

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THE REVIEW.
CRAWFORDSVILLE.
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

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 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, heretofore inserted in our paper will be charged one half the regular advertising rates.

Agents for the Review.
E. W. CARL, 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 types, cuts, and we will 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.

W. K. KNOTT, Esq., will deliver the 9th Lecture before the Mechanic's Institute on next Thursday evening. Subject, "American Archaeology."

Our town has been in a state of great excitement during the past week, owing to a prosecution of some thirty young men charged with riot. We understand they are to be tried separately and up to the present time but one trial has been accomplished. So far the defendants are triumphant. The matter in issue, was very warmly contested between Messrs. J. WILSON and WALLACE, the respective counsel for the State and defendants. Their argument of the case before the Jury is pronounced by all who were present to have been highly oratorical and interesting.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Auditor has advertised for sale, the lands mortgaged to the State to secure loans from the Common School Fund of Montgomery county, and forfeited by non-payment of the interest and principal thereon.

It appears that the hotel-keepers of Madison have published a bill of prices to be adopted during the next State Fair. The prices are the same as was charged at Lafayette during the State Fair last fall.

WHITE's Counterfeit Detector for February, thinks the Newport Safety Fund Bank of Kentucky a safe institution. He denounces the Kentucky Trust Company Bank at Covington as a spurious and doubtful concern, and warns the public against taking its notes. He also cautions the public against the old issues of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Memphis.

The Lafayette Courier furnishes a most shocking illustration of moral turpitude as exhibited by one who has professed better things. The ease alluded to, has lately come before one of the New York Courts. The following is an extract from a letter received from there:

"A woman of bad repute brings an action against one of the leading upholsterers of the city for certain monies alleged to be due her. The upholsterer in question is said to have furnished the bawd with several thousand dollars worth of the most costly furniture, wherewith to decorate her establishment; he agreeing to take his pay out of the general profits or income of the house. The upholsterer and his customer, after six months time had passed, had a quarrel, however, which resulted in the present lawsuit. The defendant is a leading man in town, and has always been accustomed to take a leading part in missionary and other moral movements, for the regeneration of the heathen."

Such "leading men" are not at all uncommon in almost every community.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.—The Louisville Democrat understands that Com. Vanderbilt, has proposed to the Government to transport the mails between New York and San Francisco, offers to make the average time so far made by that company, which is twenty-five days for the delivery of the mails, both ways at the rate of \$100 a month or \$1,200 a year; provided, however, that he shall be paid at the rate of \$100,000 a year if his trips average one day less than the Panama Steamship company's standard; \$200,000 if three days less, and so on, at the rate of \$100,000 for each day gained—ten days less time, being the most rapid trips for which he asks a conditional rate of compensation. At the same time he will agree that if any other parties shall make better time than he between New York and San Francisco, he will forfeit all the compensation for carrying the mails.—He proposes that his pay shall be graduated on the average duration of his trips for periods of three months.

Next Tuesday is St. Valentine's Day.

CONVENTION OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Recently a Convention of the surviving soldiers of the late war with Great Britain, was held at Philadelphia. Hon. Joel B. Sutherland was chosen President; twenty-three Vice-Presidents; ten Secretaries, and two Chaplains, were also chosen. Thirteen States were represented. Among other things the Convention resolved that Congress be requested to make the same provision for the soldiers and their widows, of the war of 1812, that has so long been enjoyed by the soldiers of the Revolution and their widows; that inasmuch as the marines have received 160 acres of land under the bounty laws, the soldiers who fought by the side of the marines in the same battles are entitled to an equal amount of land, that Congress be requested to so amend the Bounty Land Act, as to make no discrimination between those who fought on land, and those who fought on water; that a grant of 160 acres of land be made to the Dartmoor prisoners, their widows or surviving children, and that a similar grant be made to those who were prisoners at Tripoli, their widows or their surviving children.

We hope that Congress will take this matter into speedy consideration. To dispose of some of the public lands as above indicated, will not only be fully as beneficial as to throw them into the hands of speculators by legislative jugglery, but it will be doing an act of justice, which ought to outweigh every other consideration.

