

# THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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

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## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to meet at the Court House in Crawfordville, on Saturday the 25th of November. A general attendance is requested, as there will be business of importance to transact.

By order of the  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democracy of Coal Creek Township are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said Township on Thursday the 23th of November at 1 o'clock P. M.—a general attendance is requested as there will be business of importance transacted.

By order of  
TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Our cotemporaries in this region are down on the Cincinnati brokers and similar establishments everywhere. Notwithstanding the croakings of these birds of evil omen, (who are know-nothings financially as well as politically) it cannot be denied that the banking house of Elston & Lane has been of great benefit to the business men of this community; and we apprehend, these gentlemen will not be badly frightened by the recent hostile demonstrations of the Journal and Locomotive. Hold up, gentlemen, or your luminous financial "leaders" might create a panic in the money market! Better "suppress" those already published.

Can a Christian, consistently, join what is generally termed a Know-nothing society? We shall endeavor to show, in our next, that he cannot. Look out!

## "NO CATEFISH."

Our thanks are returned to Wm. F. LANE Esq. of Lafayette, for a box of nice "Salmon" per Express. It does us good to record the acts of "old fashioned Whigs" such as these.

Go ahead Frank, your time will come next.

Sufficient returns have been received from New York to render the election of Seymour certain. The result in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and New Jersey is not yet known, though the probability is that some of them have gone for the fusionists. Look out for crowing next week. Our chicken cock has already commenced flapping his wings.

The Indiana five per cent. stock have improved in the New York market; they are now selling at 80 per cent.

The pork packers of Louisville commenced slaughtering on Saturday last. No sales of hogs were reported.

Virginia six per cent. stocks are selling in New York at 90 per cent.

The Evansville Enquirer announces that the prices of the Journal, Enquirer and Reform of that place have raised to \$2.50 per annum.

A grand American hotel is in progress of construction at Paris. The proprietors will have a dairy, poultry yard, and slaughter house of their own, make their own gas, &c. They are to have a fixed price per day for room and breakfast; and dinner, to cost sixty cents exclusive of wine.

Hon. Henry W. Ellsworth, of Indianapolis, formerly of this city, and late Minister to Sweden, is talked of as a candidate for U. S. Senator—Lafayette Courier. Talked of! By whom?—Toledo Blade.

Henry W. Ellsworth, Wm. R. Ellis, and G. O. McLaughlin.

## POSSIBLE WAR WITH PRUSSIA.

The most important intelligence by the Arabia is that which relates to the position of the German Powers, and the possibility of Prussia taking a belligerent attitude. Paris correspondents of the London Times say that the idea that the French are destined to have a campaign this winter on the Rhine, against Prussia, is becoming more general and more accredited every day in some of the highest political circles. It is considered impossible that the tergiversations of that Power can much longer be tolerated, and the object of the establishment of the Camp of the North, as indicated when it was first formed appears to be the real one after all. What effect the fall at Sebastopol before the winter season sets in would produce on the policy of that dishonest government, it is difficult to say. It would perhaps, force it to declare itself frankly on side of the allies; but it is better to be prepared for all emergencies. The notes that have recently passed between France and Prussia are, it appears, very strong and very decided. They are, indeed, of that kind which precede at no great interval a suspension of all friendly relations whatever, if not a declaration of hostilities.

In the event of a breach, leading to hostilities between Austria and Prussia, France and England would, of course become involved. That such a condition as this is imminent appears to be conceded. The Vienna correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing Oct. 15., says that those who are necessarily well informed in matters of diplomacy assure us that the relations between Austria and Prussia are on the eve of an absolute rupture.

It is not thought possible that their respective ambassadors at Vienna and St. Petersburg can remain much longer at their posts. This state of things has long been foreseen and I may add also, duly prepared for by both these governments. Indeed, a war between Austria and Prussia has become inevitable. For many months past it has only been a question of time and relative convenience.

Prussia has, from the beginning, shown a strong proclivity towards Russia and an equally strong disinclination to co-operate with the Western Powers. Should she openly declare against Austria, it would be the cause of so far strengthening the Czar that the end of the war would be problematical.

