

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1855.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

Circulation
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement 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 ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. GALT, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent,
Evans Building, corner of Third and Wall
Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. PARVIS, South East corner Columbia and
Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent to
procure advertisements.

Circulation
We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the *newest* and the *largest* assortment of **new** and **ancient** Job Trees 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.

**BILL OF RATES FOR
ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING,**
ENTERED into between the several Publishers of Crawfordsville, ("MONTGOMERY JOURNAL," "CRAWFORDSVILLE REVIEW," and "LOCOMOTIVE"), on the 7th day of March, 1855, as follows:

Yearly Advertising.

One Column, per annum, subject to semi-annual change.....\$30.00
One-Half Column, per annum, subject to semi-annual change.....18.00
One-Third Column, per annum, subject to semi-annual change.....15.00
One-Quarter Column, per annum, subject to semi-annual change.....10.00
A "Card" of one square or less, per annum.....7.50
A "Card" of one square or less, for 6 months.....4.00

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS as heretofore one dollar per square, for three insertions; for each additional insertion 20 cents; all over one square, charged as a square and a half; all over one square and a half, charged as two squares.

Patent Medicine Advertising.

One Column per annum, semi-annual change \$35.00
Half " " " 25.00
Third " " " 17.00
Quarter " " " 12.00

A public Sale, Transient Advertisements, &c., \$1 per square, for first insertion and 25 cents for each additional insertion.

Special Notices.

Marriages, Obituaries, Literary Notices of all kinds, half our regular advertising rates.

Notice of Patent Medicines. \$1 per square, for first insertion.

Card and Job Printing.

One pack of Cards, (50).....\$0.00
Two " (100).....\$0.00
Lottery Tickets or cards, (100).....\$0.00
each additional hundred.....1.00
Printed Invitations (note paper enveloped) 3.00
Circulars, on half sheet letter, per hundred.....2.00
Blanks—single quire \$1.50—two quires—2.00
and for each additional quire .75 cents
Whole Sheet Posters, per hundred.....\$0.00
each additional hundred.....1.50
Half Sheet Poster, per hundred.....5.00
each additional hundred.....8.00
Quarter Sheet Poster, per hundred.....8.00
each additional hundred.....1.50
Eighth Sheet Poster, 70 or less.....1.50
Half Tickets, 100 copies, \$4.00—to be paid for in
variably, before taken from the office.

Election Tickets.

Five dollars per thousand will be charged for Election Tickets, to be paid for invariably in advance.

Show Advertisements.

Two dollars per square will be charged for advertisements of this character, for first insertion—each additional insertion, \$1.

Horse and Jack Bills.

For single Horse Bill \$2—each additional Horse
on bill, \$1.

Particular Notice.

The payment for all Patent Medicine advertisements must be satisfactorily secured before inserted, by an account of bank, cashier, &c.

TEREBIAH KEENEY, JOURNAL.

CHARLES H. BOWEN, REVIEW.

WM. B. KEENEY, LOCOMOTIVE.

CORNELIUS CLOUD.

We take pleasure in informing the public that Mr. C., will, in a few days, be in receipt of his stock of spring and summer goods. Our merchants generally design doing a large business during the coming season, and Mr. C., we venture to say, will not be behind any of them. His stock we understand has been selected with great care, and will be sold at fair and standard prices. We recommend our readers to give him a call, as we are satisfied, from the quality of his goods together with the moral uprightness of the man, that they will be enabled to make excellent bargains.

PRE-PAY YOUR LETTERS.—The new Postage Law, which takes effect on the first of April, provides that letter postage must be pre-paid. The public should bear this fact in mind, as letters on which the postage is not paid will not be forwarded.

ELSTON & LANE.—These gentlemen have removed their banking establishment into the new brick, known as Elston's block, opposite the Post Office.

GRAHAM & BRO.

These enterprising merchants have received a portion of their spring and summer goods, consisting in part, of a splendid assortment of bonnets, ribbons and silks, together with an innumerable variety of fancy articles. Their stock of clothing is being daily received, and we advise our readers to pitch in, as we are authorized to say that cheap bargains can be had this spring at the Boston store.

Read the advertisement of Hinkle,
Gull & Co., of Cincinnati.

The weather for the last two weeks has been decidedly cool, and what an Esquimaux Indian would call salubrious. We understand that the wheat has materially suffered during the last week, and fears are expressed that if the present severe weather continues, the crop will be entirely destroyed. The immense flocks of geese and ducks, which passed over the town some three weeks since on their way north, and which were regarded by the weather as the precursor of genial spring, have winged their way back to the sunny south. This season will long be remembered for the severity of its winter and the backwardness of its spring.

A MILE OF PIGEONS.—The Terre Haute American says that the country thereabouts is literally swarming with wild pigeons.—On the evening of the 9th, about 5 o'clock, a flock near a mile in length by about sixty feet deep, passed directly over the city, making a noise audible at a great distance.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 2d of April next.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man, careful of his earnings and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and good industry are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill-luck that fools ever dreamed of."

