

THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1854.

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, 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. PAXTON, 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 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 latest foreign advices are by the
Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 23d of
February. The news is highly important.
The Czar has refused unequivocally the
propositions made by the allied powers, and
everything is in preparation for war
on a gigantic scale. The reply of the Russian
Emperor to Louis Napoleon is couched
in such contemptuous language, that it is
said the French Emperor has prohibited its
publication in Paris. England sends 30,
000 men (instead of 10,000) immediately,
to co-operate with the Turks; and it is also
stated that unless Austria immediately takes
sides, a large French army will be march-
ed into Italy without delay. A general
European war seems now to be inevitable.Wm. C. VANCE, the gentlemanly
Agent, at this place, of the N. A. & S. R.
R., will please accept our thanks for past
favours.We ask attention to the advertise-
ment of WENTWORTH & BROTHERS, of Cin-
cinnati, in another column. They show a
fine assortment of Dry Goods.We would respectfully call the at-
tention of our Merchants to the advertise-
ment of FOWLER & EARL, of Lafayette, who
have just received a heavy stock of Groce-
ries and Iron, which they will sell on the
most advantageous terms.FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morn-
ing the 2d. ultimo, ROBERT MCNORTON, a
resident of Ladoga, was thrown from a
hand-car by his coat catching in the crank,
and so severely injured that he died a few
hours after.The Louisville Democrat says that
"Senator Pettit, of Indiana, has taken the
field" for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and
thereby disappointed the abolitionists.—
They counted upon him in the present
emergency, but they reckoned without
their host. He represents Indiana, and
he would misrepresent her if he did not
support this bill. Besides, he has too
much sense, and too much independence to
do otherwise.

THE FOUND SUBJECT.

Dr. Alfred Kelley of Ladoga, to whom a
cask containing the body of a dead man,
was labeled, as discovered, and opened in
Madison a few days ago, about which
some excitement has prevailed, makes the
following explanation of the circumstances
of the case.The body was a subject purchased by
him of the janitor of the Louisville medical
college, some three weeks ago, the janitor
purchasing it from the hospital of that city,
under the municipal regulations of the city
council, and to the knowledge of the medi-
cal faculty of that college. The subject
was as is usual prepared, its arteries being
anatomically injected, and put up in alcohol
in a cask, as was found. In the process of
injection, the neck arteries were split to ad-
mit the chemical matter. The Dr. pro-
cured the subject from authorities who had
a right to furnish subjects of this kind, so
there was no body killed after all. We
would like to know what right wharf mas-
ters or agents have to break open the pri-
vate property of others. This is a new law
under the sun—so don't kick till you are
epurated.All persons wishing Fruit and Orna-
mental trees, Floral Plants, &c., will do
well to call soon on I. F. Wade, agent, for
Ferris & Terwilliger, of Hamilton Co., O.OHIO SENATOR.—We learn by telegraph
that George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati was
nominated by the Democratic members of
the Legislature, on the 31 instant, for the
United States Senate. The vote was as
follows:10th Ballot. Pugh 54; Barby 14; Cor-
win 6; Medary 10; Whiteman 1; Burchard 5
Pine 1.Col. Willson's lecture before the
Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening,
was well attended considering the inclem-
ency of the weather. The ideas he ad-
vanced on the very interesting subject of Rus-
sia, were by no means commonplace. The
lecturer took a highly interesting historical
view of that immense and singularly con-
structed political establishment. He repu-
diated Voltaire's theory of the Russian ori-
gin, and substituted that it was of Slavoni-
an extraction. He brought us on down
through the respective reigns of her many
sovereigns to the wonderful workings of
the present great incumbent Nicholas.His theory that Russian power has not
yet reached its acme, but that it will still
go on conquering and to conquer, was to
say the least of it, very plausible. Napo-
leon's vision of the future, where he
thought he saw plainly written, that "Eu-
rope must be Cossack or republican," the
lecturer thought was the result of no idle
speculation—that that prediction was the
offspring of a great philosophical mind that
could reason from cause to effect, and hence
has almost the weight of actual prophecy.
We liked the Colonel's onslaught on that
Eutopian dreamer Kossuth, who among
other great things, was the originator of
that very notable circulating medium fa-
miliarly denominated Kossuth scrip, about
which some of our worthy citizens still have
a very lively recollection. We would like
to comment further on this lecture, but our
space will not allow.On the first page of our paper we
publish an extract from the report made by
Senator Bright, from the committee on
finance, accompanied by a bill on the sub-
ject of Indiana bonds held by the general
government and our three per cent. road
fund.It will be seen by the report that our able
Senator has taken hold of this question at
the right end, and without any "humbug,
buncomb," or expense to the State, we
are about to have the vexed question of
our three per cent. land fund fully adjusted
and satisfactorily settled. It is well known
that the general government has long with-
held from us the three per cent. arising
from lands sold in the State, and reserved
for roads, on account of interest due the
government upon bonds of the State held
by the United States, and which bonds had
never been surrendered or cancelled under
our State debt arrangement. This bill is
intended to place the United States on the
same footing with the rest of our creditors,
and by a surrender of these bonds, under
the provisions of what is known as the
"Butler bill," cancelling one half by the
canal and providing for the payment of the
interest on the other half, and thus releasing
the three per cent. fund that it may be ap-
plied by the State to its legitimate purposes.This three per cent. fund has heretofore
attracted a good deal of attention in this
State, and particularly from our wisecracks
at Indianapolis, and its settlement now will
be a matter of gratification to the people of
the State, for among other advantages it
will no longer be used as a pretext to make
the State pay travelling expenses to Wash-
ington ostensibly to adjust it but really
to attend to other business.