LAMARTINE AND TURKEY.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald thus writes:

"The poet Lamartine in his history of Turkey, the two first volumes of which have just appeared, is also smitten with admiration for Islamism. Inspired with enthusiasm for those two colossal figures in its history—Mohammed and Tamerlane—he not only tasks his ingenuity to the utmost to prove that the prophet was not an impostor, but he even invests with the sanctity of religious apostle, that monster, Tamerlane, who ravaged India, destroying nations on his route, and building pyramids of Persian skulls; who, after a life filled with prodigies of cruelty, died quietly in his bed, and after his death, and after the exorcisms of centuries, has been lucky enough to have M. Lamartine plead extenuating circumstances in his favor! Alexander had no motive but to dazzle posterity; Caesar none but empire; Gengis none but space; Napoleon none but glory; Tamerlane, like Charlemagne, of the Tartars, nothing was wanting for him but time!" Are you surprised, after this, at Lamartine's portrait of Robespierre, or at his painting in soft rose color some of the bloodiest scenes in the first French Revolution?"

## IS THIS SO.

The following from the St. Louis Republican in relation to the recent disaster on the Rock Island Railroad, is being reproduced in our exchanges. If the facts are as stated, they present a case for the Grand Jury. If not, they should be promptly contradicted by the management of the road, or travel will avoid a road where accidents are produced by such recklessness. We believe the story to be false; at all events we hope it is:—

The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour—the engine under full head of steam—the running gear all in good order—a horse being on the track, the Engineer, to gratify a fiendish and malignant spirit in torturing the animal, by pursuing him and throwing him off the track with the "cow-catcher," found the horse was not to be distanced so easily, but kept on his course until he reached a bridge; here the horse stumbled; no planks were laid across the sleepers; he fell headlong through the timbers and lodged, with the hind legs and part of the body upward.— In this position the valiant Engineer came upon him. The cow-catcher, when it struck the horse broke and bent down, and instantly the locomotive was thrown off the embankment—the baggage cars leaped upon one another and were broken to pieces. The locomotive, in its descent, had made a complete somersault; one of the passenger cars, full of human beings was precipitated down the bank and fell upon the engine; the scalding steam at once filled the car, the passengers were in contact with it, and such a scene was presented as beggars all description. The flesh was peeled from the limbs—eyes protruded from the sockets—the flesh of a man's hand found sticking to the side of the car—all who were in that car have either died or suffered so horribly that death will be a relief to them. The shrieks of the wounded and dying went up in the spirit of agony and despair.

## THE HOSTILE FLEETS IN THE PACIFIC.

The *Alti California* furnishes the following relative to the strength and movements of the allied and Russian fleets in the North Pacific:

From a very creditable source, we learn that the combined English and French fleets are expected to arrive at this port between the 1st and 15th of next month. At the time the Russian squadron disappeared from the China seas, it was supposed they had gone to the Russian Pacific coast, and taken refuge in the harbor of Petropolski. The *Dina*, *Aurora*, and another Russian vessel are also supposed to have gone to that port; and should such be the case, the whole Russian force would amount to seven vessels of war besides several of the company ships, which are armed. In addition to this large fleet, the harbor of Petropolski is strongly fortified. There is reason to believe, in addition to the number of Russian vessels just mentioned, there are two other ships in the harbor, which would make a total of nine vessels of war. The combined English and French squadrons consist of an English steamer, a fifty gun frigate, a forty gun ship and a corvette, and a French sixty-four gun frigate, another of forty guns, a twenty gun brig, and another vessel the calibre not known; the whole under the command of Admiral Price.

When the combined squadrons arrive at Petropolski, if the season has not advanced too far and fogs do not prevent, a general naval battle will most probably be fought; the result of which will be known on arrival of the English and French fleets at this port, which, as stated, will probably be between the 1st and 15th of October.

The Anglo-French squadron has been weakened by detaching the *Amphitrite* and *L'Artemise* as a protection for this harbor.

In consideration of the value of the Alle's commerce with this port, the two vessels just named have been ordered to cruise off the harbor, and to watch and guard their respective flags against molestation either by privateers or Russian vessels of war should they have the hardihood to venture in this direction. Before their arrival in here there was much anxiety on the part of our English and French merchants, on account of the exposure their respective vessels were subject to going in and out of this port.

