

THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 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 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance.

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Advertises, 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.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the largest assortment of new and fancy Jos. Tyne 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.

Temperance Resolution Adopted at the Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That Intemperance is a great moral and social evil, for the restraint and correction of which legislative interposition is necessary and proper; but that we cannot approve of any plan for the eradication or correction of this evil that must necessarily result in the infliction of greater ones; and that we are therefore opposed to any law upon this subject that will authorize the searching for, seizure, confiscation, and destruction of private property.

Read! Read! Read!

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure, shall not be violated." Sec. 11, Const. of Ind.

"No man's property shall be taken by law, without just compensation." Sec. 21.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey county.

For Secretary of State.

NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush county.

For Treasurer of State.

ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington county.

For Auditor of State.

JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam county.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congress—8th District.

Dr. JAMES DAVIS, of Fountain county.

For Prosecuting Attorney.

SAMUEL W. TELFORD, Tippecanoe county.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative.

THOMAS J. WILSON.

For County Treasurer.

JOHN LEE.

For Sheriff.

BENJAMIN MISNER.

For Commissioner.

SAMUEL GILLILAND.

For Coroner.

MATTHEW R. SCOTT.

For Surveyor.

JOHN BUCK.

District Prosecutor.

ABNER V. AUSTIN.

Owing to sickness in our family we are delayed in putting our paper to press at the usual time.

W. B. KENNEY has removed his office, the Locomotive, over the corner store formerly occupied by Alvin Ramey. He will issue no paper this week.

We are under obligations to our young friend, T. D. Brown, for a fine lot of excellent cigars. He has just received a fresh supply of all grades and qualities, together with a superior article of chewing tobacco. We recommend the lovers of the weed to call round.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of L. Falley. His stock is the largest and most complete of any ever brought to Crawfordville. His establishment is the place to buy boots and shoes, as every article he sells is of the best quality and at fair and standard prices. Mr. Falley is deserving of great credit since he has come among us for the energy and perseverance displayed in building up for himself the large and profitable trade he now enjoys. The great secret of his success is, that he has adhered strictly to his own business, letting that of other people alone, and on no occasion whatever, has he so far forgot the duties of the thorough going business man, and merchant, as to idle his time away in the streets, acting the part of a noisy, brawling politician. Again we say, go to Falley's if you wish good bargains.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright and Col. Allen May will address their fellow citizens in Crawfordville on Monday Sept. 25th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dr. Fry devotes a long column to what he calls "Beebe's Retreat." We took liberty of re-treating the public to the Dr's opinion of Dan. Mace in 1852. That retreat, however, the pill-bag-ian says nothing about. Not him!

Since our last paper, we have been informed that Fanny Lee Townsend has accepted the invitation of the Fags and may shortly be expected to enter upon the canvas of the county in favor of the "Bloomer." We presume she will travel in company with a certain distinguished ex-Professor, inasmuch as she has announced in advance that she cannot support the Major, but is distinctly in for sustaining "the principle" to wit—the "Bloomer."

We are informed by persons living in Montgomery County, that Mace will undoubtedly receive a handsome majority in that county.—American.

Certainly—a handsome majority of our abolitionists.

PROF. W. TWINING.

This gentleman is a man of considerable importance in this part of Indiana. He has been a Prof. in Wabash college; we believe he is now a minister of the gospel and a President of a Railroad. He is a man of parts, and not without his influence.—But he is more particularly distinguished for his political notions, being a regular out and out abolitionist. As such he has never hesitated to give his opinions to the world. Everywhere he has been a bold and bitter enemy of slave institutions. Much as we condemn his principles in this respect, we are bound to compliment the man for courage, ability and consistency.

In the Mace Mass-meeting, of 150 men and boys, held in this place last Friday, Prof. T. was called upon to speak. As he is now a warm advocate for Maj. Mace, and one of the most eloquent of the new "Peoples Party," as that party was fabricated through the instrumentality of Seward Giddings, Julian, Hull and others of his peculiar politics; and as Orth, and Ellis, to say nothing of certain "ruling spirits" down this way, called upon him, and then, if not before, adopted him into their party, there was certainly nothing inconsistent in his answering their call. Accordingly, he spoke.

