

THE REVIEW. CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1854.

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CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February the 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. Provided, That every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

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

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD.

The period for the completion of this magnificent railway is close at hand, and among the many grand and stupendous works achieved by our people, this may justly be ranked among the first. From the southern extremity of Lake Michigan it stretches out to the south through prairies rich to the eye seems boundless in extent, and for seventy-five miles its course is unmarked by a single curve. To the traveller, this route will present a varied and attractive scene—the broad and expansive prairies, with their green verdure, interspersed with the lily and the wild flower, the giant forest, the towering hills, the broad rivers, and the limpid streamlets, together with countless well improved farms, and flourishing villages, passing in quick succession like a moving panorama. Piercing as it does through the centre of the State, whose soil and agricultural productions stand unrivalled by any other in the Union, it becomes at once as a means of transportation and rapid transit from the northern lakes to the Ohio a road of the first magnitude. Seven years ago, JAMES BROOKS, the President assisted by a corps of skillful and efficient engineers and an army of mechanics and laborers commenced this great work. Steadily and perseveringly have they toiled—rivers have been spanned with elegant and substantial bridges, hills levelled, embankments raised, ravines filled up, and stately and commodious depots and machine shops erected and the consummation of their labors so devoutly to be wished will in the course of a few weeks assume a reality. We have as yet heard nothing in regard to the celebrating of this event. We trust that the President and the Trustees of the road will move in this matter. Let us have a celebration in every way worthy of the great work, a work that has added to the wealth of the farmer and enhanced two-fold the value of his land and increased by millions the wealth of the State.

The hardware establishment of Messrs. CUMBERLAND & MANSON is about as complete and extensive as any thing of the kind in the Wabash Valley. Through the politeness of Capt. Manson we had the pleasure of examining their stock, and we must acknowledge that we were greatly surprised. Every article known in the hardware line is kept on hand, and our citizens who have heretofore made their purchases in Lafayette will find it much to their advantage to visit the above named house.

It is said that the New York and New Haven Railroad Company have already paid \$250,000 on account of the Norwalk disaster and will probably pay as much as \$50,000 more.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. STEAMERS.—The Buffalo Express announces that the new steamers Plymouth Rock and Western World will be out in about two weeks.

When at St. Louis, Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN attended the supper given by the Medical profession of that city, to the delegates in attendance on the National Convention, but he was not toasted, and no opportunity was given him to speak!

QUICK TIME.—The Lightning Train on the Central Road is to run from Albany to Buffalo, under the summer arrangements, in nine and a half hours.

OUR TOWN.

We are much gratified to observe that a spirit of improvement has at last taken hold of some of our citizens. Indifference has too long reigned here in this respect.—There is not another spot in the State so well calculated to build a neat and beautiful town upon; and yet, perhaps, a more shabby and neglected looking collection of houses, could nowhere be found. There is everything here and around here to make a good town. Those best qualified to make such statements have pronounced this one of the richest counties of land in the State; undulating, well timbered, and well watered, as it is, it possesses every facility for health and enterprise. There are other great local advantages to be derived here that few places in the west can boast of.—We have already in full operation a flourishing College and a female seminary, affording rare inducements in the way of education; and, perhaps, no county this side the State of Delaware has so many or such excellent mills as we have. These are facts, then why is it that our advancement in internal improvements has been so sluggish and tardy? There is wealth here and why it has not long ago been invested in good substantial business houses and habitable dwellings, when the demand has been so importunate and when rents have been so fair, is more than we can explain. We don't believe there is or has been for the last ten years, a business house in the place where insurance could be had, without the very handsome yield of at least ten per cent. per annum. Indeed many houses there have been, mere old shells, almost without form or comeliness, over which no insurance company, however able and daring, would spread her wings of protection, that have even commanded the above rates.

