

# THE REVIEW.



**CRAWFORDSVILLE,**

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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

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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 JOB TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of type, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

A very spirited revival has been going on for the last two weeks at the Methodist church in this place. We understand that many converts have been added. Men, who last year connected themselves with secret political associations, and who met at the hour of midnight to plot against the civil and religious rights of their fellow citizens, and denied with brazen face their being members of the Order when charged by their neighbors, can be seen daily among the numerous mourners at the altar. We congratulate them upon their repentance, and devoutly hope that the Saviour of the world, though born in a foreign land, will accept the prayers and supplication of these native christians. The Rev. Mr. Smith, the worthy pastor of the church, is doing a good work, and we wish him all success in his labors, and as an act of justice to a faithful servant and zealous laborer in the Lord's vineyard, we will state that he denies most emphatically any connection with the secret, jesuitical Order of the Star Spangled Banner.

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY.—We have upon our table this favorite magazine. Its contents are as follows:

The conduct of the War; Civilization; Zaidie, part 2d; Rural Economy of Great Britain and Ireland; Mr. Thackeray and his Novels; Peace and Patriotism; and part 2d of the Story of the Campaign.

VALENTINES.—Next Wednesday is St. Valentine's day, and as a matter of course, all our young people will have to be supplied with those tender and tender missives. Some will want the beautiful and chaste, others the grossly comic. We believe a greater variety and larger quantity have never been brought to Crawfordsville than those just received at the Post Office, by our young friend John Schoeler. The young folks will find here the most splendid assortment of Valentines that their eyes ever gazed upon, and what is more, they can be purchased at prices fifty per cent. lower than at any other establishment in town.

We take pleasure in informing the citizens of Montgomery county, that another new mercantile firm has been formed in our town. WM. C. VANCE and SAMUEL ROBINSON have entered into a co-partnership with JOHN R. ROBINSON. They will make a strong team, and the splendid and heavy stock of goods they design bringing on next month, will enable them to supply an unlimited number of customers. We recommend our readers to open accounts with this house.

COREY'S WASHING MACHINE.—We understand that immediate steps are to be taken to have this unrivaled machine patented. We predict that Mr. Corey will realize a handsome fortune out of his patent, and surely no man is more deserving of it. As an ingenious mechanic, he has few equals, and his washing machine is a splendid triumph of his inventive genius.

CENSUS OF IOWA.—From a tabular statement of the census of the several counties in the State of Iowa for the year 1854, presented to the Senate by the Secretary of State, it appears that the aggregate population (last summer) was 326,014—being an increase since the U. S. Census of about 134,000. The whole number of males in the State is 170,392, and the number of females is 154,900. There are 59,984 voters, 19,373 aliens, 480 colored persons; 47 insane, 28 deaf and dumb, 20 blind, and 7 idiots in the State.

Wm. H. Seward has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

## THE CONTINENTALS.

By reference to another column, our readers will see that this celebrated band of vocalists design giving two concerts in our town. Their high reputation is everywhere spoken of by the press. The following from the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, is sufficient guarantee as to their excellence:

The Continentals.—This quartette of vocalists have given two concerts in this city, Saturday and Monday nights; and we are fully justified in saying that never, at any time, has a concert been given in this city which gave more delight, pleasure and enjoyment to an audience. They are not only superior vocalists, but they are very superior. We have certainly never heard a quartette to surpass them; we do not remember ever to have heard them equalled. Their superiority consists not only in the style of their voices, but in the selection of their pieces, which are of rare excellence, and the perfect freedom and ease with which they execute whatever they undertake. If it be art, it is certainly art in its highest perfection; for they seem to throw their whole soul into whatever they sing, and by this sympathy with the subject-matter of that which they vocalize, they play upon the feelings of the audience as though those feelings were so many strings which vibrate to their touch. The basso of Mr. Frisbie far surpasses anything we have ever heard. It is almost incredible to relate the depth to which he can descend, and yet preserve perfect clearness of tone. While the fullness and clearness of his tone delights, its depth, compass and power astonish. He should always sing, to every audience, one of his bass solos—otherwise no one can fully appreciate his wonderful voice. It will excite the incredulity of musicians when we state, what we believe is true, that he can distinctly articulate A, A, flat.