Time after time we have denounced the so-called "Peoples Party" for its abolitionism. In this we addressed ourselves to Henry-Clay-Whigs and Jefferson-Democrats. We gave the former class credit enough to believe that, if they but saw the tendency of the new party, and that by acceding to it they were thrown "cheek by jowl" with abolitionists in a covert war against the union and constitution, they would refuse the unholy fraternization, and join the Democracy. Were we wrong in this?

Now, we put the question directly to Whigs: Could Prof. Twining deliver an abolition speech in a Whig convention? And of Democrats we ask: Would he be allowed to utter such a speech in a Democratic meeting? We know what the answer will be; but we suggest that it be put directly to those Whigs and Democrats whom wild delusion has led into the support of Maj. Mace and the Peoples party.

It cannot be denied, we think, that the Professor's was an abolition speech. It was rank with downright Garrisonism. Boldly, though with a treasonable hand, he lifted the veil which Orth, and the eloquent Lane, have studiously sought to fling over the cloven-footed, horn-headed monster they are supporting. He is a braver, if not a better man, than either of them.

"I am an abolitionist," said Prof. T. and we are ALL ABOLITIONISTS; and if we allow them (the Democracy) to make us ashamed of the name, they will after while make us ashamed of the principles."

Such was the language the gentleman used towards the close of his speech. Extraordinary, truly! There were the leaders of the "Peoples" party, all of them once the leaders of the old whig party; there were the would-be Congressmen of the 8th Congressional District, aspiring upon the anti-Nebraska hobby; there were the heads, some of them very empty, of the fanatic Prohibition party, now straining every nerve to crush out the Sterling Democracy of Montgomery county; there they all were, and over all Prof. Twining waved his hand, and cried—"WE ARE ALL ABOLITIONISTS!" Who will assert the speaker did not know his men?

But this was not all. Prof. T. is a fluent man, and full of knowledge, and unhesitating. "Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry have all," he said, "used as strong language on the subject of abolitionism as William Lloyd Garrison ever used. They were not ashamed to be called abolitionists."

Certainly, an American at Canton or Melbourne, or the north pole, would recognize this as pure abolitionism. Yet the speaker is a LEADER in the mottled host now marching to the ballot-box with banners advanced for Daniel Mace; and in that host are the former Whig leaders, striving to prostrate their old party upon a platform of infamy and treason. Heaven forbid them success!

Prof. Twining says that Washington has used as strong abolition language as ever Garrison used. It is not necessary for us to stamp this with falsity. But that the people may understand Prof. T., and the party he is serving, we will quote what Garrison said of Gen. Washington—

In 46 lines in the fourth and fifth columns of the second page of the Liberator of May 18, 1833, there are the following paragraphs relative to the Father of his country. We do not doubt that Prof. T. has often read them, though the public has not.

1. In religion, he was a hypocrite. Call the slaveholder by whatever Gospel name you please, his profession of religion is insulting hypocrisy.—Liberator, May 18.
2. As to his honesty, he was a thief. His religion and Christianity are insufficient to atone his obedience to the eighth commandment.—"thou shalt not steal."—Id.
3. He was a kidnapper.

For he is a man-thief, a sinner of the first rank and guilty of the highest kind of theft, who is condemned to death by the law of Moses.—Id.

4. He was habitually guilty of perjury. Every man-stealer, who takes the oath of office in the United States, commits wilful and corrupt perjury; and during the whole period of his continuance in office, he is living with the guilt of habitual false-swearing attached to him.—Id.

5. He is now in hell. And unless he repents, with all other workers of iniquity, will "have his part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." No man-stealer can enter the kingdom of heaven.

Now what say the Whig party? Will they help Prof. Twining elect Dan. Mace? Will they suffer themselves to be abolitionized? Can they consent to be flung broad cast into such a party? For one, we will not believe it. There were manliness, and honor, and lofty patriotism, in the masses who cherished Henry Clay; and they need only a clear exposition of the motives and character of the new party to assist in its annihilation.