We are much gratified with the appearance of the improvements now going on on Green street. The new building's there when completed will be an ornament to the place. We wish for a decline in no individual's property, but if those owning that miserable, combustible, row of shanties situated on what we now call our Main street, don't soon tear away their old crazy looking wigwags and substitute something worthy the denomination of houses, they will find to their sorrow, when it will be too late to grieve, business houses and a business community springing up in altogether a different part of the town. We hope to see a new state of things soon, and we apprehend our hopes are not without foundation, for the spirit of enterprise is contagious and as it has already commenced to work upon Green street, we believe it will soon extend to other parts of the town.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes details of the passage of the Danube by the Russians, which fully confirms the report given by Omer Pacha, namely, that the Russian flotilla and transports enabled them to cross at three points simultaneously, when the Russians immediately attacked the Turkish fortifications. In one of the Russian regiments every man was killed. Two battalions next engaged and were nearly destroyed; and it was necessary to send fifteen battalions to carry the intrenchments. The Turks held their position for 43 hours under the fire of Russian gun boats, and 25 heavy guns and 2 mortars from the opposite bank. The Turks having fired their last cartridge, evacuated the place, carrying with them their guns, and falling back in good order on Karasu.

"ONE OF THE SIGNERS."

Among the 3,000 Protestant clergymen says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who, lately, "in the name of the Almighty God," protested against Congress passing the Nebraska bill, was the name of Rev. G. N. ADAMS. His name is in the published list of the Washington *Sentinel*. Well, what of it?—Oh, not much; only he is the Reverend G. N. ADAMS, who, after seducing a young girl, the daughter of a Congregational minister in New Hampshire, and embezzling five thousand dollars from a widow, whose husband was killed by the Norwalk bridge disaster—this amount having been awarded to her by the railroad company as compensation in damages—left for parts unknown. He's "one of the signers!"

DANISH MORMONS.—Four hundred Danes arrived at St. Louis, a few days since, on their way to the Salt Lake country. They were accompanied by a Mormon elder.

Several full grown Shanghai's were seen on our streets this morning.

Owing to the bad state of the weather here last Wednesday, the Hippodrome did not perform. The caravan did not arrive here until late in the day, and as it was so unpleasant they refused to pitch their tent. Many anxious persons were in town, who had come from the country to see it; but all were doomed to disappointment alike.—From what we have seen, and from the gentlemanly deportment of some of Franco-ni's troupe, we are satisfied that it is no commoner of shows.

Milwaukee, Wis., claims a population of 35,000.

The Orange County Democratic Convention met on the 16th inst., and selected fifty delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of the present administration, and in favor of the Nebraska bill. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for Hon. W. H. English.

NICHOLAS McCARTY late Senator of Marion County, died at his residence, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 17th inst. Aged 59.

THOS. H. BENTON.—The Evansville *Enquirer*, places at the head of an article on Thos. H. Benton and his metamorphoses, the following appropriate quotation: "Oh there are men who linger on the stage To gather crumbs and fragments of applause. When they should sleep in earth, who like the moon Have brightened up some little night of time, And 'stead of setting when their light is worn, Still linger like its blank and beamless orb, When day light fills the sky."

The Geological Survey of Illinois, now in progress, has developed the fact that Southern Illinois is rich in marble of the most valuable varieties, both variegated and black.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—J. Y. Mason has transmitted to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, a letter from Alex. Vatterme, the great Frenchman who has done so much for the diffusion of knowledge by international exchanges, stating by his will he leaves \$100,000 to any person who discovers the "means of curing Asiatic Cholera or the cause of the pestilence." To give publicity to the fact, the publication has been made. The power of awarding the prize has been conferred on the Institute of France, and the interest of it, until it has been awarded, is to constitute an annual prize, to be given to those who advance the knowledge of the cause of cholera and its remedy.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors. It prevents the sale of beer or other malt liquors without license, and prohibits any person from obtaining a license and selling spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwise, unless the person so applying shall be a retailer of foreign or domestic goods, wares, and merchandise, entitled to be classed equal to class 14, and have been thus classed by mercantile appraisers. The act does not apply to brewers of malt liquors or manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes. It goes into effect immediately, if signed by the Governor.

