

# THE REVIEW. CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1854.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

**CIRCULATION**  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers, call up and examine our list of  
SUBSCRIBERS. All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

**To Advertisers.**  
Every advertisement inserted in this publication, should be written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. It not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the first and the latest assortment of new and fancy Job Types 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 types. All work executed at short notice and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. Previous to that every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

W. J. BROWN,  
Chairman State Cen. Com.

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy, will bear in mind that our State Convention, is to be held at Indianapolis on the 24th inst. let the appointed delegates, and all others, attend who can.

We think, that we may safely say, our county is in favor of applying the two term principle, or constitutional limit, to our State officers; and especially when those officers, have proved themselves to be as efficient, and faithful, as the present incumbents.—We suppose there is no doubt but that they will be re-nominated, and less doubt of their election if run.

Fifteen shares of stock in the New Albany & Salem Railroad, sold in New York, April 25th, at \$426.

## FRANCIS HIPPODROME.

This far-famed establishment visits our town on next Wednesday, the 17th inst., and from present indications will call out a greater crowd than was ever collected together here at one time. The immense tent, the largest in the world, holds nearly ten thousand people; covering two acres of ground. The performers, male and female, are selected from among the highest in their profession. Besides the ordinary feats of riding, the exhibition gives a correct idea of the ancient classic games of the Greeks and Romans, and displays the animated scenes of gladiatorial contest and daring as exhibited in olden time. Great curiosity is manifested to see it, and as but one opportunity will be afforded, our citizens must take early advantage of it. The Hippodrome will enter town in grand procession, on Wednesday morning.

L. Falley is now in receipt of his second stock, comprising everything kept in the most extensive shoe stores in our large cities. Among his varied assortment will be found gaiters of the most elegant and fashionable patterns—ladies' shoes of every description, including the celebrated Cinderella slippers, which stands unrivalled for beauty and sylph-like appearance. Falley's is the place to buy shoes—it's the place to get a good article as well as a cheap one; and such of our country friends as will visit Crawfordville next Wednesday would do well to drop in and examine his stock.

EASTLACK & NEWELL is the name of a new firm recently established in our town. They deal exclusively in the grocery and produce line, and from the energy and activity they have already displayed in supplying our market with eggs, butter, potatoes, &c., &c., (articles exceedingly scarce at the present time,) they are fast winning and building up an extensive trade with the farming community and receiving an unusual amount of patronage from our citizens. Success to the new firm.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of April, 1854, and '53, were as follows:

	1854.	1853.
Passengers	\$38,078.61	\$34,004.57
Freight	48,896.98	67,620.25
Miscellaneous	2,150.41	2,561.25
	\$90,126.00	\$104,186.07

1854. 1853.

1854. 1853.

1854. 1853.

1854. 1853.

1854. 1853.

1854. 1853.

1854. 1853.

1854. 1853.

P. T. Barnum, the shrewd money-maker Yankee, who has obtained with other sharpers, the entire and exclusive control of the Crystal Palace at New York, sends us a long circular, voluminous enough to fill two or three columns of our paper, with a request to publish, accompanied with two complimentary tickets worth twenty-five cents each. The circular is about as gassy apiece of composition as Barnum usually gets off, and if every publisher in the State should be green enough to give these Peter Funks the use of their columns in assisting them to fleece the public for the paltry sum of 50 cents each, these sharpers would undoubtedly reap a richer harvest. But we are of the opinion however, that the editorial fraternity will fail to bite, and that Barnum will have to use some other kind of bait if he succeeds in even getting a nibble. Our country seems to be literally swarming with a class of people anxious to make a living without work, and that class generally hails from the land of wooden nutmegs. As a sample of one kind of ingenuity resorted to, together in the honest pennies, we clip the following advertisement from the Vincennes Patriot:—

## GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Private Information of the utmost importance to the married and those intending to marry. Also, with the above, The Way to the Altar, or How to win a lover with the greatest propriety, delicacy, and ease. Price reduced from \$2 to \$1. Also, I reduce the price from \$10, and the following arts, Discoveries, Recipes for only \$1. A new general and beautiful art, for which \$5 per person is charged a chance to make from \$50 to \$100 per day. Holt's discovery to make from \$5 to \$10 per day. Cook's 110 arts, discoveries and recipes. Dows, 70, Western 33, several of which cost from \$25 to \$75 each, one alone yielding from \$8 to \$12 per day. Borom's 23, one of which yields from \$5 to \$10 per day. Bishop's Shipman's, Watson, Long & Co. Biglow's 75, Short & Cox, and others—\$2 for the great discovery and arts.