It is said that the net profits of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New York, for the year just closed, foot up to \$53,000; the Astor \$49,600; the Metropolitan \$45,000; the Preston House, the first three months, \$16,300.

The U. S. Government Sub-Treasury at Cincinnati is reported to contain over \$228,000, the largest sum that has been there for some time on Government deposit.

The Indianapolis and Bellfountain Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the six months ending on the 1st instant. After paying this dividend, interest on the debt of the Company, and expenses for six months, there would be a surplus on hand of \$22,743.39. That's what we call doing a profitable business.

Douglas' celebrated Nebraska bill is all the rage now at Washington, even the women it is said are deeply interested in its discussion.

The New York Tribune winds up an article about Erie, with the following sensible remarks. If the people of Erie have any regard for themselves or their detested city, they will very soon take the "back track," and get out of their present difficulty.

The people of Erie have acted the part of madmen. They have inflicted an injury upon themselves from which they can not recover in years. A great trade is going on between the East and the West. The volume of travel is immense. An excellent railroad has just been opened on the north shore of Lake Erie, through Canada.—View it in what light you may, it will be a formidable competitor for much of the business which has heretofore been done by the road on the south side of the lake.—There are no gauge difficulties on the new road; it is said to be a substantial, admirably constructed work, and it will be efficiently managed. There will probably be no mobs to burn the bridges and tear up the rails, and we hardly think there will be an effort to repeal the charter of any of the companies. The City of Erie and the State of Pennsylvania should ponder upon these things. The American Lake Shore Road has lost a great amount of business, and more friends, through the diabolical conduct of the Erie people. These latter have seemed anxious to drive business from them. The time may come when they will be glad to induce its return; they may set themselves about the work when it is too late. If they possess any wisdom, it is about time they were exercising it.

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY.
W. K. Rochester of Lafayette, advertises that he will pay 8 per cent for six months, and 6 per cent for three months, for all moneys deposited with him. Twenty-four per centum per annum is good interest, and ought to be the means of securing large deposits in the hands of the advertiser. If Mr. Rochester can't find use for all the funds that may appear, we'll take part of it off his hands!

The Christian Statesman, published at Mansfield Ohio, gives an account of the escape of a slave from Kentucky, in the following manner:
"He was confined in Kentucky—taken to a steamboat—delivered to an express agent and expressed to a friend North of the great river Ohio; and in 36 hours reached his friend to whom he was consigned—who opened his coffin, and he arose and was seen by many witnesses. He passed this branch of the road, (the underground,) pretty safely, as his coffin shaped case saved him from traveling on his head."

Somebody has brought out a collection of the Songs of Scotland without words. In order to render the thing completely agreeable, we would propose that the songs without words should be set to bagpipes without sound, and sung by performers without voices.

THE LATE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune, in giving a graphic account of the late destructive conflagration in the Sixth Ward of that city, says:

"The crowd assembled at the fire was a fit subject for the most graphic description. The houseless wretches flying half naked from their burning homes; in one place a woman and two children brought out as they laid in bed, and so lying for an hour in a nook behind the steps of a house in Elm street; the brawny firemen, battling the ground with the fiend inch by inch, glistening in the scaly armor in which their tutelar Saint Croton had encased them; the squalid creatures, all rags and filth, who came up from Cow Bay, and Robbers' Alley, and Misery Lane, glad of any chance to warm their almost frozen limbs, and glaring upon the flames with a half smile of joy to think that others were being rendered as wretched as they; the scores of thieves and pickpockets, who sought this as they do every similar occasion—to plunder the sufferers; the latest stragglers of Broadway—not a few of whom were so drunk that the slippery streets were too much for perpendicular position; those, with hundreds from the theaters, which had just closed, hundreds of residents in the neighborhood, and the half clad women and children who had been driven forth by fire, huddled in door-ways in Pearl street, watching, with anxious faces and shivering forms, the destruction of their homes—all these made up a congregation highly picturesque and instructive. The strong light from the fire illuminated the streets in every direction, and made the whole neighborhood as bright as mid-day."