It is authentic that Odessa was bombarded for ten hours by the allied fleets, and a part of the city was laid in ruins.

Four guns from the fortress were dismantled, and eight Russian and one Austrian ship burned in the harbor. Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly damaged.

An attempt of the British to land 1,800 men failed.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol during the fight and threatened the allied fleets, but returned.

The details of the bombardment are not yet received.

FANATICISM IN A SPASM.

The northern Abolitionists held a grand carousal at the New York Tabernacle on the 10th. LLOYD GARRISON was on hand, of course, and he played a "full hand," too. Garrison was awfully severe on the Clergy, as usual—severe on the North, severe on the South, severe on every body. "We know," said he, "and you know, and the slaveholders know, and all in this world, and in Heaven above, and in hell beneath, know that we are in the right."

"Only the base, the bigoted, the besotted, the bloody-minded, and the cruel," he added, "were against us." "The North had sold out to slavery." "The nation would go to destruction if the Nebraska Bill passed," and "if it did pass, the sooner it went to destruction, the better."

In the name of Jesus Christ, this society declared that those of the Clergy that sympathized with, or upheld slavery, were not Christians. They were infidels, hypocrites, "and wretches, with bloody hands and black hearts."

WAR PREPARATION IN CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* gives the following account of warlike preparations now in progress in Cuba: The artillery companies have been sent to the Moro Castle, and guns have been mounted in the different fortifications around Havana, and the Governor has at last decided upon arming four thousand blacks.—These troops are to be officered by whites, and the sergeants are to be whites also.—By this it would appear that the government cannot rely upon the Spanish white population for effectual support, or it may be mere pretence to form a nucleus for a black army to convert Cuba into an African possession, in case the government of Spain cannot be maintained.

The Queen of Spain's amnesty of all political offenders who may be abroad, with permission to them to return to Cuba, are so many preparations, according to the correspondent of the *Delta*, for war. He estimates the forces at Havana at 18,000.

The London Times predicts that the present Eastern war will continue for a quarter of a century.

THE VOTE ON TAKING UP THE NEBRASKA BILL.—"STEADY BOYS."

The vote by which the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the Nebraska bill, stood 109, to 86.

The delegation from Indiana voted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. DAVIS, ENGLISH, DURHAM, EDDY, LANE, MILLER, and HENDRICKS.

Nays—Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, and PARKER.—Mr. HARLAN was absent.

Among the absentees was Mr. MACE, who had paired off with Mr. POWELL, of Virginia.

If every member had voted, the result would not have been changed.

We note this much of the proceeding, that our readers may know the position of their Representatives. To be sure this is not a test vote, but it may be regarded as significant. We saw by the telegraphic despatch that a motion to lay a resolution of Mr. Richardson, that the debate on the bill should terminate on yesterday on the table was defeated by—yeas 97, nays 100.

We may expect reports of test votes on this question in the despatch of to-day and Monday.

We have the highest confidence that the bill will pass. With Clayton's amendment stricken out, we have no doubt of its passage. We await the result of the present struggle with a feeling of deep interest, and we hail the signs of triumph of the friends of popular sovereignty with joy.

We shall rejoice at the passage of the Nebraska bill, as one of the most signal and glorious victories ever achieved by the Democracy. We say to the friends of the bill, "Steady boys!" Standing on the platform of State Rights, you can overcome all opposition at the ballot-box. The people will sustain you. The Democratic party will not fail to endorse a policy based upon a great principle which it has sanctioned as a cardinal feature of its creed.

We are proud of those men who have the firmness and the patriotism, to stand by the Nebraska bill. We expect to chronicle its success, ere another week passed; and whether the bill is passed or not, we know that the popular vote at the coming elections will approve the principle involved in it. *State Sentinel*.

The Knout.