SUNKEN SHIPS.—It appears that the ships which the Russians sent to the bottom in the harbor of Sebastopol, were not of the allied fleet, as we had suspicion might turn out to be the case. Their names and armament are stated as follows:—The *Holy Trinity*, 120; *Rostislav*, 84; *Sisepoli*, 84 gun frigate; *Zagoodieh*, 84; *Oriel*, 80; *Silistrie*, 80; *Kooleyche*, 40. These ships, with one exception, had all their rigging standing, all their guns and stores of every description on board. Parts of their hulls are visible, but the masts and rigging are now cut away.

Fires were observed raging in the heart of the town, and it was conjectured that the Russian expedition of blowing and burning up rather than surrendering a city, was about being put in operation. The Polish deserters stated that such was the course decided upon.

## A SCENE ON THE ARCTIC.

Mr. Doraian, the third officer on the Arctic, and the only one who behaved well, in a letter to the father of young Holland, gives the following description of some of the last scenes on board the sinking vessel.

I recollect that, about an hour before the ship sunk, I was hurriedly searching for spikes to help to form a raft. I had just passed through the saloon; on the sofas were men who had fainted—and there were many of them too;—the ladies were in little groups, clasped together, and they seemed to me to be strangely quiet and resigned. As I emerged from the saloon, the scene that presented itself was one I hope never to see again. The passengers had broken up the bar; the liquors were flowing down the scuppers. Here and there were strong stout looking men on their knees, in the attitude of prayer; and others, when asked to do anything, were immovable, perfectly stupefied.

A HOPE LEFT.—Sir John Franklin's expedition it will be remembered, consisted of two ships—the *Eurebus* and *Terror*. The Philadelphia Inquirer is of opinion that the remains of all the property found thus far belonged to the crew of the *Eurebus*, Sir John Franklin; and that not an article belonging to any member of the crew of the *Terror*, Capt. Crozier, has yet been discovered. It is probable, therefore, it says, that the two ships separated, and that either the crew of the *Terror* are still alive unable to escape, or have perished in the sea north of our continent. It should also be observed that the Indians, in their accounts, speak of a ship not of ships, in connexion with the voyagers who were seen by them. The hope of a single survivor is of course faint, but let us cherish it to the last.

FEARFUL EFFECTS OF THE MINIE RIFLE. The immense superiority of the Minie rifle and bullet, not only over the common musket, but even over the common rifle, was incontestably proved at the battle of the Alma. Many of our fellows were badly wounded but more of the Russians were so. The effect on the Russians judging from their dead, seemed awful. When it struck it broke and tore all before it. Some of their wounded told us that men were wounded with the Minie bullets after they passed through the bodies of their comrades. The immense majority of the enemy were wounded through the head, generally struck about or under the chin, for them fired upwards as they ascended the hill. The common bullet, at such a range would have done no great harm, but here the balls had come out through the top of the skull, rending the bone as if done with a hatchet. The wounds were awful.

## A STATESMAN ON KNOW NOTHINGISM.

Henry A. Wise of Virginia, has written a letter declaring his opinions in respect to the order of Know Nothings. It was called out by a resolution of a democratic committee of Norfolk county, inviting those who are spoken of as nominees for the office of Governor to say whether or not they are not members of the Know Nothing organization. We append a couple of paragraphs as samples of the whole letter. They are as follows:

"No, no, no—there is not a reason in all these complaints which is not satisfied by our laws as they exist, and not an error which may not be corrected by the proper application of the lawful authority at our command without resorting to the extraordinary, extra-judicial, revolutionary, anti-American plan of a secret society of intolerance and proscription."

"I belong to a secret society, but for no political purpose. I am a native Virginian, *intus et in cute*, a Virginian; my ancestors on both sides for 200 years were citizens of this country and State—half English and half Scotch. I am a Protestant by birth, by baptism, by intellectual belief, and by education and by adoption. I am an American in every fibre, and in feeling an American; yet in every character, in every relation, in every sense, with all my head, and all my heart, and all my might, I protest against this secret organization of *Native Americans* and of *Protestants* to proscribe Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens."