Kossuth's reputation among the English people may be estimated from the fact that the rush for the *Sunday Times*, for which he has become a constant contributor, is unexampled.

THE ALLEGED SEDUCTION CASE ON THE FIFTH AVENUE.—Mayor Wood recently received the following curious letter concerning an affair which is said to have occurred in the upper part of the city:

NEW YORK, March 13th.

Hon. Mayor Wood—Sir: I noticed in the New York Evening Express, of the 12th inst., the case of seduction in the 5th avenue, said to have been lately reported to you, the seducer being reported a wealthy retired merchant, &c. You are no doubt familiar with the case I refer to. I have a proposition to submit, which can settle the difficulty and relieve all parties, and hush the matter up forever.

I will marry the girl on condition that she be given \$5,000, to be invested in her name in a farm, upon which we will settle. I am willing to have the money secured to her. I am worth about \$3,000; am a bachelor, of good character, an American, fair in appearance, have a taste for farming, and understand the business.

I can give the best of reference for character. My habits are moral, temperate and quiet. The proposition is a fair one, and made in good faith.

If you can bring about a settlement of the affair in this way, it will no doubt be pleasing to all parties. This is no hoax, but a bona fide proposition.

Please address —, Post Office, New York.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—A Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows:

The Pension Office has issued instructions in relation to the execution of the new Bounty Land Law. It is now estimated that, under the law as it finally passed, the number of applications for land warrants will be but 300,000, calling for no more than thirty-two millions of acres. The Pension Office is now receiving applications, but will not be prepared to issue warrants till about the last of July. The agents charge \$5 for procuring the 80 acre warrants, \$3 for those of 120 acres, and \$10 for those of 160 acres. The largest amount of business opened by the Act, will be in the purchase of warrants by capitalists and brokers. They will rate very low under present circumstances—about \$75 for a 160 acre warrant, the Government value of which is \$200.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—By reference to the telegraphic columns, our readers will see that they indicate the election of Metcalf, and as was expected, the *oligarchs*, or political compound that there existed, has simmered down to the dregs—a Know-Nothing Governor. This result is not to be wondered at. No pestilential epidemic makes its appearance in one part of the land, but what must run its course.—No hurricane lays waste the country, but has its beginning and termination; and the people of New Hampshire have heard told, as marvellous events, the Syracusan efforts of their compatriots elsewhere, and like a capacious woman who seeks a new bonnet, or a child a toy, the possession of which brings safety, they bend before the half spent gale. If our apprehensions are correct, we predict that in one short year the plagues that greet the ascent of Metcalf to the apex of the political domination of New Hampshire, will turn in living tide to drive him from his "pride of place." A *bas Metcalf* will be the cry, and with one turn of the kaleidoscope the brilliant phantasmagoria will have past away.—*Exchange.*

The celebrated trotting horse "Lady Suffolk" died in Bridgeport, Vermont, on the 7th inst.

Hay is selling at \$23 per ton in Cleveland, Ohio.

A letter from London by the steamship Baltic, contains one line which affords a volume of commentary on "the pride, the pomp, and the circumstance of glorious war,"—"there is scarcely a family out of mourning." Here is an ocean in a dew drop—a whirlwind in a sigh.—*State Sent.*

SUCCESSOR OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS—HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

To satisfy the curiosity which will now be felt respecting the reigning family in Russia, we copy from an authentic source the following genealogical table:

1. ALEXANDER —Marie of a. Constantine, d. 1826. B. Baden, d. 1831. C. of Saxe Coburg, d. 1850. D. Prussia, b. 1853.	2. NICHOLAS —Alexandra, d. 1806. 3. Michael, d. 1840. 4. Helena, d. 1852. 5. Mary of Wurtemberg, b. 1852.
1. Alexander , Hereditary Grand Duke, b. 1818. 2. Maria, 3. Olga, 4. Constantine, 5. Nicholas, 6. Michael, b. 1831.	1. Catherine , d. childless, 1811.

possible to avoid observing in the lines of his face a power of dissimulation which one trembles to see in so young a man.—This trait is doubtless the impress of destiny. It convinces me that the Grand Duke will be called to the throne. The tones of his voice are sweet, which is not commonly the case in his family; they say it is a gift which he has inherited from his mother.

He shines among the young people of his suite without our discovering what it is that preserves the distance which may be easily observed to exist between them, unless it be the perfect gracefulness of his person. Gracefulness always indicates an amiable mental endowment, it depicts mind upon the features, embodies it in the carriage and the attitudes, and pleases at the very time it commands. Russian travelers had a phenomenon. Without this exaggeration I should have been more struck with it; besides, I could not but recollect the romantic mind, the arch-angelic form, of his uncle the Grand Duke Michael, who, when in 1815, they visited Paris, were called "the northern lights," and felt inclined to be severe, because I had been deceived; yet, notwithstanding this, the Grand Duke of Russia appears to me as one of the finest models of a prince that I have ever met with.