The following is the way of administering the knout. Conceive, reader, a robust man full of life and health. This man is condemned to receive fifty or a hundred blows of the knout. He is conducted half naked to the place chosen for this kind of execution; all that he has on is a pair of simple linen drawers round his extremities; his hands are bound together, with the palms laid flat against one another, the cords are breaking his wrists, but no one pays the slightest attention to that. He is laid flat upon his belly, on a frame inclined diagonally, and at the extremities of which are fixed iron rings, his hands are fastened to one end of the frame, and his feet to the other; he is then stretched in such a manner that he cannot make a single movement, just as an eel's skin is stretched in order to dry. The act of stretching the victim causes the bones to crack, and dislocates them—what does that matter? In a little time his bones will crack and be dislocated in a very different manner.

At a distance of five and twenty paces, stands another man: it is the executioner. He is dressed in black velvet trousers, stuffed into his boots, and a colored cotton shirt buttoning at the side. His sleeves are tucked up, so that nothing may thwart or embarrass him in his movements. With both hands he grasps the instrument of punishment—a knout. This knout consists of a thong of thick leather, cut in a triangular form four or five yards long, and an inch wide, tapering off at one end and broad at the other; the small end is fastened to a little wooden handle, about two feet long.

The signal is given, no one ever takes the trouble to read the sentence. The executioner advances a few steps, with his body bent, holding the knout in both hands while the long thong drags along the ground between his legs. On coming to about 3 or 4 paces from the prisoner, he raises, by a vigorous movement, the knout towards the top of his head, and then instantly draws it down with rapidity towards his knees. The thong flies and whistles thro' the air, and descending on the body of the victim, twines round it like a hoop of iron. In spite of his state of tension, the poor wretch bounds as if he were submitted to the powerful grasp of galvanism. The executioner retraces his steps and repeats the operation as many times as there are blows to be inflicted. When the thong envelops the body with its edges, the flesh and muscles are literally cut into stripes as if with a razor, but when it falls flat then the bones crack; the flesh in that case is not cut, but crushed and ground and the blood spurts out in all directions. The sufferer becomes green and blue, like a body in a state of decomposition. He is now removed to the hospital, where every care is taken of him, and is afterwards sent to Siberia, where he disappears forever in the bowels of the earth. The knout is fatal, if the justice of the Czar or of the executioner desires it to be so. If the autocrat's intention is to afford his people a sight worthy of their intelligence, if some powerful lord, or some great lady, wishes to indulge in the pleasure of viewing the sanguinary spectacle; if they wish to behold the victim, with his mouth covered with foam and blood, writhe about and expire in frightful agony, the fatal blow is given the very last. The executioner sells his compassion and pity for hard gold, when the family of the miserable sufferer desires to purchase the fatal blow. In this case he inflicts death at the very first stroke as surely as if it was an axe that he held in his hand.

The recent heavy rains have damaged to a considerable extent the N. A. & S. R. R., between this place and Lafayette, the bridge over the Wea being undermined and a portion of it swept away. We are gratified to learn however that the cars will be able to pass over by next Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at her dock at noon to day.

Breadstuffs—Flour declined six pence—Wheat advanced two pence—Corn declined two pence. Consols had advanced one half per cent.

Several battles had been fought in the vicinity of Kalafat—the Turks as usual victorious. Silistria was attacked by the Russians, but they were drawn off. The evacuation of Wallachia is confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 23.—The following war tax is now being levied on tradesmen and merchants—Of the first guild, 300 silver rubles; on those of the second, 160; on those of the third, 106; all housekeepers, without distinction, are assessed ten per cent. on the actual rent they pay or receive.

Great preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for defence of the capital in case of an attack, which appears to be much dreaded.

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter her harbors. A private telegraph dispatch received from Odessa by an eminent Greek firm in London, stated that the whole combined fleet took their departure on the morning of that date. The Austrian correspondent gives another account under date of April 28th, that the English and French Admirals demanded the Russian vessels at Odessa. On the refusal, seven three-deckers and eleven frigates bombarded the town on the 24th.

The Warconff Palace is totally destroyed. Four frigates are severely damaged—the bombardment continues.

