and the executive and legislature of Pennsylvania.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Philadelphia was held a day or two since, at which the notorious Lowry and Mayor King made speeches. This meeting passed resolutions of sympathy with the Erians, and it is said, the strongest feelings were excited among the Philadelphians in behalf of the mobocrats of the city of Erie.

The question naturally arises whether western merchants and business men can longer extend their patronage to the business men of a city which now openly sustains a resort to mob law, the result of which has produced so much injury to the West?—We trust not.

Let no man buy a dollar's worth of goods at Philadelphia so long as her citizens endorse such proceedings as those mentioned in the above dispatches.

At least two million dollars of the capital of Indiana merchants will be driven to New York or Boston, which would have, otherwise, gone to Philadelphia. Such will be the practical effects of this Philadelphia meeting.

A GOOD IDEA.—It is proposed on some of the Western railroads, to furnish "babycars" for the convenience of those traveling with these appendages, as well as for the comfort of travelers generally. The cars will be commodious, and well supplied with cradles, baby-jumpers, rattles, sugar-candy, milk, paragoric, and other sedatives and conveniences; and experience matron with both wet and dry nurses, will be always in attendance. Babies will be checked through, and parents may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.

The Histrionic Company we understand will give an entertainment on Monday night next, in Washington Hall.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT LEXINGTON, VA.—A young man named Thomas Blackburn, a son of Dr. R. S. Blackburn, of Charles-ton, Va., and a cadet at the Military Institute, at Lexington, in that State, was killed on Sunday last, by a young man named Christian, a member of Judge Brockway's Law School. The Woodstock Tenth Legion gives the following particulars of the sad affair:

Christian had sought and obtained an introduction to a young lady, a cousin of Blackburn, and, by her consent, had made an arrangement to accompany her to church. Blackburn informed the young lady that Christian was not a suitable person for her to associate with, whereupon she wrote the latter a note, desiring to be released from her arrangement just named. Christian demanded of her the name of his truelove, and when Blackburn acknowledged that he had given the information to his cousin, and that he was responsible to him. On Sabbath evening, Christian armed himself with a bowie knife, and went to the door of the church to await the arrival of Blackburn. The latter came, in company with a lady. Christian asked Blackburn to step aside with him. When they had proceeded a few steps from the church door, Christian cut him in the neck with the knife, entirely severing one of the carotid arteries, causing his death instantly. This rash act was no doubt committed in the heat of passion, as it is difficult to conceive how any man could, at such a place, on the Sabbath day, coolly and deliberately perpetrate so dard a deed. Christian has been arrested.

Here is a beautiful sentence from the pen of COLERIDGE. Nothing can be more eloquent, nothing more true:

"Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers, as to pain inflicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he doates. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its dark mantle over him, his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells and his face may be unknown by his neighbors— even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow, but he has a gem with which he would not part for the wealth defying computations, for fame filling a world's ear, for the highest power, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal's eye."

THE MOB LEADER LOWRY.

The following graphic description of Lowry, of Erie mob notoriety is taken from the Cleveland Plaindealer. Whether the informant of that paper has been biased by his prejudices or not, we cannot say; but if true, he might readily be picked out of a crowd of twenty respectable men:

A gentleman just from Pittsburgh, says that Lowry cuts a queer figure in the court there. He is about five feet nine inches high, of a spare figure. His face is sharp, lynx-like, and topped with that sort of hair which courteous people call "auburn." Said hair bristles straight up from his head, (the result of protracted poking on the part of the owner,) resembling somewhat the celebrated capillary "shock" of President Jackson. His dress is blue, with bright brass buttons. His vest is buff, and cut in the old continental style. From his bosom protrudes an immense ruff, as stiff and serrated as a mill saw, or the fin of a shark, (which latter comparison it justifies for more reasons than one.)

Add to this description, a white (the original color) neckcloth, loosely tied, and a pair of tight pantaloons, and you have a faint conception of M. B. Lowry. Thus accoutred, he sits in the court room, in a highly fidgety state. Along with his other infirmities, he has an unhappy weakness of changing color on the slightest impulse.—He is now red with shame, now white with terror, now black with rage. Taking into account the changeable colors of his countenance, and the variegated hues of his attire, and his tout ensemble calls to mind a very pictorial specimen of a rainbow. His appearance, when he occasionally jumps from his seat pacing frantically up and down the court room, may be better imagined than described. Perhaps he resembles a Bengal tiger fretting in a cage, more than anything else.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI TO MR. MARCY.

Your Excellency, Monsignor Götzen Bedini, Archbishop of Thibet, appointed by the Holy Father as Apostolic Nuncio to the Empire of Brazil, has been directed to repair to the United States, and under such circumstances to compliment the Honorable President in the name of his Holiness—this Prelate being endowed with the most brilliant qualities of heart and mind, was well deserving of this distinguished commission from the Holy Father. I beg, therefore, that your Excellency will be pleased to receive him in that kindness of spirit which is characteristic of your disposition, and to extend to him whatever assistance he may need. Your favor will be the more necessary to him to facilitate his being kindly received by the President, to whom he is to present likewise a Pontifical letter. I venture to flatter myself that you will respond to my request, especially in consideration of the object in view, and with this hope.

I have the honor to tender you the assurance of my very distinguished consideration, Your Excellency's Lantrovono,
G. A. ANTONELLI.
Rome, March 31st, 1853.
To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations at Washington.

[MR. CASS TO MR. MARCY.]
LEGATION OF THE U. S.,
ROME, Dec. 7th, 1853.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here on the 3d inst., when I resumed the duties of this Legation. On the 8th inst., I had the honor of an interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State. On this, as on previous occasions, I was struck with the evident desire entertained by this government to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. The Cardinal alluded, with expressions of gratification and of personal kindness towards the President, accompanied with assurances of the highest regard from the people and government of the United States, to the kind reception extended to Monsignor Bedini, the Roman Nuncio, during his late mission, and spoke of the satisfaction it had given to the Pope. His Holiness is at present