A GRATEFUL NATION.

A wronged man I have been—more
wronged than this world tells of; forever
the public good has guided me in suffering
as in action; but when falsehood is vigor-
ous activity, with encouragement and sup-
port and power; when even from the judg-
mental seat insolence and oppression are
dealt forth, the dignity of human nature
gives a right, without imputation of vanity,
to avoid good services. To me, also, as an
inspired truth, has come that passionate
burst of eloquence with which Charles Fox
repelled enmity. 'There is a spirit of re-
sistance implanted by the Deity in the breast
of man proportioned to the size of the
wrongs he is destined to endure.' This
spirit prompts me to vindicate a claim to
better usage.I have won victories, subdued a great
kingdom by arms and legislation, so as to
enable a million of human beings to enjoy
life and lift their hearts in freedom. I have
opened a vast field of commercial enter-
prise by the Indus, augmented the revenue
of the Indian government by millions, and,
in a moment of imminent peril, saved the
Anglo-Indian Empire from mutiny more
formidable than ever before menaced its
stability. The return has been twice to
drive me from high and honorable positions,
and all but proclaim me a public enemy. In
Parliament vilified by men without truth
or honor, out of it labeled, and from the
bench with vulgar insult refused protection
against slander, I leave my actions to history.
—Sir Charles Napier.THE NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.—The
Peruvian consul at N. Y. has announced,
on the authority of the Peruvian Minister
at Washington, that the intended use of
the Peruvian flag by the American Steamship
Company, who avowed their determination
to enter and navigate the river Amazon, is
unauthorized by the Peruvian Government.
He also declares that that Government can-
not grant the use for such a purpose. The
Brazilian consul also says that no foreign
flag will be permitted to enter that river.The railroad is now completed to
Peru, the first passenger train passing over
the road from Indianapolis on Monday last.
Verily, we live in a progressive age.—Sent.ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAM SHIP
NASHVILLE.