We want an "effective prohibitory law"—one that will accomplish the purpose—dry up the doggeries—stop the bung of every musty whiskey barrel in the State—prevent sober men from getting drunk, and give a chance to the thousands of living, breathing, walking, whiskey rectifying bloats to evaporate back into their original human forms.

So says Ellis, of the Lafayette Courier. If he should "evaporate back," what form would he take? a very small dog, undoubtedly. He hasn't lost the instincts and habits of one yet.

ANOTHER UNIVERSALIST COLLEGE.—It is said that \$70,000, has been raised for the establishment of the Universalist College, to be located at Salisbury, Illinois. Thirty thousand dollars more is required before the charter will take effect, and this, it is believed will be procured before June next.

A fair-skinned blue-eyed, sunny-haired, white girl of Wooster, Ohio, lately ran away with a goateed, curly-haired, big-beaked negro of the same place. Verily, the mysteries of amalgamation are as great as those of human nature.

The principles of the "Fusionists" must be popular up in the neighborhood of Wooster.

Resolved, That Editors be allowed to pass free over the Slabtown and Caticorn Railroad—UNTIL IT IS COMPLETED.

This resolution is said by some of our exchanges to have been adopted by a railroad company down east. We think there are some western companies which have adopted some such resolution as the following:

Resolved, That while this road is in progress, and so long as the places held by the officers of the company are insecure, and so long as we may consider the influence of the press necessary to carry our plans through the Legislature, that the patronage of this company be given to the newspaper press. Provided, That when said road is completed, and we think we can get along without help from newspapers, that we dispense all our favors among our personal and political favorites.

Who is QUEEN VICTORIA?—Victoria is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the son of George the Third; who was the grandson of George the Second; who was the son of Princess Sophia; who was the daughter of Anne; who was the sister of William and Mary; who was the daughter and son-in-law of James the Second; who was the son of James the First; who was the son of Margaret; who was the daughter of Henry the Eighth; who was the son of Henry the Seventh; who was the son of the Earl of Richmond; who was the son of Catharine, widow of Henry the Fifth; who was the son of Henry the Fourth; who was the cousin of Richard the Second; who was the grandson of Edward the Second; who was the son of John; who was the son of Henry the Second; who was the son of Matilda; who was the daughter of Henry the First; who was the brother of William Rufus; who was the son of William the Conqueror; who was the bastard son of the Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaise.

AN UNFORTUNATE WIDOW.—The Shasta Courier has the subjoined experience of an Oregon widow during her sojourn on the Pacific coast:

"I have indeed been most unfortunate; both of my arms are slightly palsied, each of my legs have been broken; my health is generally bad; I have had four husbands in my time, but they all up and died, poor things; and I had four yoke of oxen, and the cursed Indians stole and eat them."

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, 1855.

Mr. BOWEN: Sir—I have not the time to write as lengthy as I should like. Yesterday the Temperance Bill came up on its third reading, which passed by a vote of 29 to 18. You will see that my vote is recorded against it; my reasons for so doing are, first, that in my judgment it is clearly unconstitutional; one section of this bill provides that the county commissioners are to authorize two agents in each township to sell for other purposes than a beverage.—Sec. 23, Art. 1 of the Constitution of 1851, declares the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens; the late bill was declared unconstitutional because the Legislature could not delegate its power, and the present one, of course, the Legislature can neither delegate the power intended nor any other exclusive privilege. Another section of this bill, that if liquors are found, they are to be taken into custody, trial is to be had, and if condemned, the liquor is to be destroyed. Sec. 21, Art. 1 of the Constitution, declares that no man's particular services shall be required without just compensation, and no man's property shall be taken by law without just compensation, nor except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered. Now the only question is, whether liquors are property, if they are, that part of the bill is most unquestionably unconstitutional. Another section in the bill which I object to, is, it forbids any person selling a less quantity of cider than three gallons, which is to be taken away at the same time. Another objection is, it allows any one to import any liquors he may choose, provided he sells it in the same packages it is imported in.—Now, sir, if I wish to set up a fashionable liquor shop, I will have my liquor imported in gills, half pints, pints or quarts, as may suit my customers, with the custom house marks or brands and sell with impunity under the provisions of this act, and my prediction is, if this act becomes the law of the land, there will be but little liquor imported here in casks or barrels, it will be in small parcels to meet the emergency of this so called Temperance bill.—Another objection is, if the liquor traffic is an evil, of which I have no doubt, why compel the county commissioners to set up liquor shops in every township in the county, which are to be conducted by some man appointed by said Board, the liquors to be sold at 25 per cent. above costs, and the proceeds to be paid into the county Treasury. Now, sir, we see from the features of this bill, if I am not very much mistaken, there will be as much liquor sold and drunk under this law as at any time preceding the present. There is another odious feature in this bill, but I have not time to speak of it. I was in hopes when I came up here that we could get up a good reasonable, constitutional temperance law, which would most effectually tie up those little dram drinking shops; such a law I am ready to vote for at any time, believing them a nuisance to the country. We got up a bill which I think would more effectually prevent the evils of intemperance than the one just passed, and we offered to amend by striking out from the enacting clause, and inserting, but it was voted down. I have not time to write further, but will send you a copy of both bills soon.