Who, with such facts before them, can excuse Democrats for the aid and comfort some of them are lending Dan. Mace's abolitionized crew? To say the least never were honest men so terribly deluded! Surely, they should drop the polluting association of Prof. Twining; though, at the same time, they should thank him for exposing a dead-headed humbug like the self-styled Peoples party.

THE SAME OLD SIXPENCE.

Dr. Fry said, in his celebrated article on Major Mace, the Hon(?) gent. has not changed his political opinions. He might have added, that the Major had not changed his immoral practices either. In 1852 the Journal charged him, while a Democratic candidate for Congress, with getting beastly drunk in Crawfordville; that, in Fry's judgement, was then a sufficient reason why he was unworthy the support of a decent party. Now, in 1854, however, Mace is Fry's candidate on the Peoples' ticket for Congress. Now, in 1854, the Major thinks it by no means sinful to get drunk. He only changed the locality, and as it appears by the Friend of the 16th, to which we ask attention, subjoining the article for the purpose, he chose Covington as the scene of his debauch in preference to Crawfordville. There is no getting around the fact that Mace did get several "seas over"—no getting around the fact we say. It only remains to be seen, however, whether what was a sin in 1852 is a sin in 1854; whether what in Fry's judgement was once a sufficient reason for not voting for Mace is still a sufficient reason; and whether a nomination by an abolition convention is sufficient to gloss over any iniquity, but more especially to make drunkenness a virtue in prohibition nostrils.

FOR THE FRIEND.

DAN MACE AND TEMPERANCE. Dan. Mace is decidedly in favor of a prohibitory law. He thinks that if the last Legislature of the State of Indiana had passed such a law at its last session, and there had been no good brandy in Covington last Saturday night, while he was here, he could have gone to bed, slept soundly all night, and got up on Sunday morning a sober man, instead of being almost beastly drunk and playing cards all night, and he would not have been the drunkest man, on Sunday evening, that has been in Covington since Jack Sinson's last visit here; nor would he have been the leader in a drunken spree and what is vulgarly called a stag-dance with the thumping of a banjo, at the Duncan house, so much to the annoyance of some of our citizens that it resulted in causing stones to be thrown through one of the windows of the Duncan House into the room where the above frolic was going on. This is a conclusive argument in favor of a prohibitory law. Pass it around, ye friends of temperance. Send it to the Temperance Union.

A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

Note.—Some may think that the above argument is not based on facts. If so, don't be excited about it, for all of the above can be incontrovertably proven by the best of witnesses.

Ditto.

Mr. J. L. Brown, formerly of Terre Haute, is now opening a new Clothing Store, in Bennage's block, on Green Street. All persons are invited to call and examine his large assortment of ready made clothing &c.

Fisher Dougherty has got the spirit right at last. The whites are for Davis; and the blacks for Mace. There is a strong talk of "the Bloomer" in the same heaven Dougherty is in communication with.

Maj. Mace complained in his speech at the convention, that he was left to fight the battle alone, while his competitor was sustained by Senator Bright and other distinguished men of the Democratic party.—We think his complaint is unfounded, for in looking over the convention he was addressing, we discovered, prominent among his aiders and supporters, Sam. Burges, George McLaughlin and Prof. Twining, two distinguished black-legs and one parson. How can the major with truth say that he is fighting his battles alone?

THAT MASS MEETING.

For several weeks the presses of the New-Party have regaled the public with accounts of mighty gatherings of anti-Nebraska-ites. On such occasions the enthusiasm and harmony were only equalled by the multitude of the meeting. By such means the spirits of the fusionists have always been kept to blood heat.

We propose briefly to show how the lying presses do this funny work of the imagination. We hope they will pardon us for exposing the trick.