FURTHER DECLINE OF FLOUR AND CORN.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The steamer Nashville, from Havre and
Southampton, arrived at this port last eve-
ning.COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—There was a
moderate demand for Cotton at Liverpool,
and prices steady. The advices from Man-
chester are favorable.Wheat was in limited demand at pre-
vious rates. Flour had declined 1s 3d per
bushel, with more sellers than buyers. Corn
was dull, and had further declined 2s 3d per
bushel.The money market was unchanged.—
Consols are quoted at 91 3/4.At London on the 13th ult., there was
but a small amount of English Wheat on
the market, and but little demand; sales
could not be effected but at a decline of 2s
per quarter. Foreign Wheat was depressed,
and a shilling a quarter lower.At Liverpool, Wheat was selling on the
14th at previous rates, but Flour was press-
ing on the market at a further decline of 1s
3d per bushel. Corn was freely offered at a
decline of 2s per quarter.The money market at London was easy.
Tallow was flat and prices nominal.GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—There was but
little change in political matters.It was rumored a proposition had been
made to negotiate on terms more favorable
to Russia.The English Baltic fleet, consisting of
thirty-six ships, was to sail for its destina-
tion on the 6th inst.The contents of Napoleon's autograph
letter to the Czar had caused great dissa-
tisfaction in England.The Nashville left Havre on the 14th,
London on the 15th, and Coves on the
16th ult. She went ashore yesterday morn-
ing off Egg Harbor, by mistaking the
Barnegate for the Fire Island light. When
off Portsmouth she passed through the En-
glish fleet about to sail for the seat of war.The steamer Washington touched off
Coves on the 11th.The preparations for war were still go-
ing on in England with great activity; and
it was rumored that the Government had
decided to take the remainder of the Can-
nual steamers.New negotiations were on foot, and hopes
were entertained they would be successful.
New propositions are said to have been
adopted by the Four Powers, making cer-
tain concessions to the Czar; among the
concessions are the liberty of treating to a
certain extent, alone with Turkey, the lat-
ter power to have a right of consultation
with the allied powers. It is also proposed
that the evacuation of the principalities
shall take place simultaneously with that
of the Black sea by the allied fleets, and
the fleets shall re-enter the Bosphorus when
the Russians re-cross the Pruth.A long debate took place in the British
house of Lords on the 18th, on the Eastern
question, but nothing of importance was
elicited. The French funds declined con-
siderably on the 4th, under the effect of
unfavorable news from St. Petersburg.The steamer Great Britain from Australia
brought home over 164,000 ounces of gold.
Rumors of peace are still in circulation.
The Paris correspondent of the London
Times says the French steamers, as fast as
they arrive, are taken up, and the Companies
carry the mails in smaller steamers. Many
of the East India sailing vessels were
also taken by the Admiralty, to carry stores
and troops, and at all the naval stations pre-
parations were making for war on a stu-
pendous scale. The Baltic fleet, of thirty-
six ships, chiefly of the line, and powerful
screw frigates, was to assemble in the
Downs on the 6th inst., to proceed to the
Baltic.The first battalion of the Cold Stream
Guards marched through London on the
14th, on its way to Chichester, to embark
for the Mediterranean, and were received
by the people with extraordinary demon-
strations of enthusiasm.The autograph letter from Napoleon to
the Czar, proposes a treaty of peace on the
Vienna note, modified by Turkey, and the
negotiations shall take place directly be-
tween the Turkish and Russian plenipoten-
tiaries.The French Squadron, under Admiral
Brual, takes on board 12,000 troops to pro-
ceed to Toulon to join the English squad-
ron awaiting there, to take on 40,000 more
troops, when both squadrons will sail for
the Levant.The Bucharest correspondent of the
Times, says the Russians were committing
dreadful excesses on the peasantry of Wal-
lachia, who have refused to submit to bur-
dens imposed on them, the women and
children in two villages had been massa-
cred.The French Government had expressed
a strong note to King Otto, in regard to
the discovery of a Greek insurrection and
conspiracy against the Turks.Advices from Asia say that Schamyl
was pushing forward his armaments with
great energy, and nearly all Abyssinia had
declared for him.The Alton and St. Louis Railroad
Companies have so far consolidated, as
that they will unite in building a bridge
across the Wabash at Terre Haute. This
arrangement will be more convenient to the
public, and be a great saving of expense.A cannon loaded at the breech, has
been invented by a Dr. Church, of England.
By this process of loading, heavy ship guns
can be fired five times in a minute by two
men, and a field six times in a minute.Mrs. Partridge says that no living
despises her so much as to see people who
profess to accept salvation, to go to church
without their purses when a re-collection is
to be taken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

SENATE.—The Senate continued in ses-
sion all night, and at five o'clock this morn-
ing the Nebraska bill passed by a vote of
37 yeas to 14 nays.The debate was very warm and exciting,
during which high words passed between
Messrs. Wade, Chase, Seward, and Sum-
ner, and the advocates of the bill.Mr. Chase characterized the bill as a bid
for the Presidency on the part of its author.Mr. Douglas replied, and in reference to
Mr. Chase said, that he (Douglas), had
never held an office, nor did he get into the
Senate by corrupt bargains; he did not be-
come a Senator by putting his principles,
character and honor up at public auction
for votes; he (Mr. Douglas) owed his place
to no corrupt bargaining.

Mr. Weller.—But others do.