Yours, &c.,  
SWAN BROOKSHIRE.

A pair of the brass-knuckles used on election day in New Albany to crush the heads of presumptuous Irishmen and Germans who dared to go to the polls, has been sent to this city. It is proposed to place them, as a curiosity illustrative of the freedom of the ballot of 1854, in the State Library. A few of the bricks and stones used in battering the Catholic church in the same city will be likewise deposited as a new kind of argument against "Popery" introduced by the "moral reformers." Future generations will look with wonder on these products of political enlightenment, while the descendants of those who thus shamed our republican institutions will blush for their fathers' fame. We had not a few rows in our own section which some of these very respectable gentlemen who participated in them are now disposed to forget. Let small hounds whine—the means both secret and public by which the fusion triumph was secured will not be allowed to rest in oblivion. Neither the slander of puny pappies nor the mutterings of larger rowdies will prevent the Democratic press from doing its duty, by keeping facts before the people.

The Fusion camp presents a spectacle at present similar to that of the allies before Sebastopol. The Democratic Senate holds out like the besieged Russians and the allies are wasting away before the fortress of principle. The bodies of dead "wheel horses" (Milton Gregg), of slaughtered cavalry chargers, and of pack mules are encumbering the ground. Dissension is rife in the camp. There is distrust everywhere. The Know-Nothing Turk is laboring in the trenches all night and dying of mortal cholera in the daytime. The heavy federal Whig English are kept steadily to their work. They are well drilled and are slaughtered without a murmur. But one gasp of reproachful agony has risen, the disembodied spirit of the murdered Gregg has given one howl of disappointment and all is still. The light and agile Fusion Democratic French are in a better plight than any of their allies. They have not fought any very hard fight. They prudently kept out of harm's way and while the battles of Inkerman and Balaklava were fought by the Whigs, while the Turkish Know-Nothings have done the heavy work, the fusion Democrats have, with the same instinct that induced them to leave the Democracy, grasped only at the spoils.—Ind. Cor. Evansville Enq.

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the United States, on the 2d inst., was \$41,878,831.05. Redeemed since the 4th of March, 1853, \$27,250,556.22.

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, 1855.

Mr. KING of Johnson, favored the bill, believing the free banking system, properly secured, much better than that of the State Bank.

Mr. Sturgis advocated the bill, and tho't the free banking system as the best system of banking now in existence; but, as a democrat, he was opposed to all banks, and was prepared to vote for a bill to repeal all banking laws.

Mr. Gordon took a similar position to that of Mr. Sturgis. If the bill was perfected to suit him, he would vote for it.

Mr. Bonner favored the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Sidwell thought if the bill passed this amendment, the system would operate with success. He believed that a sufficient number of the present banks would continue in operation under this bid, for all useful purposes.

Mr. Murray favored the passage of the bill, as a means of bestowing confidence among the people, and thought the system proposed better than that of the State Bank.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Frazer and Test—the latter against the bill.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met.