The Journal of St. Petersburg of the 23d ult., contains a proclamation from the Emperor in which he represented the war against England and France as one undertaken in defence of orthodox faith.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

At half past one o'clock A. M., Mr. Richardson announced that the Nebraskaites yielded, and moved an adjournment. Intense excitement ensued. Mr. Hunt, of La., appealed earnestly for an adjournment until Monday, to allow time for reflection. Mr. Cullen, of Tenn., responded. Mr. Phelps, of Ga., said Mr. Hunt would give no guarantee for the good faith of the faction opposed to business, and went on to denounce with severity the New York call for a meeting.

Seward, of Ga., moved an adjournment to Monday. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, protested with great excitement of manner that he would resist to the bitter end. Mr. Edmondson of Virginia, advanced to Mr. Campbell, attempted to throw off his coat, and freely declared that he would have the fight now. Campbell stood prepared for the contest. Loud cries of "order," "order," and "Sergeant at Arms," when Dr. Aiken and Dean, of New York, intervened. The Sergeant-at-Arms rushed forward with the mace, and hundreds of voices called "order," "order," "fight out doors," &c. Mr. Edmondson was withdrawn by his friends.

Judge Douglass was in the midst of the fracas, and Mr. Benton approaching. At length after the restoration of order and comparative calm, an adjournment was carried, with wild shouts, stamping and shouting. Mr. Edmondson had previously a very serious difficulty with Wentworth, who was forced to retire from the Hall. Throughout the contest, 35½ hours, the conduct of Speaker Boyd has been admirable; and previous to the last affair, excellent good humor prevailed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

HOUSE.—The scenes of Friday last are re-enacting. To day a difficulty occurred between Hunt of La., and Craigie of N. C. and a duel is expected.

SENATE.—The Senate took up Gen. Cass' resolution in favor of religious toleration abroad, when Mr. Cass addressed the Senate at length.

THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE.

A pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled "The map of Europe Re-modeled," which is supposed to have been written by Louis Napoleon, is exciting considerable remark, it being supposed to indicate the intentions of France in entering upon the war with Russia. The writer asserts that England and France do not expect to derive any direct advantages themselves from the war; that their intent is solely to cripple Russia—"to drive her back beyond her present boundaries." Says the pamphlet:

"It is not in the center that Russia is vulnerable; it is at her extremities. The head of the colossus is at Helsingfors, (in Finland) its right arm at Warsaw, its feet at Sebastopol. It is then in Finland, Poland, and the Crimea, that the double-headed eagle must be attacked. Those provinces must be dragged from his grasp."

The loss of Finland is an ever-bleeding wound in the flank of Sweden, and in Finland the reprisals of aroused Europe must commence, that country must be restored to its ancient owners. A line drawn from Viborg to the Gulf of Onega, must become that side in the north, the extreme limit of Russia. If it were possible to restore the ancient Polish nationality, so great an act of preparation would make all generous hearts beat with joy; but in the actual state of affairs such an attempt would assuredly give rise to complications and difficulties more serious still than those before which Napoleon I. himself hesitated.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, in speaking of this gentleman in connection with the Ward trial, says:

He has lost the respect and confidence of the people. He has destroyed his great influence. His name can never be mentioned without bringing up the memory of the murdered Butler, and the escape of his slayer through his voluntary instrumentality. He has disgraced Kentucky, and no man in the South, among the Whigs, ever stood a fairer chance for the Presidency than he did. He was spoken of at the North with great favor for that office.—Now he could not carry one Northern State.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR ON SLAVERY.

Those of our readers who are accustomed to hear Northern Abolitionists hold forth on the subject of slavery, and in denunciation of Southern people, will not be a little surprised on reading the following from the *Wheeling (Virginia) Times*:

"We are in favor of taking the earliest possible means of getting rid of Slavery in the State of Virginia, with justice to the master, safety to the State, and comfort and convenience to the laboring population now in it."