A few dead-heads in Lafayette, corresponding with a few heads of the same kind in Crawfordville, determine on holding a "Mass Ratification Meeting" in this place; time Friday, the 15th. Step No. 1—tremendous hand-bills, parti-colored, and furiously enthusiastic—counting on the magiethere is in great names, the bill covered with the announcement of Orth, Cox, Ellis of Tippecanoe,—Brier, of Fountain,—Lane, Twining, and Dougherty, of Montgomery,—Dunn, Thompson, Hull, and Julian, from the "rest of mankind" generally. Step No. 2—Scatter and post the bills. No. 3—Journal and Courier, of Lafayette, and Journal and—of Crawfordville, Ledger and Democrat, of Fountain, keep up incessant puffs—"Remember the great meeting at Crawfordville!!" "Don't forget the Mass Meeting on the 15th!!!" "Exposure &c., of the Nebraska Swindle in Montgomery!!!" "Sam. Houston—John Bell and other, of 'same sort' to be on hand!!!"—"Come one—come all!" No. 4. The evening before that eventful day, the Lafayette Journal puffs—we quote from that paper of the 14th inst:

From present indications, the Mass Ratification meeting, to be held at Crawfordville on Friday, will be the largest gathering of the people that has been witnessed in this District for years. It will be emphatically a meeting of the people. The speakers are all our own men, for in an issue like the present, we have yet to see the necessity of importing "big guns" from other States, for the purpose of enlightening us upon a subject which every school boy in the country understands. Let old Tippecanoe be represented largely. Turn out one and all, and let us give them as large a delegation as has ever left the county for such a purpose. The fare on the Railroad, we presume will be reduced and arrangements made, so that those attending the Mass Meeting can go and return the same day.

Simultaneously the Courier goes off—we quote from the Courier:

Let the people be on hand at the Ratification meeting at Crawfordville, tomorrow. Better take the train to-night at 7. A train also leaves at 5 in the morning. Let us all go.

5th Step.—The Convention itself. The 6th, and last step is the description of the Convention, which, so far as truth is concerned, might have been stereotyped two weeks before hand. If the affair however, should be so disgraceful that editorial gentlemen not lost entirely to truth are ashamed of it, they speak like the American in which Howe, the editor, attempts to convey the impression, that he wasn't in attendance on the occasion—bad day, but good attendance, he understands—ah! the witty poo! We shook hands with himself before the Court House door, and were sincerely sorry to see that a fellow of such infinite jest had been under doctorial treatment.

But the 6th step—the Convention itself. According to the hand bills, the day came, but no people. We haven't ascertained that extra trains were run from Lafayette, or any other quarter of the globe. "Let us all go!" That was Swallow-tails last exhortation of the evening before. Immortal Sam. Burges, funny "Paul Sadders," God-forsaken Orth, the last of "the twenty-five's" and the Oberlin graduate, they were all the "nigger loving" of the "Star City" faithful enough to answer the appeal. We presume an extra-train was run for their benefit, at reduced fare. Dan. Mace, and his liquor-tender,—McLaughlin will excuse us, we know—we are only joking practically—had arrived the night before, in a state of exceeding great thirstiness.

When the Convention was called to order, it consisted, all told, of not more than one hundred and fifty men and boys.—There were some deluded Democrats, some Whigs, quite a number of abolitionists, and strange to say, considering Mace's peculiar temperance principles, a heavy cloud of prohibitionists. Disappointment sat upon every countenance, mingled with shadows of rueful anticipations. They were without life, and unmistakably hopeless. It was a singular fact, that Swallow-tail, who landed in town crammed with a speech, never entered the Court House during the day.—Judge Hurley can probably tell at what bar he whiled away the long hours of that autumnal afternoon. We have too much confidence in the little fellow's consistency and firmness to suppose, that he drank any body's health, or any other body's confusion, in Lager-beer, though temperance men in town have told us that Judge H. does keep a superior article of the kind.

Of course, Daniel spoke first. We have no intention to report that effusion. It was

a repetition of his celebrated speech in Congress, revised and adapted to this atmosphere. His only argument against the Nebraska bill was a denial that the people of the Territories could regulate their own domestic institutions, because the President appointed the Governors and Supreme Judges. This is too contemptible to notice.