The question at the adjournment was on the motion of Mr. Newcomb, to require one hundred and twenty-five dollars worth of bonds to be deposited for every one hundred dollars of notes, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Landers, requiring one hundred and forty dollars worth of bonds.

After remarks by Mr. Hervey in opposition to the principles of the Free Bank system, and of Mr. Clark of Tippecanoe, in its favor.

Mr. Trusler moved to lay the amendments of Mr. Landers and Mr. Newcomb on the table. Lost, ayes 29, noes 61.

The question being on Mr. Newcomb's amendment, it was decided in the affirmative; and as thus amended, Mr. Landers' amendment was adopted. Ayes 71, noes 22.

On motion of Mr. Hillyer, this amendment was so modified, as to require a deposit of only \$115 worth of stocks, when all the stockholders were residents of this State and bona fide owners of the Stock.—Ayes 48.

The 9th section was amended as to make it unnecessary to protest more than one note or all at the option of the bill-holders; but in payment of said notes, no preference to be given to protested, over non protested notes.

On motion of Mr. Murray, the aggregate amount of circulation should not exceed eight millions of dollars, nor the circulation of any one bank more than two hundred thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. Test, an amendment was adopted, providing that the issues of any bank shall be a legal tender as payment for any debt due it, or any of its stockholders, and also for one year after any stock has been transferred to another.

From the New Albany Daily Ledger.

THE PROGRESS OF INFIDELITY.

It is a remarkable fact that at no previous period in our national history has infidel sentiments seemed to prevail to so alarming an extent as at the present time. The anniversary of the birth of Tom Paine, the infidel author, has just been celebrated in the principal cities of the Union with greater eclat than ever before, and not, as formerly, privately, secretly, and in the night time, but openly, boldly, and public procession through the streets. There are other evidences, too numerous to recapitulate in detail, of the progress of sceptical sentiments in the public mind. In quarters where, heretofore, we have seen a decent respect paid to religion and its ordinances, we now see infidelity openly and boldly avowed, and the disciples of the licentious, profligate, and dissipated author of the "Age of Reason" throwing down the gauntlet to the followers of the meek and lowly Saviour of men.

There must be some cause for this remarkable and lamentable state of the public mind on this vital question; and even the dull observer of the events of the last few months could not fail to point out what the cause is. It is found in the fact that many of the public teachers of religion have abandoned that service to which they profess to have been called of heaven, to dabble in the pool of politics. We have seen preachers of the word of that Jesus who said "My kingdom is not of this world," turn their pulpits into political rostrums on the Sabbath day, and abandon the bedsides of the sick and the dying on the other days of the week, in order that they might devote their time to the service of a political party, while their nights are spent within the secret precincts of the lodges of the Know-Nothing conspirators. We have seen ministers of the gospel swear that with the help of God they would deprive men of political and social rights who, though like themselves they regarded Jesus as the Saviour of men and the Redeemer of the world, but who did not kneel at the same altar and offer up songs of praise under the same roofs that they did. We have seen these same ministers of that Lord who brought glad tidings of great joy to all nations ready to proscribe their brethren of the same faith because their birthplace was not the same as their own;—those whom the apostle regarded as "no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God," these modern evangelists are not willing shall share with them even the temporal blessings of political equality.

These things we have seen, and the public have seen, and their fruits in the alarming increase of scepticism we are beginning to see; and every minister of the gospel who has turned his pulpit into a political hustings, and has abandoned the closet in which he was wont to offer up his prayers, for the lodge room of the Know Nothings, is responsible to his fellow men and to his Maker for his share in this work of death.

We firmly believe that every individual who has betrayed the cause of religion in the

free banking system, properly secured, much better than that of the State Bank.

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We firmly believe that every individual who has betrayed the cause of religion in the

manner we have named feels in his heart of hearts that he has a heavy crime to answer for, and we have no wish to add to the anguish of soul which such men feel when they look abroad and behold the fruits of their labor. But when a great moral wrong—a wrong that affects not only temporal but eternal interests—has been perpetrated the wrong doers should be held up to the reprobation they merit.