Address post paid, M. J. Cook, Crawfordville, Ind.

Editors who give in their weekly columns \$2 worth of insertions of the above advertisement, and this notice, and who will call attention to it in their editorial shall receive all that I advertise on sending me their paper containing the advertisement.

J. M. COOK.

Mr. Cook being a good looking young man and in possession of so dangerous a secret ("The way to the Altar, or How to win a lover with the greatest propriety, delicacy and ease.") we advise all young ladies to beware of his powers of fascination. The rich ones need not be alarmed as money is not his object.

The above advertisement or gull trap, of course is not intended to catch the experienced and well informed portion of community, but poor girls who work out for a living, and innocent unsuspecting young men, who have never dreamed of acquiring riches except by hard labor and honest industry. For this class more particularly is this advertisement intended. The poor girl or young man who reads the marvelous notice, undoubtedly becomes impressed that the days of genii and fairies have again dawned upon us, and that like Aladdin or Sindbad the Sailor they may become suddenly rich by the outlay of a single dollar, sent to M. J. Cook, who on receipt will send the precious talisman which like the "wonderful lamp," will reveal the hidden treasures of earth. But alas for human gullibility, the talisman proves to be nothing but a lot of recipes taken probably from McKenzie entirely worthless as regards making money and which probably they have read in newspapers long since. Of course they never dream of recovering their money as the individual who has duped them lives too remote and who it will be remembered never advertises in his own county for fear that some of his victims might insist upon his disgorging the dollar. We have now published Mr. C's advertisement and called the attention of the public to the same in an appropriate manner, and hope he will not fail to send us the full complement of recipes; otherwise we shall be tempted to expose him!

N. B. All communications on the subject must be post paid.

N. B. B. "Guardians of Character" in their replies, will please recollect that "brevity is the soul of wit."

New Three Dollar gold pieces have been issued from the Philadelphia Mint.—They are said to be a beautiful coin, handsomely embellished, and of convenient shape.

## The Czar's Conundrum.

Czar Nicholas cried, as he looked in the glass, "Ha! ha!—why am I like a beautiful lass?" "Well, why?" said the Empress. "Because," replied he, "so many fine fellows are dying for me!"

At New York, on the 26th, the barque Nacoochee arrived from Madeira, bringing 158 passengers, who are religious exiles, bound to the colony already established in Illinois. They are converts from Romanism to Presbyterianism.

On Mr. Benton's quotation from Burck in his frothy anti-Nebraska speech, that he did not care three ships of a house, etc., the Washington Star has the following:

## Epigrammatic.

When Benton to Burck for authority turns,

His figure of speech to determine,

He both the sublime and the beautiful gains,

To tastefully introduce certain.

And proves what all ages of figures have said,

They're ever repeating what came in their head.

## FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

Gibbon in his history of "the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," speaking of certain naval expeditions of the Russians against the Greeks in the tenth or eleventh century, says:

By the vulgar of every rank, it was asserted and believed, that an equestrian statue in the square of Taurus was secretly inscribed with a prophecy, how the Russians, in the last days should become the master of Constantinople.

"Perhaps," adds Gibbon, "the present generation may yet behold the accomplishment of the prediction, of a rare prediction, of which the style is unambiguous and the date unquestionable."

The N. Y. Evening Post, in a notice of this matter, says the authorities referred to by Gibbon are the Imperium Orientale of Banduri, the history of Nicetas Choniates and Codinus de originibus. The first two of these works are to be found in the Astor Library. We are not aware that there is any copy of Codinus in the United States. Banduri was a Benedictine monk, born in the 16th century. While prosecuting some historical researches at the college of St. Germain in Paris, he discovered a collection of Greek manuscripts relating to the antiquities of Constantinople, and written about the year 1100 of the Christian era. He subsequently published these manuscripts, which embodied the works of several writers, in two folio volumes at Paris in 1611, under the title of Imperium Orientale. The following paragraph, which is translated from this work, testifies most explicitly to the main fact recorded by Gibbon:

## DE FORO TAURI.

In the midst of the hall of the market place [of Taurus] there is an equestrian statue, which some think to be Joshua the son of Nun, others, Bellerophon. It was, in fact, brought from Antioch the Great. Moreover, the stone pedestal of that statue has inscribed upon it an account of the Russians who, in the latest times, will destroy the city, to which occurrence that bronze image of a man, which is seen placed there, bound and kneeling, offers but a very small obstacle. In addition to this, the left foot of the great horse predicts [by an inscription] the same thing which was inscribed on it, [the pedestal]. The great hollow column likewise, and the Xerolophus, [literally the dry hill, a pile of stones in a certain locality of Byzantium], declare the final overthrow and sieges of the city.

Nicetas Choniates, a historian of Constantinople, who flourished in the latter part of the twelfth century, gives a detailed account of the various public monuments of Byzantium, and, after minutely describing the bronze statue of Anemodion, [the servant of the winds], proceeds to say:

"But, nevertheless, this surpassingly beautiful work of art they delivered up to the metal founders, in the same manner as they also disposed of that statue of a horseman in the [square of] Taurus, placed on a pedestal, (erected under it, in the form of a table,) of heroic figure, and of size stupendous, whom some used to declare to be Joshua, the son of Nun—deriving the conjecture from the circumstance that that hero, with his hands extended towards the setting sun, seemed to command it to stand still on Gibeon; but most men considered it to be Bellerophon, who had been reared in Peloponnesus, and who was the rider of Pegasus. For that horse, as is also told of Pegasus, when he was running freely without restraint over the plains, safely rejected a rider, inasmuch as he travelled by means of wings as well as feet. Indeed, a certain ancient report, which has come down even to our own time, used to be in every one's mouth, to the effect, that in the left hoof of the fore foot of this horse there was concealed the image of a man which, some said, was the figure of one belonging to the Venetian race—others, of a man of those western nations which were not allies of the Romans, or belonging to the Bulgarians. Never, therefore, was his hoof very firmly attached, [to the pedestal?] lest at some time those things, which were concealed within should be taken from it.—Yet, in later days, after the horse and the rider were broken in pieces, and thrown into the fire, a bronze statue was discovered to be buried in the hoof of the horse, clad in a cloak, after the style of the ordinary woollen cloak. But as the Latins cared but little for those portents which were sculptured on this [equestrian] statue, they threw that also into the fire."

The pedestal of this statue, we understand, is still standing at Constantinople, and the inscription contained in the statue that once rested upon it is still remembered, though the Turks show great sensitiveness when it is alluded to, as if they felt that it involved their nationality in some way.—The reason why the pedestal did not share the fate of the statue, was, that it was of stone.

Rev. Dr. Todd, on being asked his opinion of Edward Beecher's "Conflict of Ages," said he had concluded there were three sets of people in this world—saints, sinners, and the Beecher family.

The "Know Nothings."—This political organization dates further back than the Masonic Order, if the following scripture passage is evidence:

"And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem—that were called—and they went in their simplicity, and they knew not anything."—2 Samuel xv, 11.

## For the Crawfordville Review. TO DIETRICH CABBAGE.

NUMBER IV.

DEAR SIR:—In my last I addressed you on the subject of gestation, and proved conclusively to my own mind, and I believe several others, that the charge fell to the ground.

Owing to the arduous duties of my profession, I am unable to indite to you my customary e-pistol. During the last week I have amputated the tails of three grackles, set sundry broken bones, and succeeded in securing the subscription of \$15,500 124 worth of stock in the Koko and Moonshine railroad, besides exhibiting my surgical instrument, which I had manufactured while at the East. I cannot consent, however, to let the occasion pass without giving you the following brilliant cat-astrophy to krout, which busted upon my feeble brains during the recent thunder storm. Here it is:

Oh! thou accursed begetter of ten million furious passions! Thou deadly rabane to all the cod-fish aristocratic feelings of us Bologna Sausage eaters! fancy to all the horrors of "pol-uted" snuff! engenderer of night-mares, colts and mules! (in the latter of which I am an extensive dealer,) and all the catalogue of devils and imps, of which my mind is continually filled. Oh! how I love thee, thou damnable krout! how blindly have I devoted all my professional talent to thy service—infernal, damnable and outrageous as it is. To thee I have given all with but one reservation—my bagpills. Many a time and oft in the dreary hour of night have I arisen from my bunk and crept on all fours to the krout tub, and there gormandized with the voracious appetite of a hyena. But I will never yield myself to thy dominions again. Lie thou there, thou fell destroyer! avaunt! begone! hide thee! get out! I will not taste thee, thou vegetable of Holland! "Oh! Sacramento Verba! Oh! Tempora! Oh! Murders!"