ANOTHER MURDEROUS AFFAIR.—Our city has been the scene recently of several murderous outrages, that bid fair to give it a most unenviable name abroad; and we are again called upon to record an affray that took place night before last, which will in all probability result in the death of an unoffending person. It appears that about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, four persons entered the coffee-house of Henry Mess, on the corner of Fourth and Lock streets, and after playing a game of cards, refused to pay the landlord for the liquor they had drunk during the game. Mess asked for his money, when an abusive epithet was used to him, and one of the four struck him in the face and another stabbed him in the stomach with a bowie knife, when the whole party suddenly fled. The wounds received by Mess penetrated his bowels and severed them in four places. Medical assistance was immediately procured for him, but we learn he cannot possibly recover.—A young man named Wm. Burns, who was among the party, was arrested and held over for further hearing. The person who made the assault with the knife is supposed to be John Dailey. Warrants have been issued for his arrest, in connection with a person named James McGuire, who is also implicated in the affair.—*Cin. Eng.*

A SWINDLER ABOUT.—The Cleveland Herald cautions our Western and Southern people against "an accomplished swindler," thus:

"Joseph David Hais, but whose real name is believed to be Haus, has been carrying on in Baltimore and in this city, a successful scheme of imposture. He professed to be a Bohemian clergyman, flying from Austrian persecution and exiled solely on account of his having preached the gospel to some Roman Catholics. In Baltimore he obtained many subscriptions to a proposed publication on Prophecy, and, as we are informed, swindled an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of that city out of \$200. Here he professed to be an Episcopalian, desirous in engaging missionary work.—He exhibited what purported to be letters of orders, signed by a bishop and three presbyters of the city of Prague. He is well informed on all subjects, speaks English quite fluently and exhibits the most surprising ingenuity in telling a well devised tale to excite sympathy. He professed to have a wife and four children dependent upon him, of whose escape from Bohemia he gave most marvelous accounts."

HORRID MURDER.—A most horrible murder was committed yesterday evening, in Bender's grocery on Main street. The particulars, as we learned them, are as follows: A man named Apper, keeper of the Wm. Tell House, on Court street, was drinking at Bender's, and had a quarrel with a man named Grant, when a companion of Grant's named Morgan, walked up behind Apper and shot him in the most cold-blooded manner in the back of the head, killing him instantly. The murderer fled immediately, and has not yet been arrested. Grant was arrested as an accomplice, and, we understand, lodged in the calaboose. The excitement among our German citizens was very great. The police were on track of the assassin. It is to be hoped that he will be arrested, and receive the punishment his crime merits.

We learn that Gen. Volmer, of the Police, was present at the time, and saw the shot fired, but there were no steps taken towards the murderer's arrest. Our city truly is gaining a most unenviable notoriety; boasting ourselves on our march to towards complete civilization, whilst deeds, such as have lately disgraced the place, have been allowed to pass unnoticed, is certainly too bad.—*Memphis Eagle & Enquirer.*

MARRIED.—We see it announced that the Saturday Visitor, (Mrs. Swisshelm's paper), and the Weekly Journal, edited by Ex-Mayor Riddle, have united, and are henceforth to be considered as one and the same, (all parties agreeing not to object to the nuptials, and forever after to hold their peace,) under the title of The Family Journal; Mrs. Swisshelm reserving to herself the right, with the permission of Mr. Riddle to denounce slavery, to depreciate dram selling, and dram-drinking, and to advocate Woman's Rights. We are apprehensive that the Family Journal, under the new arrangement, will be a somewhat mixed affair.—*Pittsburgh Union.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

ARABIA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!!
PROSPECTS OF WAR!!!

Great Turkish Victories!!!

PREPARATIONS FOR GENERAL WAR!!!
Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4.

The steamer Arabia arrived this morning with dates to the 21st.
There is no actual news except that Europe is awaiting with trembling anxiety the answer of the Czar, which will determine the question of peace or war against France and England. The answer is hourly expected.

The Pacific arrived out at noon.
At the battle of Citale, on the Danube, the Turks met with the most brilliant success. The battle lasted five days, and the Russians were completely discomfited; four thousand Russians were killed and two generals wounded. On the last day the Russian reserve were driven back upon Krasova with a heavy loss of cannon. There was immense loss on both sides. The Turks afterwards destroyed the fortifications and returned to Kalafat.