A venerable minister remarked to a friend of ours recently that the Methodist Church in Indiana would not regain in thirty years the ground it had lost between the months of May and October, 1854. And there are thousands of members of that Church who concur in the opinion. Can that communicant, born in a foreign land—perhaps a convert from the Romish church—confide in the professions of brotherly love of the minister who, with the same uplifted hand that now conveys to him the elements emblematic of the body and blood of his risen Lord, had taken an oath to deprive him of the common rights of a citizen? The thing is impossible. Coldness, indifference, disgust follow, and the member is compelled to look for that sympathy outside of the church which his minister and those in his category can no longer afford him.

We have heard, and have no doubt of the fact, that many of those ministers who devoted their time to preaching politics instead of the gospel heartily repent their error. We hope that they may all live long enough and work hard enough to repair the great wrong they have committed. We hope they may succeed in reclaiming all those whom their conduct, a professing ministers of the gospel, may have driven into the ranks of the sceptics and scoffers. We hope they may pursue such a course as will show, at each recurring anniversary of Tom Paine's birthday, a smaller and smaller number of votaries to infidelity, till at last the day and the man shall be forgotten. This happy result, however, will not be accomplished by means of pulpit denunciations of men because of their political views, nor yet by midnight conspiracies to deprive them of the rights conferred upon them by the constitution and the laws. Let them rather follow the teachings of Jesus than the example of Cromwell.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing shows more clearly, the folly and weakness of Fusion, than the slow and bungling progress of the lower House, where the energy of an industrious minority is paralyzed by a hesitating, incoherent majority. We do not like to be considered inquisitive, but we ask, in all candor, what has the House of Representatives done?—Has it reformed the bank law? Has it amended our loose and almost worthless school legislation? Has it done anything towards redeeming the pledges of the members, when they were candidates before the people? Absolutely nothing of primary importance has yet been accomplished. And it must be borne in mind that the responsibility rests almost entirely upon the majority; the Democrats in the House are ready to take hold and finish the business of the session in two weeks, but they cannot move alone.

Let it be remembered that every day lost in idleness or irrelevant discussion, is six or seven hundred dollars out of the pockets of tax payers of the State. Saying nothing about the immense losses consequent upon the depreciation of Free Bank paper. All in all it may be safely estimated that the people of the State are losing about four thousand dollars per day. The account would stand about as follows:

Fusion Expenses—  
Trip to Richmond, \$8,000  
Abolition discussions, 16,000  
Senatorial question, 25,000

Total, \$29,000

Here we have nearly thirty thousand dollars already expended upon these three items. Is it not time for us to wake up, and see what we are about. The Senate clears its files every day—the House, never or at best seldom.—State Sentinel.

## AN HONEST MAN.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5.

Rev. John Moore, who was nominated by mistake by the Know-Nothings for Governor, died suddenly here to-day.

Such a nomination would kill any other honest man.

We see it stated on the authority of the New Orleans Picayune, that Miss JULIA DEAN will shortly be married to Dr. HAYNE, of South Carolina, a son of the late ROBERT Y. HAYNE, formerly of the United States Senate.

A Know Nothing in the Indiana Legislature has introduced a proposition that the German language shall not be taught in our common schools. Why didn't greeny go further, and make it a penal offence for our Colleges and Academies to teach the Greek and Latin languages?

## CRAWFORDSVILLE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by Messrs. Laymon & Co.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
Flour	\$4.00	—
Wheat	1.50	—
Oats	.85	—
Barley	.75	—
Rye	.60	—
Corn—in the ear	.45	60
Hay	7.00	—
Apples—Green	1.50	1.00
Do—Dried	1.50	2.00
Peaches	2.50	8.00
Beans	6.00	—
Butter—Fresh	1.50	—
Eggs	1.50	—
Corn Meal	.60	—
Chicken—Alive	1.25	1.50
Potatoes	1.50	—
Bacon—Hams	.50	—
Sides	—	—
Shoulders	—	—
Lard	7@	8
Pork	3.00	8.50
Beef—on Hoof	8.50	8.75
Clover Seed	6.50	7.00
Timothy Seed	2.50	3.00
Coffee	14	15
Sugar	8 1/2	7 1/2
Molasses, N. O.	25	25
White Fish	6.00	—
Mackerel, half	5.00	—
Salt	8.00	—
Onions	75@	—