Intending to continue my remarks, I remain, Very truly,

BUGHUM BAGPILLS.

## THE HORAL OF THE KENTUCKY MURDER.

The issue between influence and justice has been boldly made and fairly met. It has been decided that certain circles of society are not to be rudely entered by the public executioner; that certain classes are not amenable to the penalty of the law.—As by law the "King can do no wrong," so the aristocracy can commit no murder.—We cannot complain that any other than this bare question of privilege was presented. The Wards owe their acquittal to no legal chicanery—to no vulgar or hackneyed expedients. The case was fairly presented. No very essential testimony was excluded. No important evidence was manufactured. There was, indeed, some attempt to bully and brow-beat and confuse certain witnesses; but, if we may judge by the reports of the trial, there was less of this than is usual in important cases. No pretence of insanity was set up; no abuse of the murdered man was resorted to. Take the case as presented by the defence, and it was murder, wanton, premeditated, cowardly murder—murder without qualification or extenuation—without palliation or excuse. To bring the perpetrator of such a crime clear off, and upon the sole and simple ground that he belonged to their body—by the sheer dint of influence, of wealth and position—is indeed a triumph for the aristocracy of Kentucky. To effect this, all their forces were marshalled. Clergymen came down from their studies; colonels came up from haunts to be named only by the delicate circumlocution of "places" to which young men are apt to go; accomplished ladies left their boudoirs—all to plead for their darling associate. The halls of Congress, the officers of government, the Editor's sanctum, were subsidized for witnesses. Governors and Senators appeared as counsel. It is not often that a person of such character holds up his hand at the bar of justice. One would have supposed, from the evidence given, that Matt Ward was undergoing examination for some post requiring the possession of all the moral and intellectual virtues, rather than upon trial for murder. Yet to balance all the amiable, mild, and gentle qualities attributed to him, appear the facts, proved and admitted, that he deliberately armed himself; deliberately took with him his brother, likewise secretly armed; deliberately insulted his victim, in his own house and before his own pupils; and upon the insult being resented—allowing the case to stand just as sworn to by his own accomplice—in a manner far milder than his aggravation demanded, deliberately, with a concealed weapon, shot down an unarmed man. No array of words from his counsel—no gentle euphemism of the reverend gentleman who calls this brutal affair a "sad occurrence" can prevent these damning facts from standing upon perpetual record. Yet, in spite of them all, the perpetrator of the deed has been borne triumphantly off.—N. Y. Times.

One of the jurors in the Ward trial took his plover to Mr. Mercer's, blacksmith of Stephensburg and offered him the money to do the work needed on them; but the latter refused to work for him at all. One of the merchants of the town refused to sell one of the jurors goods for cash. These are noble deeds. Let the venal wretches see that they stand alone despised by all the world.—Louisville Democrat.

FIRST FRUITS.—The Government of Great Britain has issued \$30,000,000 Exchequer Bonds, to meet the expenses of the war in which she has embarked.

## THE NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

The Africa brings rather discouraging accounts of the resisting power of Turkey, although she and her allies have had some triumphs both by land and by sea.

The Russian declaration of war is a plausible attempt to throw the responsibility of the war upon the allies, and to convict the latter of pursuing a course that must result in the annihilation of Turkey.

An extract from a St. Petersburg paper, gives the first echo which has come from Russia in response to the publication of the secret correspondence. As the English government was challenged to make the publication, the Czar could not take any exceptions to the printing; but it is intimated that the conversation of the Emperor was misunderstood and incorrectly reported; that he never thought of destroying the nationality of Turkey.

The most important intelligence by this steamer is the promulgation of a series of decrees by Spain, providing for the registration of slaves in Cuba.