Mr. Chase.—Do you say I came here by
corrupt bargain?Mr. Douglas.—I object to all interference
in the matter.Mr. Chase.—Do you say I came here by
a corrupt bargain?Mr. Douglas.—I said that the man who
charged me with having brought in this bill
as a bid for the Presidency, did come here
by corrupt bargain. Did you (addressing
Mr. Chase) mean me? If so, then I mean
you.Mr. Chase.—I say to the Senator, that if
he says I came here by corrupt bargain, he
says that which is false.Mr. Douglas.—It will not do to retort the
charge of falsification by his statement a-
gainst the one I have fastened upon him by
facts. I charge him with having made
false statements in regard to me and my
motives. I have given him two opportuni-
ties to withdraw them, and he has not had
the manliness to do it.Mr. Chase explained, that he did not
consider the ambition to be President an
unworthy one, and the reference was not
made in any offensive sense towards the
Senator.Mr. Weller defended Mr. Chase from the
charge of corruption.Mr. Chase said he was a party to no ar-
rangement, and none existed; there were
three parties in the Legislature—Whigs,
Free-soilers and Old Line Democrats, and
he got the vote of all the Old Line Demo-
crats and Democratic Free-soilers, but no
Whig votes.Mr. Sumner sharply replied to Mr. Dou-
glas' imputation that Mr. Chase got to the
Senate by unworthy means, and said the
Senator stated that which he could not sus-
tain by facts. He said that Mr. Chase never
sought the office he now held in any
way, nor was he a party, directly or indi-
rectly, to the effort which put him into the
position.Mr. Douglas replied: The gentleman
says he had nothing to do with the cor-
rupt coalition and bargain by which he was
elected to the Senate. Oh, no! he did not
steal the money; he only took it when it
was stolen for him, and put it in his pocket.The vote was taken, and resulted as a-
bove stated. Those voting in the negative
were: Bull, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Yessen-
den, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James,
Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade and Wal-
ker. Toombs, Bright, and Mallory were
absent by sickness, but they would have
voted for the bill. Mr. Allen was absent
by sickness in his family, he would have
voted against the bill. Messrs. Phelps,
Pearse, Cooper, Everett, Clayton, and
Wright did not vote at all, so of course all
the other Senators voted in the affirmative.
Mr. Cass congratulated the Senate on the
triumph of square sovereignty. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

(The Senate is not in session.)

HOUSE.—The House went into Commit-
tee on the Homestead bill, and a number of
amendments were adopted. The Committee
arose and reported the bill to the House
when a motion to lay it on the table was re-
jected by a vote of 60 to 124. The ques-
tion on the first amendment, restricting the
benefit of the bill to free white persons, was
taken up and adopted—yeas 101, nays 78.—
The bill provides that any free white person,
the head of a family, or of age, shall be en-
titled to enter free of cost a quarter section
of unappropriated and public land, which,
at the time, may be subject to private entry,
at one dollar and a quarter per acre; but no
certificate is to be given, or patent issued,
until the expiration of five years from the
date of entry, when he or she who have en-
tered the land shall prove that they have re-
sided upon and cultivated said land during
that term, and still resides there. The bill
passed—yeas 197, nays 72.The Board of Directors of the
Evansville, Indianapolis, and Cleveland
Straight Line Railroad Company, held their
quarterly session at the office of the Com-
pany, last week. We learn that the affairs
of the company are in a very prosperous
condition, and highly satisfactory to the di-
rectory. Dr. Leslie, of Petersburg, was
elected a Director to fill a vacancy. Judge
Harden one of the Directors, was appoint-
ed Collector, in aid of the Treasurer.The local stock of the Company, as reported,
was \$1,060,000. The letting of the first
general section of 54 miles from Evansville
to the crossing of the Ohio and Mississippi
Railroad was reported. The directors were
sanguine as to large increase of stock on
the line. The books were ordered to re-
main open, for subscriptions in real estate
and cash, until the next session of the
board, in May. The line of the road was
permanently located through the cities of Ev-
ansville and Lamaseo, on Divisionist. The
free use of the street and the wharf grant-
ed by the cities, was accepted by the board.
A large amount of business was transacted,
and after highly encouraging addresses,
from the President and Vice President, the
board adjourned, and the directors returned
to their several counties on the line, with
entire confidence, and a full determination
to press forward until the work shall be
completed.—State Sentinel.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Since the Russians crossed the river