The Russians have erected additional fortifications at Sebastopol and an adjoining town, and extinguished all of the light-houses.
The Porte made essential modifications to the note of the four powers, which the latter pronounced satisfactory, and sent it immediately to St. Petersburg. The reply of the Czar was not known when the Arabia left. Indications, however, appeared that the ambassadors of France and England would immediately withdraw, and declare war.

The Turks are recruiting 30,000 Spahces for Omer Pasha. The Spahces have not been in arms since the destruction of the Janissaries.

A force of Turkish Cossacks is being organized by Sadick Pasha against the Russians. They bear the united Cross and Crescent on their standard.

The ice in the Danube has disappeared.
The Turks at Kalaft have free communication with Widen depot for the French fleet forming at Sinope.

Napoleon has written an autograph letter to the Sultan, respecting the Sinope affair, assuring Turkey of his support.

Gortschakoff, it is reported, has ordered his officers, in future, not to attack the Turks except with superior force.
The English steam frigate Retribution has been sent to Sebastopol to demand the liberty of the two engineers captured on board of the two Egyptian steamers. The Augersburg Gazette says they are already released.

A commission of Turkish and foreign engineers are surveying landward from Constantinople for defenses against a future invasion.

One Austrian and one Prussian corvette entered the Black Sea the day after the entry of the allied fleets.

The London Morning Chronicle furnishes the following:

VIENNA, 6th.—Advices from St. Petersburg to the 6th state that there were preliminary indications of rupture with France and England, and the recall of the ambassadors. This is authentic.

A requisition has already been made by the Czar, on the different institutions throughout Europe to furnish support for the orthodox faith.

A new contract has been completed to supply the Russians in the Principalities with provisions until the end of June next.
The Russian Admiral in the Sea of Osoff has sent for aid to Sebastopol. The presence of the allied fleets prevented the shipment of 25,000 troops from Sebastopol.

M. Maretta, a French savant, has discovered a secret entrance into the Egyptian Sphinx.

FRANCE.—Negotiations are in progress to purchase seven steamships from the English Steam Navigation Company, to form a line to America. The steamers are to be at the disposal of the government when not in the line.

Senator Maelland died at Paris on the 17th ult., aged 89 years.

There is great distress in Ireland on account of the severity of the weather and the high prices of provisions.

At Carriac, riots were feared and the military were under arms. In Limerick the population also threatened to break out. The bank of England has raised the rate of interest 5 per cent.

England is strengthening all of her coast defenses.

There is the greatest activity in the French Navy Yard; every ship was ordered to sea; operations are working Sundays.

A new levy of seamen has been made.

There is great scarcity of food in the Roman States.

Breadstuffs were heavy in the fore part of the week, but improved at the close, the rates current on the 17th were Western Canal flour 43-84@43-90; Baltimore and Philadelphia 44-34@44-40. White wheat 12@13s. Corn is firm at rates current.—Provisions are firm and higher. Consols have greatly fluctuated during the week, closing at 91.

Jenkins, the invincible Robt., turned the crank of his "mashieen" the other day, and forthwith issued the following:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said—I will my country paper take, both for my own and family's sake? If such there be let him repent, and have the paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter, he in advance should pay the printer."

Let thy child's first lesson be obedience, and the second may be what thou wilt.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS!!

Ten Steamboats Destroyed.

One Million Dollars worth of Property Lost!!!

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.

One of the most destructive fires which ever occurred in our city, broke out to-day among the steamers at the Levee, by which an immense amount of property was destroyed, and causing the loss of several lives.

Ten steamboats, including the Charles Belcher, Natchez, Leah Tumah, Mohegan, and Saxon, were burned so badly, as to render them worthless.

The steamer Sultana was on fire, and Madame Sontag, who was aboard, narrowly escaped; the fire on board of the boat was extinguished, however, before any extensive injury had been done.

Thirty-seven persons were burned to death or drowned; thirty-two of them were negroes, and five white men.