* Between Catherine 1. and Elizabeth, there died Peter II., a son of Peter the Great by a former marriage, who died childless; Anne, daughter of Ivan V. and niece of Peter the Great, who also died childless in 1740; and Ivan VI., a grandson of Ivan V., who was dethrown and confined in prison at St. Petersburg, where he died, in 1764, aged 22.

* Renounced his right of succession in favor of his younger brother Nicholas.

* Married to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg who died 1852.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT POLAND.

In the last number of the North British Review are some interesting speculations on the condition and prospects of Europe. We give an extract relating to Poland which contains two important ideas—

1. That the Poles are incapable of forming a government for themselves.

2. That Austria is thinking of the resuscitation of Poland.

We hate to entertain the thought that the gallant Poles have so little nationality, and are so humiliated, as not to be able to take care of themselves, even if external pressure was removed. And yet it may be true.

"If," said I, "we reconstruct Poland, what do you propose as its limits?"

"Precisely the limits," they answered, "such as they were before the first partition. All that is within that frontier still remains Polish in recollections and feelings. You must give them a king and a constitution; but beware how you consult the Poles as to either. They will be avaricious in it if they are imposed by an eternal force; but we could not agree on them. Beware, too, how you select a Pole for our king. There is no great family that has not far more enemies than friends. You must give us a foreigner; and, unless you give us back our old royal family of Saxony, he must be an Englishman or a Frenchman. We are jealous of the Germans, and we despise all the weaker nations. We should be ashamed to be governed by a Spaniard, or an Italian, or a Belgian, and not be proud of a Dutchman, or a Dane, or a Swede; but we would willingly take our king from France or from England."

"I have reason to believe," said Skarowski, "that Austria is thinking seriously of the resuscitation of Poland. Ever since she joined in destroying that barrier, she has felt Russia pressing more and more heavily on her. It is said, too, that the reconstruction of Poland is one of the threats held out by Russia to Prussia. It is possible that both Austria and Russia feel that their Polish provinces are now sources of danger and weakness, and that either of them will make a good exchange, if she can substitute for them a separate kingdom, owing to her its existence, and relying on her for support. The advantage of such a move would, of course, rest with the sovereign that began it. A quasi-independent Poland, created by Russia out of her own, the Prussian, and the Austrian Polish dominions, and governed by her nominee, would be more valuable to her, and more dangerous to the German powers, than even her possession of the Principalities. Such a kingdom created out of the same materials, but by Austria and Prussia, would weaken Russia more than any injury that we could inflict on her in the south."

NIAGARA RAILROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The following is a more particular account of the passage of the first train over the Niagara Suspension Bridge than was brought by telegraph:

On Friday, the 9th inst., the new Suspension Bridge over the Niagara river, was passed over—first by a locomotive and tender, crowded with people, and afterwards by a heavy English freight engine, also crowded with adventurous passengers, and decorated with American and English flags.

As the engine touched the bridge, the crowd united in singing, "God save the Queen," and during the transit, loud and repeated cheers were given by the multitude assembled on the American and British sides of the river. When the engine reached the American side, "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were sung with enthusiasm by the vast multitude assembled to greet the completion of the magnificent bond of union between the two nations.

The architect and engineer, who planned and superintended the construction of this wonderful triumph of art, is a German named Roebelin. He must, indeed, feel proud of such a monument of his skill, and such a glorious result of his labors; the more so, since a highly eminent and accomplished English engineer expressed the opinion that such a bridge as Mr. Roebelin has constructed, was impracticable.

LATE FROM UTAH.—The latest intelligence from Salt Lake (Feb. 8) is to the effect that Col. Steptoe, who was appointed Governor of Utah, has neither accepted nor declined that station yet. Brigham Young was still Governor *de facto*.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND—RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Destitution in England had almost reached its height. From the combined causes of an unusually severe winter, unusually dear prices for all descriptions of provisions, and a total stagnation of trade, the poor are in a deplorable state. Many thousand laborers have been for weeks without food, excepting the supplies of charity.

In Liverpool the times have been peculiarly severe, in consequence of frost having stopped the extensive building works, and from the continuance of easterly winds having prevented the arrival of American shipping. The absence of shipping alone deprived nearly 5,000 dock laborers and porters of work, and, with all of descriptions of laborers there were fewer than 18,000 men destitute of employment. Considering the number of helpless women and children dependent on these men, this represents a terrible amount of suffering. Our correspondent describes it as pitiable to see hundreds of poor fellows idling around the Exchange in hopes of obtaining a chance job. Considerable liberality had been displayed by the citizens, and about £3,000 were subscribed. Relief stores were opened in various parts of the town, and tickets, entitling the holders to bread and coals, were freely distributed. The conduct of the unemployed was, almost without exception, peaceable and praiseworthy, although want was so great that instances had occurred where men actually fainted from hunger, and fell on the street. The bulk of these really industrious classes bore up bravely in the hope of an early return to labor.—However, on Tuesday, the 20th, great agitation was observable in the Scotland Road, one of the lowest and most disreputable quarters of the town. By degrees, the excitement swelled into the dimensions