These are patriotic sentiments of a true American. With the single exception of Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, we have heard of no eminent man in the country who has given countenance to Know Nothingism. Even Mr. Seward, infected as he is with most of the isms of the day, cannot tolerate the secret political order.—*Sentinel*.

In firing a salute in honor of the anniversary of American independence, on the 4th of July last, from the British ship *Encounter*, at Shanghai, a sailor named Charles Lyne lost his right arm. Upon hearing of the accident the officers and men of the American ships *Susquehanna* and *Vandalia* made up the sum of £283 (about \$1,400) and presented it to the British seaman. Capt. O'Callagan, of the *Encounter* in acknowledging the receipt of the subscription in behalf of the wounded seaman, says:

Allow me, sir, also, to express my own feelings on this occasion, which are, that I see in this token of sympathy, not merely an act of charity, but one which is evidence of a sentiment of good will and kindly feeling between our respective nations. Such it has been my good fortune ever to find where the service has brought me in contact with the navy and people of the United States of America, and I cannot refrain from declaring my own hope and belief, that with those capable of such liberality and consideration as it is in this instance my duty to acknowledge, a more extended intercourse will but tend to improve those feelings which exist no less to the honor than the advantage of the two countries.

## HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The correspondent of the London Times speaks as follows of the terrible sufferings of the wounded in the battle of the Alma, who were placed on board the vessel Colorado.

He says: "This vessel left the Crimea on the morning of the 24. Wounded men were being placed on board two days before she sailed, and when she weighed anchor she carried the following numbers: 27 wounded officers, 422 wounded soldiers, and 104 Russian prisoners—in all 553 souls. About half of the wounded had received surgical assistance before they were put on board. To supply the wants of this mass of misery were four medical men, one of whom was the surgeon of the ship—sufficiently employed in looking after the crew, who at this place and season are seldom free from sickness. The ship was literally covered with prostrate forms, so as to be almost unmanageable. The officers could not find their servants, and the run was made at hazard. The vessel was at sea 12 hours longer through this mischance. The worst cases were placed on the upper deck, which in a day or two became a mass of putridity. The neglected gunshot wounds bred magots, which crawled in every direction.—The putrid animal matter caused such a stench that the officers and crew were nearly overcome, and the Captain is now ill from the effect of the five day's misery. All the blankets, to the number of 1,500, have been thrown overboard as useless. Thirty men have died during the voyage. The surgeons worked as hard as possible, but could do little among so many; and many an unfortunate fellow first came under a medical man's hand on his arrival at Scutari, six days after the battle."

Elder Cummings, a second advent preacher, lately lectured at Salem, Mass. He figures out the approaching end of all things here below, as follows:

The Jews reckoned by moons; on Saturday was the new moon, the last that we should ever have; the 10th of the 7th month would be about the first of November, when the mediatorial office would cease—and that being so, Christ would certainly make his appearance on the 13th or 14th of November. He said he should never meet his hearers again on earth, and to attest his sincerity took an affectionate last farewell.

We shall be happy to receive word on subscription, also two or three hundred weight of flour.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 9th.

In the market, flour has advanced 25; wheat 6d@9d; Indian Corn is quoted at 43@45s.

The London Times says it is informed upon good authority, that Mr. Soule, the American Minister at Madrid, was, on the 24th ult. refused permission to pass through France on his return from England to Spain.

The latest dates from Sebastopol, are to the 21st ult., when the allies continued to bombard the walls, and their fire was effectually answered from the fort.

Twenty days elapsed from the time the allies left Balaklava until the siege commenced. The batteries were ready on the 15th, and on the 17th the fire was opened upon the fortress from land and sea. The bombardment continued until night, up to which time the Russians had lost 300 in killed and wounded, including Admiral Korniloff, who was killed.

When the steamer left for Constantinople, five steamers had arrived at Balaklava with the wounded.

The Russians have taken the English garrison at Eupratoria, because there were only a few men in it who retired with the loss of only one gun.

Affairs between Austria and Prussia have assumed a serious aspect. A great council of war has been held at Vienna, at which the Emperor presided. Baron Hess was present. It is reported that Austria is to summon Russia to withdraw from the frontier of Galicia, her forces, and that the whole Austrian army is to be put on a war footing.