All the freight on the boats was destroyed; also, a barge, fully loaded with produce, with a large amount of merchandise on the levee.

The loss is estimated at one million dollars.

The Mormon Settlement at Great Salt Lake City—The Spiritual Wife System.

A correspondent of the Oregonian, who has just made the trip from Oregon to Utah, gives the following description of the Mormon settlements at Great Salt Lake City:

After leaving Fort Hall, we had a pleasant ride of two and a half days to the first Mormon settlements—and to water melons! On account of anticipated troubles with the Indians, the people have collected into forts, so called, or villages of adobe built closely round a small plaza. Though the absence of wood makes the country look bare, yet everywhere are the evidences of an industrious people; in the stacks of hay and grain, and great piles of yellow "some pumpkins," and the abundance of other vegetables. The absence of wood as a building material, gives the houses of sticks and mud rather a hut-like appearance; but these structures are being replaced by good adobe edifices.

The city has the look of a great collection of small farms, each lot being large, and cultivated in crops—all having the air of rustic plenty. The city is magnificently laid out, with noble broad streets, well kept. The stern rugged mountains in the distance, seem to wall in the valley, and separate the Mormons, with all their doctrines from the rest of the world. They are building an adobe wall, fifteen feet high, around the ten acre lot in the centre of the town, in which are the foundations of the temple, and the completed tabernacle or meeting house—a plain, and neat room, holding 1,500 or 2,000 persons.—The Council House and Post Office are good stuccoed structures; all of these doing great credit to the energy of the people.

Brother Brigham lives in a neat white cottage, with "double coach house." There is no doubt of his having about thirty wives, and that sometimes several of them go to church in an omnibus; but as all these things are part of a religious system, all things are conducted in order. I am stopping with a plain, but respectable family, the daughter of which, a fine young woman, is one of the twenty-five spiritual wives of Kimball, the second in command. She says she does not perceive much difference between spiritual and other wives.

They have discovered good coal in the immediate vicinity, and abundance of iron ore in the southern part of the territory.—They are talking of Railroads, &c. Brigham Young is evidently a very able man.—*N. Y. Times.*

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.—PARLIAMENT HOUSE DESTROYED.—Montreal, Feb. 1.—The Parliament House and adjoining buildings at Quebec were entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning.

The flames were not discovered until they had gained too much headway to be got under, notwithstanding that a sentinel was on duty near the spot. The fire originated in the south portion of the buildings from the furnace. It is believed that part of the valuable library was saved, but the Historical Society's Library and apparatus were almost entirely consumed. The buildings were insured for £20,000, and the Provincial Library for £6,000. It is not yet known which offices are the heaviest losers.

The manuscripts are all gone, and the Museum is much injured.
No water was to be had, and it is fortunate that the night was calm.

The insurances are chiefly in Liverpool Companies.

A part of the records were saved. The furniture and all the paintings in the Council and Assembly Chambers were destroyed; but the portraits of the Queen and Sir Allan McNab were saved from the Speaker's Chamber.

The dome fell at 6 1/2 o'clock this morning. Inspector Wells offered Administrator Rowan to save two-thirds of the edifice if he would blow up the roof. Three city Councilors opposed it, and all is now destroyed. The west wing might have been saved but for a lack of water, there being ten engines on the spot and a large course of people. The troops rendered great assistance.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A letter from Rockbridge county, Va., in the Richmond Dispatch, says the canal boat Clinton, belonging to Messrs. Lee & Co., of Richmond, broke loose from the tow line at the mouth of North River, on Saturday last. The river being high, she was washed over the dam with seventy odd persons on board. Six of whom were drowned. Five others were left that night on a rock in the river, and were rescued on Sunday morning nearly frozen to death. The six drowned consisted of five slaves and one white man—all railroad hands.

[From the Indiana State Sentinel.]

A few weeks since Mr. Pettit, our able Senator in Congress introduced a resolution to the Senate of the United States, the object of which was to call the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the investigation of the advantages afforded by the town of Cannellton for the location of the United States Arsenal, recommended by the Secretary of War in his late report.