The Madrid Gazette, speaking of the decrees says: "The alleged motives of these decrees are the scarcity of laborers in Cuba, the desire of the Spanish government strictly to observe treaties, to prevent trade in slaves, and avoid disputes with England, and the wish to increase the amount of the island's productions."

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, on the other hand says: That the Spanish feeling with respect to Cuba is that it must continue Spanish or become negro.

These decrees have obviously been issued under the advice of the British Minister at Madrid, and are intended as a make-weight in the Black Warrior negotiation, which promises to be more serious than was first expected.

There is great alarm expressed for the safety of the Turkish forces. All the letters agree as to the urgent necessity for the prompt arrival of the allied armies.

The Russians are 200,000 strong to 90,000 Turks, and were it not for the presence of the English fleets in the Black Sea, which prevents the Russians from getting their supplies except by detaching a large portion of their force to obtain them, the Russians would, ere this, have dealt a terrible blow upon the Turkish army.

The treaty between France and England has been ratified, and what is of more moment, Prussia and Austria have entered into a co-operative alliance with the western powers. This step was understood to have awakened naturally enough, a very lively concern at St. Petersburg. The Czar, on the other hand, has been successful in arousing the revolutionary element against Turkey throughout Greece and it is doubtful whether help can reach her in time to be of any substantial service.

It is said that the Adams & Co., Express have over \$800,000 in money uncalled for at their different offices. Why do they not advertise the fact, giving the names of the parties to whom it is addressed, that the owners or their heirs may claim what belongs to them?

If the money is not claimed, who gets it? The city, State, Government, or Adams & Co.?

MOVEMENTS OF MATT. WARD.—From the most authentic advices we have, Matt. Ward and brother, and Mrs. Matt. Ward, left the neighborhood of Louisville on the Saturday of the riot and drove to West Point on the Ohio river, in a carriage. They were notified to leave the place soon after their arrival. A small stern-wheel boat came along and by dint of entreaties and offers of money, the Captain was induced to take them on board. They were compelled to set up all night in a cold and comfortless place, there being no sleeping accommodations for them on the boat.—The next day they were landed at Cannelton, and stopped at the house of a Mr. Rey. A deputation of citizens having requested them to leave that place also, they went to the residence of Judge Huntington, a few miles below Cannelton on the river. Here they got on board of the Eclipse for Arkansas. When the steamer reached Henderson, (Ky.), a large crowd collected on the wharf and ordered the Captain to be off with his boat and cargo. It was not permitted to land.—Laf. Journal.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a regular quarterly meeting of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, held on the 6th day of May, 1854, the following named persons were unanimously elected officers of said society, for the ensuing year:

President—Jeremiah B. Durham.  
Vice Presidents—M. D. Manson, John Allen, and John S. Beasley.  
Recording Secretary—Sam'l. W. Austin.  
Corresponding Secretary—R. T. Brown.  
Treasurer—Francis H. Brown.  
Executive Committee—T. W. Fry, Preston McCormack, Wm. McCray, T. H. Fitzgerald, Richard Canine, J. E. McDonald, J. P. Watson, Wm. Hanna, Alex. Harper, Hudson Middleton, and Abijah O'Neal.

The Executive Committee were instructed to meet on some day, to be by them appointed, prior to the next quarterly meeting, and make all necessary arrangements for holding the next County Fair; also, to make out a list of premiums to be awarded at said Fair, and submit the same to the next quarterly meeting for consideration, which will be held at the Court House, on the last Saturday in July next.

Said committee will also meet on the last Saturday in May, to settle with the Treasurer and credit the accounts of last year. Every person who considers himself interested in the society, is requested to act as agent for soliciting funds for the society; price of membership \$1.00.

SAM'L. W. AUSTIN, Secretary.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the Japan expedition, states that the cost of coal for a day's steaming of a single ship in those waters is eight hundred dollars.

## WAR IN EUROPE.

Europe has been the theatre of many a tragedy. Her past history is one of blood. We read of little else than war—war. The map is spotted over with red flags, marking the place where thousands met and fewer parted—and what has been the fruit of all the slaughter upon her gory fields? Have the interests of humanity been promoted by all the waste of blood and treasure?