Pruth, they have suffered a loss of thirty-
six thousand men. Disease, the southern
sun, the maddened energies of the defenders
of the Mohammedan religion, and the engi-
neers of France and England, the elements
before which even the power of Russia must
fall. The crime which Russia attempts
to blacken the noon of the nineteenth
century, is almost without a parallel in
history. Alone, it will be handed down to
the latest generations, as an evidence of the
audacity of European absolutists, and the
supineness of the masses over whom they
play the tyrant. The day of retribution is
at hand. Austria and Prussia will main-
tain a position of apparent neutrality, but
France and England have signified their de-
termination to support the government of
the Ottoman. The late battles in the re-
gions of the Caucasus and the Black Sea fur-
nish conclusive evidence that the cause of
Turkey will triumph, if the Sultan shall on-
ly insist upon his undoubted right to main-
tain the dignity of his empire. Meantime,
a very important question has arisen in re-
gard to that Union which has been effected
between the cabinets of England and France
in prosecuting the war against Russia.—
Lord Clarendon, declared a short time since
as the representative of the Court of Victo-
ria, that the unity of action which had
been determined upon between the govern-
ments of England and France does not have
reference merely to the settlement of the
Russo-Turkish difficulties, but is intended
to be operative upon both hemispheres,
and in regard to all subjects whatever.—
There can be no mistake in regard to the
meaning of the British diplomatist; the ques-
tions outside of Constantinople alluded to,
are no other than those involving the inter-
ests of Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, and
Central America. In view of the bold and
uncompromising declaration of Clarendon,
we are glad to see that that time-honored
patriot, Lewis Cass, and other leading Demo-
crats in Congress, have taken active steps
to secure an expression from both branches
of the National Legislature of the absolute
and unqualified right of this government to
regulate, without the aid of foreign diplo-
mats, all political questions whatever aris-
ing upon this continent. European diplo-
macy should be regulated by European tribu-
nals, but we are the sole and absolute ar-
biters of affairs in the west.

GOOD ADVICE.

The following sound advice we copy
from the Indiana American:SCHOOL BOOKS.—ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE
OF INDIANA.—The parents and teachers of
our State have been coaxed, flattered and
cajoled, for several years past, by polite
agents, laboring for the introduction in our
schools of 'this book, that, and the other,'
until the class books used are too nume-
rous, and have been so frequently changed
that we are in 'confusion worse confounded,'
and our pockets have been too freely bled.The new school law required the State
Board of Education, consisting of the Gov-
ernor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secre-
tary and State Superintendent of Public
Instruction, to recommend a list of class
books for general introduction throughout
the State. They have performed this duty
thoroughly and judiciously, and we hope
the people of this State will move in this
matter at once and vigorously, and adopt
the very excellent books recommended, and
having once introduced them, keep them
up, and save their pockets from being en-
croached upon by itinerant book agents.—
The books are:McGuffey's Eclectic Spelling Book;
The Indiana First Reader;
The Indiana Second Reader;
The Indiana Third Reader;
The Indiana Fourth Reader;
Butler's English Grammar;Mitchell's Primary Geography;
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas;
Ray's Arithmetic, Part First;
Ray's Arithmetic, Part Second;
Ray's Arithmetic, Part Third;
Webster's Dictionaries;

STABBING AT CENTREVILLE.

We learned while on a visit to Centreville,
on Saturday last, that an affray oc-
curred in the Court House, during the time
that the Circuit Court was in session, be-
tween two gentlemen of the bar, Messrs.
Michael Wilson and George W. Julian, in
which the latter gentleman was stabbed in
the neck, with a small pen knife, the blade
entering the neck immediately between the
main artery and jugular vein. The causes
which led to the encounter are of a profes-
sional character, and would not interest
our readers even were they detailed here.—
The affray caused considerable excitement
in that hitherto quiet village, a melee of
the character being of rare occurrence in
that community.We understand that Mr. Wilson was im-
mediately held to bail in \$2,000 for his ap-
pearance on Monday last. We have not
learned what the result of the investiga-
tion produced.—Franklin Democrat.

MARRIAGE.

The following are the opinions of two
prominent ladies upon the subject of mar-
riage:"Marriage is to woman a state of slavery.
It takes from her the right of holding her
own property, and makes her submissive in
all cases to her husband."—Lucy Stone."Marriage a state of slavery! Aye, but
the bonds are sliken and easily worn. Mar-
riage is the sanctifier of love—an institution
which acknowledges the right of woman to
be protected, and the duty of man to protect
her. The offices of wife and mother are
not those of slaves. What higher destiny
beneath the skies than to instruct the infant
mind in thoughts of purity! What holier
mission than to sooth the turbulent torrent
of man's passion by a word—a look—a smile!
It is to woman that this work is given. Wo-
man in vocation, may cheer the tired spirit,
may lend hope to the desponding, may whis-
per love to the lonely—while man may toil,
and traffic, and fuss, and fret, and grow sa-
vage. Who would exchange places with
him?"—Ella Wentworth's Journal.