The God-forsaken followed him, charging round like a Hippopotamus "shot in the neck." Before leaving home that morning, he surcharged himself with Krout, or rather cabbage, in the "raw-material" state and consequently, lasted but a few minutes.—His ideas were too deep for utterance. To do him justice, however, Orth can deliver an excellent speech, conditioned only, that somebody else has composed it, and that he himself had plenty of time to memorize.

Prof. Twining then stood up in a cravat singularly immaculate. Somebody has told him that he resembles Aaron Burr; and evidently he dresses his hair with a view of approximation to the original. We hope however, he won't consider us personal.—Truth is, we have taken a fancy to him; and so, in another column have specially noticed his speech, giving him due credit.

Sanford Cox then endorsed Prof Twining's sentiments, abolitionism and all.—His address was a happy one of the Coxonian school. We felt profoundly for him throughout; for inhuman as it was, we couldn't avoid reflecting, how serious the loss of a leg is to a handsome man; but more especially how affecting such a loss must be to one of that unfortunate class all whose brains are in their heels. In this, as in the foregoing, we have no intention to be personal. Sanford will one day be a candidate for Congress; then we will convince him of our great respect by helping to beat him. His crutch is of good stout ash—we will meet it probably at "Philippi;" if it was "all oak," we would say, "let it rip!"

Then an adjournment took place, a feat executed beautifully and with great good will by about fifty "true blues," the major part of the convention having been scattered by the rattle of chains, the report of slave-drivers' whips, and the multitudinous wail of very small niggers gotten up by Prof. Twining.

They adjourned we say, having first opened the eyes of a great number of honest men, deluded by the anti-Nebraska "sell." Our's is a true description,—still we recommend a reading of the Journal, if only to see how abolition Mass Meetings are made.

POF. TWINING AND DAN MACE.

Prof. Twining made the big speech of the abolition Mass Convention at this place on the 15th inst. He took occasion among other things to say—"I have been frequently asked if I will vote for Major Mace. I will not vote for Mace, but I will vote for the principle." The Prof. is a cute man, and seeks to "whip the devil round the stump" in that funny way. Not the Major but the principle! Very good. Let us try his honesty another way. Prof. Twining is a prohibitionist; as such, of course, he cannot honestly vote for any man given to whiskey in any way. Now, Mace, according to the Friend, got terribly drunk in Covington—that is one of his favorite principles. Will Twining and his ring-streaked friends vote for him, and persist in telling the public that they vote for the principle, not the man? The world is full of sepulchres strangely white!

Fee-fi-fo-fum—We smell the blood of a nigger-mun!

dr. (1) FRY AGAIN.

Our "Extra" showing up dr. Fry on Dan. Mace in 1852, both hits and hurts.—It has called out a column and a half in the Journal of nauseating stuff which we think the best the pill-bags contain. Seriously, the article is pretty good of its kind; its length, however, satisfies us that the snake was at least "scotched."

He calls us after many animals, but finally settles down upon the little giant. Mr. Douglas will probably get mad at us for that.

The dr. thinks Fred. Douglas our superior in everything. He thought the same thing of Mace, yet is now doing the "clean thing" for him. After that, it would have been really sarcastic to have pronounced us inferior to the Maj.

He thinks, also, that we have been selected to do the dirty work of the Democratic party. Very well. We have done nothing as yet but write an article or so about himself.

He complains about our opposing reform. He does us wrong. We are willing to help him with all our power, and flatter ourselves that we can go far towards reforming him in every respect but one—we despair of making him a good Democrat.

The "Reviewer" tenders his compliments to the dr. He is neither sore nor hurt.—He asks the loan of the pill bags.

If a Mormon should come into this State with his dozen wives, would these old liners have him arrested and tried?—Lafayette Courier.

Not so green, Mr. Ellis. The "old liners" would take care of the helpless "dozen," but the fellow might go to the— we had like to have said—det?

God-forsaken Orth took particular pains before he sat down in the convention the other day, to inform his audience that he would not vote for Mace, but for the principle. We suppose he was influenced in this, not more from policy, than from recollection of a certain answer in chancery, sworn to and filed by him in the Tippecanoe Common Pleas Court, in which he charges nothing less than actual villainy against the Major.