The Exchange Bank of Robert Codd, at Buffalo N. Y. has stopped payment.

The steamer *Yankee Blade*, left San Francisco on the 30th of October for Panama, and was wrecked the following day; she had on board 800 passengers besides the crew and firemen. She struck a reef of rocks off point Aquillo, fifteen miles above point Concepcion. Fifteen lives only were lost—she had \$150,000 in specie on board which together with the ship is a total loss.

DEAD HEADS.—On the New York and Erie Road according to the very careful computations, the dead-heads would produce, if they paid regular fare, \$160,000 a year—equal to 20,000 through passengers, or nearly 60 per day. The record of "dead heads" show that the free class consists mainly of men in the freighting business, hotel keepers and their clerks, members of the Legislature, and State officers, City Councilmen, and officers and employees of other roads, and favorites and toadies of superintendents and directors. The free passes to the press, about which there is so much noise and grumbling, amounted to less than one per cent. of the "dead-heads."

On the New York and New Haven Road, there were 8,174 free passes issued during the year, of which the press received 751.—The whole investigation proved that the great cry of the press riding the roads to death was all moonshine, and the real "dead-heads" were a class of people who had no business by courtesy or interest, or *quid pro quo* to a pass.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

TRAGEDY.—There is more real tragedy to be seen in the streets of New York than in its theatres. One of the most beautiful of the actors we have lately noticed present the saddest spectacle. She is a woman of the rarest beauty, apparently not over twenty five years of age, and one of the best dressed females to be seen in Broadway. And yet there is an unmistakable look about her that stamps her at once as a fallen angel—fallen from that high heaven of innocence and love in which beauty was made to dwell, into that pitiable thing unnameable to ears polite.—What a history, what a sacrifice is here!—What a weight a conscious degradation must weigh down the heart of that beautiful frail one, as she drags her markable charms along the City's cold thoroughfare the cynosure of wanton eyes, the jest of libidinous lips!—Poor, melancholy, miserable girl—there is no joy in that stultified smile—no peace in that fair bosom. The priceless pearl of virtue is thrown in the gutter, and well may the Peris of Paradise weep at such a loss. *N. Y. Mirror*.

The bullet by which Gen. Joseph Warren, was killed at Bunker Hill in 1775 is still preserved. It is an ounce ball, and was exhibited by Alexander H. Everett, on the delivery of an oration at Charleston, in 1836, in which he exclaimed:—This is the one, fellow citizens, which I now hold in my hand! The cartridge-paper, which partly covered it, is stained, as you see, with the hero's blood." The ball is now deposited in the Library of the United States Historic-Genealogical Society, with the original affidavit of Rev. Wm. Montague, formerly pastor of Christ Church, Boston, who made oath that he obtained the ball in London, of Auther Savage once an officer of the Customs of the port of Boston, who gave Mr. Montague this account of the ball:—"On the morning of the 18th of June 1775, after the battle of Bunkers or Breed's Hill, I, with a number of royalists and British officers, among whom was Gen. Burgoyne, went over from Boston to Charleston to view the battle field.—Among the fallen we found the body of Dr. Joseph Warren, with whom I had been personally acquainted. When he fell, he fell across a rail. This ball I took from his body, and as I never shall visit Boston again, I will give it to you to take to America, where it will be valuable as a relic of your Revolution."

It is understood at Washington that unusual efforts will be made at the coming session of Congress to procure special legislation for the benefit of the individuals and associations whose applications were rejected at the last session.—The outsiders build their hopes of success on the fact, that many of the members have not been re-elected, and that with less fears of their constituents, they will be more open to the influence of friendly presents, long-running notes, and free champagne suppers.

## ARREST OF AN AMERICAN IN TUSCANY.

Correspondent of the Newark Advertiser.

LEGNOR, Oct. 6, 1854.