"We desire it because it has retarded the progress of the people since it became a State, impoverishing its inhabitants, reducing its population, and staying the development of the vast natural resources that abound in the State, to a greater extent than in any other State in the Union.—Had it not been for Slavery, Norfolk would now be what New York and Philadelphia are. Norfolk has the best harbor in the Union; and the natural soil that extends from the coast to the Blue Ridge is the best in the country. Had that institution not existed there, or if it should be removed, how long would it be before Norfolk would be among the first cities, and the worn out lands in that region of country, that are now owned in five hundred and one thousand acre tracts, and hardly support a family at that, would be divided into fifty acre tracts, each of which would be tilled by the hands of the hardy and intelligent Republican, not only to yield a support, but competence and riches to a large and happy family—happy in their industry and intelligence?"

There is a vast deal of such feeling as the editor of the *Times* gives expression to, in the Slaveholding States, and the utterance of it would be much more frequent, we believe, were it not for the violent and unwise agitation of the subject at the North. When our people come to understand that the peaceful and beneficent ending of slavery can be effected alone by the action of the Southern people, we shall expect that those of them who are sincere in the expression of hostility to the system will cease to intermeddle with it and thus delay indefinitely the desired end. All the improvements of the age, the perfection of machinery, the cheap production of motive power, the advancement of the arts and sciences, are directly hostile to slavery.—Already it is clearly seen in those slaveholding States which lie next to the free States, that as a State institution it is unprofitable and impoverishing. The same causes which render it so to the State, at large, will by and by make it so to individuals, and when this becomes plainly apparent, its doom is sealed. That same self-interest which established and which has thus far maintained it, will lose no time, unnecessarily, in devising and executing some practicable plan for its removal when the credit side falls behind the debit. This may seem to our sublimated reformers a very gross and material view of the subject, but it is nevertheless the correct one.—Moral wrong, sanctioned by law, will be persisted in while it is unprofitable, and abandoned when it ceases to be so. This is human nature, and we are not responsible for it.—*Chicago Democratic Press*.

A CONTRAST.—The Quebec Gazette of May 6th says:

"Thermometer seven degrees below zero. A sharp cold wind blowing from the north-west—probably a blast left out in February."

Now read the following from the New Boston (Illinois) Age of April 27th:

"On Saturday the mercury showed the temperature to be ninety-two degrees in the shade which is but slightly below the highest temperature of last summer; and the days intervening between the present date and Saturday have been but little more seasonable."

Good.—At one of the missionary stations the question, "What is original sin?" being put to an aged Indian chief, he promptly replied "laziness!"

The following is a personal description of the Czar:

"He is taller by a head than most of his courtiers, while the outline of his form is perfect. He is robust and muscular. The head, though somewhat too small in proportion to the rest of his body, is still in keeping with his broad chest. The usual expression of his face would suit a statue. A fixed severity and consciousness of majesty are the predominant characteristics. This expression certainly sometimes assumes a more friendly aspect but it does not appear in the eye, which seldom beams kindly, while the mouth never smiles.—The latter feature, indeed, is regular formed, but the sharp, thin lips indicate austerity and harshness. No sensuality is observable there, nor in any part of the lower face: neither do those lips tell that they have been used to give utterance to words of mildness, while the corners of the mouth betray too plainly contempt of men, and a reserve that never spoke a word in the fulness of confidence. The overhanging eyelashes lend to his physique something lurking in simple conversation. When angry, his eyes glare terribly; but they have no brightness for softer emotions. The finely chiselled nose runs straight down from the high forehead, denoting, according to physiognomists, an incapacity for self-denial."

The Buffalo Commercial intimates that Horace Greeley will be the candidate of the Temperance party for Governor of New York, next November.

The prospect for a good wheat crop in the Wabash Valley is very poor—many fields where wheat had been sowed, have been plowed up for corn.

Money Found.

A SMALL POCKET BOOK found by Martin A. Surless, on the road leading from Crawfordville to the mouth of Oldfield's creek. It contains a small amount of money together with other things. The owner can have it by paying for advertisement. Call on Adam Surless, Oldfield's Creek, Montgomery county. 8w-n45*