We presume that no western man will raise an objection to the reasons urged by the Secretary in behalf of this important measure. The time has arrived when in matters of national defence the valley of the Mississippi stands pre-eminent. Its numerical force rivals the "old thirteen" of revolutionary repute, while its ability to withstand all outward attacks is not surpassed by any territory of equal extent upon the globe. Year after year the tide of emigration has continued to populate its plains and prairies, and to subdue its forests. Its valleys and hills are no longer possessed by the red man and beasts of prey. Commensurate with its growth has strengthened its claims upon the general government. Its rivers, no less than the shores washed by the Atlantic call for the protecting influence of a government, the glory of which should be to dispense its blessings and its favors equally upon all parts of the common country.

In 1847 this valley fed the famished millions of Europe, while at the same time it poured forth its volunteers, and under a tropical sun and in the midst of disease and death planted the stars and stripes upon the walls of the Aztec Capital, and gained the fee simple of a golden world.

The arms they bore however, were not the manufacture of their own hands, although furnished by a tax upon their labor. They were made not in the workshops of the West but beyond the Alleghenies. From the Eastern workshops went forth the arms and munitions of war—from Eastern arsenals were freighted the wagons, and cars, and vessels, that bore to the bloody fields of Mexico the weapons of deadly strife. Our volunteers fought with swords and muskets stamped with "Springfield," and "Harper's Ferry." Indeed almost all our means of national defence, except men, lie east of the Alleghenies.

This is not as it should be. The man who owns real estate should have his title deeds in his own possession. We who fight, and have rights to maintain should have, at convenient stations among us, the weapons of our warfare.

In time of peace also, we should have at least a part of the benefits accruing from governmental patronage in making preparations for war. Our industry should be aided and our skill improved, by a fair share of the manufacture of our means of defence among ourselves. We have the materials in abundance from which to make our arms, and all the munitions of war, and our own safety requires that we hold at all times in our own hands a fair proportion of the means of national defence.

It is conceded that in the location of an arsenal for the use of the Mississippi Valley, some point must be selected below the Fall of the Ohio, in order to secure a certain and cheap egress at all seasons of the year to the country below. In the selection of a proper site for this purpose, a report made some years since, rather gave a preference to Fort Massac in Illinois.—Time, however, has developed advantages belonging to other localities upon the Ohio, not then known to those who formed that report, which render the preference manifested for Fort Massac exceedingly questionable.

Many things are to be taken into consideration in the establishment of such an institution besides the more ground upon which the buildings are to be erected.—Among these may be enumerated proper materials of which to construct the buildings—proximity to coal and iron and fire clay—a healthy locality, and accessibility at all seasons of the year.

It was with a view to all these important objects that determined Mr. Pettit to introduce the resolution referred to above, knowing as he does, that, in these several particulars, no town on the Ohio can compete with Cannellton. Her cheap and inexhaustible sandstone so well adapted for building, as is now so amply attested by our cotton mills—her fire clay, her coal, her excellent landing and her proximity to iron are known to all, who are in the least acquainted with this young and thriving town.—Within the last four years she has increased in population from a few hundred to between three and four thousand, a fact which sufficiently demonstrates the extraordinary healthfulness of the locality. As a manufacturing point her superiority is acknowledged by all. Indiana has abundant reason to be proud of this growing village on the southern border of the state, promising as she does to become the seat of extensive manufactures; and considering the large sums of money which have been already expended here incident to the beginning of all enterprises of magnitude, this town deserves well of those who have it in their power to aid in adding still more to its increasing importance and prosperity.

We understand that the members of Congress from this State generally, regard the project of locating the Arsenal at Cannellton with favor, and we are under particular obligations to Mr. Pettit for his early efforts to bring the matter before Congress. Nor can Kentucky, nor Illinois justly oppose the measure, favored as they both have heretofore been in the appropriations of the government, to the exclusion of our own State. Indiana has a right to ask for the establishment of this institution upon her own soil.

We hope to see an effort, and a unanimity of action on the part of our representatives, in pushing forward this measure, so important to the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley, fully confident, that in the thorough investigation of the advantages and disadvantages of different localities adapted to the erection of the Arsenal, the superiority of Cannellton will be fully demonstrated.