An Election came off in this place on Wednesday last to incorporate the town, which resulted as follows—177 in favor and 7 against the corporation.

Maj. Mace by coming out from the unclean has proved himself worthy of the support of good citizens.—American.

Come out! So he has from both Whigs and Democrats. When did he come out from among the unclean?

HARMONY.

The Locomotive, speaking of a prohibition meeting held in this place, says—"Addresses were made by Messrs. Brown, Gee, Hull and Lane, and the most perfect enthusiasm and harmony prevailed."

Very well. Have we not all along been telling prohibition Democrats that they were being abolitionized? Yet they always shook their heads. Now however we furnish them proof. Brown and Hull, than whom Heaven extends its mercy to no viler abolitionists, made speeches and there was "perfect enthusiasm and harmony."—Harmony, indeed! Stand from under, Democrats!

FUNNY.—To hear an idiotic Nigger-loving quack prating of ignorance and stupidity.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

New York, Sept. 19.

The Steamer Atlantic, with advices from to Wednesday, Sept. 6th, has arrived at this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sales of cotton at Liverpool during three days, were 10,000 bales, of which exporters took 2000 bales, and speculators 2000 do. The market closed dull, and prices drooping.

Richardson says the market for breadstuffs was heavy up to Tuesday, close firm: he quotes new white wheat 8s.48s. 8d.,—Western canal flour at 16s. 6d. a28s., and straight Baltimore and choice Ohio 28s. a30s. corn ranged from 34s. to 36s. for mixed and white.

McHenry quotes Lard steady at 52s. a52s. 6d., with a moderate demand. Nothing doing in rice. Bacon 2s. to 4s. lower, and dull. Shoulders 24. Mess Pork dull at 40s. a45s. Beef unchanged, but the demand quite limited.

Brown & Shipley say, Wheat declined 6d., and Flour 1s., and quote Baltimore at 27s. 6d. a28s.

LONDON MARKETS.

At the Exchange, Tuesday, the fine weather, and abundant crops, had been nearly secured, continued to depress the market for breadstuffs, and Wheat closed at a decline of 8s. 6d. quarter, during the week. Consols close 95½.

At Paris, Tuesday, the funds declined.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Russia has officially and unequivocally declined to accept the last proposals of the allied powers.

The cholera was abating, both on the Danube and the Baltic, among the allied forces.

The London Times says, it is not probable Austria will declare war against Russia, but that she will probably increase her army in the principalities one hundred thousand men.

The harvest in Great Britain and on the continent was yielding most abundant.

The steamer Arabia arrived out on the 2d inst.

Queen Christina, of Spain, is reported insane, consequent upon the extreme excitement she has been subjected in the last two months.

A Cabinet Council was held at Vienna, immediately upon the receipt of the official dispatch from St. Petersburg, announcing the Czar's refusal to accept the proposition of the four powers, to negotiate on a new basis, and it was expected that the Austrian and the Swedish ministers would leave St. Petersburg.

There is nothing new from the Baltic. Affairs on the Black Sea and the Danube are unchanged.

Prince Albert and the Kings of Portugal and Belgium, are visiting the Emperor Napoleon, at Boulogne.

The steamers on the Baltic continued to reconnoitre the coast of Finland.

The Russians had blown up Gustavhern. It was considered doubtful whether the Black Sea expedition would operate against Sebastopol or Anassa; the latter is an unimportant point on the coast of Circassia.

The Belgian ministry had withdrawn their resignation.

Matters at Madrid are reported quiet.—The Queen Christina left the capital, under an escort of calvary, on the 28th of August; her children had arrived in England.

The Duke of Cambridge was still lying ill at Vantick.

The Russians had captured another vessel belonging to the allied fleet, and took her into Sebastopol. Gen. Guyon has been placed at the head of the Turkish army in Asia, and Mustapha Pacha called home in disgrace.

The latest advices from Varna say the artillery had embarked, and that the troops were actively preparing.

The Atlantic had severe weather during the latter portion of her passage. Her star-board paddle-box and cut-water were carried away.