A writer in an English review, after giving an account of the plagues that desolated Europe, and swept off millions, puzzles himself about the final cause of such a desolating scourge. Casting about for some valuable purpose to be answered by an overruling Providence, he sought relief in the surmise, that perhaps the human race had become afflicted with some vice or depravity that was transmissible, and a wise Providence had determined to exterminate millions, in mercy to posterity. We must look to Providence if we would find any sensible purpose in the conflicts of modern Europe, from the wars of Charlemagne to those of Napoleon. An occasional change of dynasty, or slight alteration of boundary, or a settling down into the same state of equilibrium, has succeeded the most terrible slaughter of men. One legacy is left by all these conflicts—a tax upon the toil and sweat of millions, to pay the expenses of the crimes their tyrants have committed.

England has usually taken a principal part in these conflicts on the Continent; and what has she gained by it? Nothing but a reputation for bravery, which she had before, and didn't need. The thirty-year war that ended with the fall of Napoleon, left England nothing but a harvest of debt and depravity. It is not probable that the state of Europe is any more to the mind and interest of England than if she had never sacrificed a man or a dollar in the conquest of Napoleon.

What is to be the result of the present struggle? Why will it not end as most preceding ones have, in nothing that would not have taken place without it? The success of arms will not materially change the face of Europe. If the present combination lasts, the Czar may be checked—not conquered; but if it is of any duration, the elements will change places, unless the future is unlike the past. A fruitless conflict is to be had, which will end in a drawn battle and a crop of heroes.

The wars on this continent, and in which the United States were parties, have been insignificant, compared with those of Europe. We have not been baptised and nursed in blood; and every contest has been followed by consequences beneficial to mankind.—Lou. Dem.

## THE ECLIPSE.

An annular eclipse of the Sun, as we have before observed, will occur on the 26th of the present month. An Exchange paper thus speaks of the matter:

It will commence at forty-three minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continue two hours and four minutes, or until about twenty-three minutes before 5 o'clock.—In this eclipse the apparent diameter of the moon compared with that of the sun will be about as 18 to 19, and consequently some nine-tenths of the sun will be covered. The path of the eclipse will cross the western part of the Atlantic ocean, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Upper Canada, Lake Superior, Northwest and Washington Territories, and thence through the southern edge of British America to the Pacific ocean.

The eclipse will, however, be visible to a greater or less extent, in all parts of North America excepting Guatemala and the southwest part of Mexico. It will also be visible in Ireland, Greenland, Northern Russia, parts of Sweden and Norway, the eastern part of Asia, the West Indies, and in the northern countries of South America.

An Exchange states that Barnum has proposed to George Law and Commodore Vanderbilt to form a partnership for taking the war off the Sultan of Turkey's hands, finishing it by contract, engaging to bring it to an honorable completion.

There is as much good sense as wit in the proposed idea.

THE CONVENTION.—We hope our friends throughout the State will not forget to send delegates to the Democratic Convention on the 24th inst. The resignation of Judge Roache, and the duty of the Convention to nominate his successor, will give additional importance to the proceedings. Let delegates be appointed from all the counties. REMEMBER THE 24th OF MAY IS THE DAY.—State Sentinel.

Look out Mr. Sentinel for a large delegation from Montgomery.

THE FIRST PRIZE.—The spectacle of the first Russian prize towed into an English port was presented to the people of Portsmouth on the 21st ult., and threw them into an ecstasy of enthusiasm. The prize was a ship of about 440 tons laden with salt.

The Journal de St. Petersburg has the following lines on the passage of the Danube by the Russian army, on the 23d:

"England and France demand, clear out of the Principalities at once, or we'll make war upon you."

Russia replies:

"Very good, we'll clear out of them this very day, but it will be by the other side."

2,000 pounds of BACON wanted, for which I will pay the cash, A. RAMEY.

May 13-53-no45.

10,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED!!

FOR which the highest cash price will be paid, at our Warehouse, Crawfordville, Ind.

LEE, GILLEY & CO.

May 13, 1854.

100 BUSHELS fresh Osage Orange Seed just received from Texas and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

MUMFORD & HOOKER.

Jan. 27, 1854.

100 BUSHELS fresh Osage Orange Seed just received from Texas and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

MUMFORD & HOOKER.

Jan. 27, 1854.