HALL S. OF T.

LADOGA DIVISION NO. 345, March 2d, 1854.

The occurrence of this day presents to our minds
an event in Divine Providence as mysterious as it
was unlooked for. One of our number with whom
we were wont to meet and participate in the re-
sponsibilities and joys of life, has suddenly left us
never to return. "Truly how brittle is the thread
of life!" "Yea in the midst of life we are in death."Our brother ROBERT R. MCNORTON is no more among
us. His many form is hidden from our view.—
His familiar voice is now hushed in death. In
youth and health, in an unlooked for moment is
removed from our fraternal circle, from friends
and kindred, to that "bourne from whence no
traveller returns." The world was just opening to
him with bright prospects of usefulness and enjoy-
ment. Possessing those characteristics to a high
degree which entitled him to the respect and love
of his fellows, his hopes are suddenly blasted by an
early and sudden death. Therefore, in view of this
dispensation of Providence,RESOLVED, That while we meekly submit to this
dispensation of Him "who doeth all things well,"
we deeply feel our brother's loss.RESOLVED, That we tender our unfeigned sym-
pathy to the afflicted parents and friends, assuring
them that we deeply deplore their loss, and will
ever cherish his memory as a brother of our order.RESOLVED, That we wear the usual badge of
mourning thirty days, and that a copy of these resolu-
tions be presented to the afflicted parents also,
that a copy be sent to the Temperance Chart and
to the Review, requesting them to publish.JOEL RIDGE,
J. W. MASTERSON, } Committee.
W. F. FOLSOM.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The following is the closing up of the
Judge's sentence of death upon Francis
Dick, of Dayton Ohio.I will not undertake to harrow your feel-
ings by reciting any portion of the testimo-
ny. Those of us who have participated in
the trial and whose duty it was to hold our
minds aloof from every other influence than
that of the testimony, have but one opinion
about it. Court, jury and bar alike believe
you guilty; have a conviction which is un-
mixed with any reasonable doubt—that you
did on the morning of the 13th of Aug., A.
D. 1853 in the gray dawn, under the shadow
of the falling darkness of the night, se-
crete yourself along the market road over
which your victims were to pass. And that
watching for the slowly moving market
wagon of Catharine Young—armed with
a cruel and murderous weapon, you delibe-
rately awaited her approach. What
bloody devil seized upon your human na-
ture God knows; but this is certain, that
issuing from your lurking place, you fell
upon an old and defenceless woman, drag-
ged her perhaps, from her wagon and with
terrible blows beat her brain her face and
skull into a mere mass; that you fell upon
her son a lad about 14 years old; that in
his young love of life—he fled upon the
wings of despair before your uplifted and
murderous weapon—that he fled in vain;
you outstripped him a deadly blow de-
cended upon his tender skull and he was in eter-
nity. Your motives for the act are not re-
vealed. That they were cruel and bloody
and backed by a purpose which no consid-
erations of mercy could for a moment
shake, is plain. There is no assignment
of motive to your bloody deed but inexorable
revenge.Francis Dick you are guilty! Francis
Dick you must die! It is the law of God,
and it is, and ought to be the law of man
that the murderer shall die. Let no hope
deceive you—no hope allure your mind
from the steadfast conviction that your
days are numbered.Your counsel intend to appeal to the Su-
preme Court to try and save you. Let me
admonish you that this hope will fail. The
Supreme Court will never interfere to
snatch you from death your crime so rich-
ly merits. There is, in my solemn and de-
liberate judgment, nothing whatever in the
objections which your counsel have taken
in the verdict. It will stand; and upon
the sentence of the Court, founded upon
it, you will die. Turn therefore your face
towards the grave—the early grave you
have dug for your young manhood. Turn
your thoughts towards God whose mercy
never fails—towards the Divine Saviour of
men who has assured us in his word that
whoever cometh to him he will in no wise
reject. His blood will wash out the guilty
stains which the blood of your victims
have made upon your hands if your pen-
itence be deep and sincere and your
hopes and faith be placed on Him alone.Spiritual counsel you will have to aid and
guide you by their advice and their pray-
ers, and may God Almighty be propitious
to your appeals for mercy.It remains for me to pronounce the sen-
tence of the law, in which I am to number
your days and very hours. This is a painful
duty, from which God knows I would
gladly escape.The sentence of the Court is, that you
be taken hence to the common jail of the
county, and be safely kept; and on the sec-
ond Friday of