Sympathy with the war against Russia is a symptom of rebellion against law, in the judgment of the political doctors of Italy. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should have prescribed total abstinence and increased caution. Its rulers are haunted by fears of revolt and overthrow, and keep a jealous vigilance over every movement and incident. Spies and informers frequent the hotels, cafes, and other public places, no one can enter or leave the country without official observation and consent. Every man's pursuits, intercourse and habits, are known to the police; if two or three meet for conversation in the refreshment room of a theatre, some one is always there to note it; nor does the table-talk at the hotels escape observation. This system of espionage is in fact the nearest earthly type we have of omniscience.

The recent arrest of an American citizen in this city is an illustrative incident. It shows to what indignities every visitor is constantly exposed. Mr. Quinn had taken passage for the United States. During the evening before the day of his departure he was reading a newspaper article in a cafe, with some remarks of displeasure, which two young Austrian cadets remarked, and thus opened a conversation. Affecting agreement with him, he was betrayed into a rather free expression of American sentiments, after which, they parted, without any apparent discord. Soon after, however, he was arrested and thrown into the military prison of the Austrian garrison.—The United States Consul, J. A. Binda, Esq., a citizen of South Carolina, though by birth an Italian, having heard of the case, forthwith waited upon the Tuscan authorities and demanded their interposition and the release of the prisoner, or at least a trial according to the civil laws of the country. But he was told that the city was under military law, and he must call upon the Austrian Commander-in-chief. He protested, that as an American Consul in Tuscany, he had nothing to do with Austria, and he pressed his suit in vain and left, but not, however, without a formal protest.

In the hope of effecting a speedy release of the prisoner, he repaired to the Austrian headquarters, where he was told, with an air of absurd solemnity, that the man had been guilty of an enormous crime—nothing less than an attempt to seduce the young Cadets and excite insubordination—not one word of which had the slightest foundation in truth—and that the penalty was death, and that he must be tried by the military tribunal. After reasoning the case without success, he closed the interview with an assurance that he should forthwith communicate the case to the Commander of the United States squadron (Com. Stingham) now fortunately in the gulf of Spezia, on this coast.

The next morning a letter was received at the Consulate from the Chief of the Austrian forces in Tuscany, at Florence, saying that the prisoner, in consideration of his being a stranger, against whom there appeared to be no testimony of other disorderly conduct, and an American citizen about to leave the country, would be restored to liberty! It carefully added, in a postscript, that the threat of sending for the squadron had not had the slightest influence in the case! Mr. Q. is now safely on his way home. The security of the Tuscan government against its own people is only secured by the presence of 6,000 Austrians, which cost it, according to the Treasury report, nearly a million of dollars annually.—The Grand Duke is himself a Prince of Austria, and belongs to the House of Hapsburg. On the receipt of the telegraph report of the recent triumph of the Allies at Sevastopol, he discredited it with indignation, and declared to the circle around him that that post was impregnable—an illustration of his sagacity and proclivities. Yours, &c.

## A LARGE DEMOCRATIC ARMY.

In the recent elections in the three great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania says the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Democratic party, although defeated by a combination of all the isms, factions and parties in the country, polled a vote of which it may be proud. In round numbers the case stands thus:

Pennsylvania	160,000	Democrats
Ohio	120,000	"
Indiana	90,000	"
Total	370,000	

This shows the great bulk of the Democratic party is yet true to its time-honored principles, although a few thousand members have wandered off "after strange gods." No other party singly can begin to poll the great vote above recorded in those three States. We have been beaten by a combination that cannot hold together more than a few months, and the early establishment of the Democratic ascendancy in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, is one of the certainties of an early future.

Auburn Township, Fulton Co., is undoubtedly the banner Township in the State. The whole vote polled was 76, of which 72 were given for the Democratic State Ticket, and 4 for the fusion ticket. Eighteen to one is a strong vote and tells well for the Democracy of Auburn Township. If any other township has done better in these fusion times name it.—*Pharos*.

PROMOTION AND REWARD TO LORD RAGLAN.—It is understood in London, that Lord Raglan will be raised to the rank of field marshal after the operations of Sebastopol. The committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of additional field marshals of repute being made. It is also said that it has decided to give his lordship £50,000 in life pensions; his private fortune being merely £10,000.

Santa Anna's hostility to the Americans is "considered," by the London Times, to be "the greatest joke of the age!"