

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 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 lines the advertiser wishes inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted without order, 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. PARVIS, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

V. B. PALMER, U. S. Advertising Agent, New York.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

It is rarely that we ever dun our patrons, from the fact that they are, generally speaking, very prompt in liquidating their accounts. For the last year, however, they have failed for some unknown reason to exhibit their accustomed punctuality. In order to remind them of our present necessities we modestly appeal to them to lend us a helping hand. Our accounts are scattered all over the county, a man owing us a little here and a little there, and if they will only walk up to the captains office and settle we shall be greatly obliged. We don't want any man to think that because his account is a small one it is immaterial when it is settled, or that every body has paid up and that the little sum he owes will not matter much anyhow. The reason we desire that no one man should get this notion in his head is the fact that such notions are contagious and very often afflict the whole body of a newspaper's patrons. We are obliged to pay cash for every pound of paper and ink we use, besides paying our hands. Now we wish every man who knows himself indebted to us to think this over in his own mind, and at the first favorable opportunity liquidate the printer's account. Those of our patrons who would like to enrol themselves in the Legion of Honor can do so by paying up their subscription for the present volume in advance. We will have ribbons prepared with some suitable inscription to decorate their persons and which will serve as a receipt.

CUMBERLAND GREGG & CO.
This firm we notice is doing a very heavy business. Their stock of hardware and groceries comprise every article usually kept in a large establishment. We recommend our readers to visit this house and examine for themselves. The stock has been selected with the greatest care, and as regards the superior quality of their groceries none better was ever brought to this market. The farmer and mechanic we are confident will find it to their advantage to open accounts with these gentlemen. We understand that they intend removing to their new and splendid sale rooms on Main street in a few days, when they will have an opportunity of displaying their magnificent stock of cutlery, agricultural implements &c., &c.

GONZALAZ.

We have been frequently asked what had become of Gonzalaz alias Gen. Pilcher. We believe we saw him a few nights since at the Circus. He occupied a prominent position in the pit. As a sub-rode Gonzalaz has but few equals; as a cross-road orator, no superior; as an ass, no equal. If Sam had lived he would have been appointed colporteur to the Guano islands.

Dr. KANE. We have been repeatedly asked whether we thought the old line candidates would qualify for the different offices to which they were elected, knowing as they must, that their election is due altogether to foreign imported votes. We cannot, but we know if they respect themselves, they will not hold offices against the wishes and voice of the legal voters of Montgomery county.—*Journal*.

It is a universal remark in this community that Fry possesses but three prominent traits of character, viz: *ignorance, impudence, and stupidity*. In the above article our readers will notice that these traits are exhibited in the most glaring colors. He seems to have a doubt upon his mind as to whether our candidates will qualify for the different offices to which they have been elected by a majority of three hundred and fifty of their fellow citizens, men whose consciences were untrammelled by wicked and illegal oaths. We think we can remove that doubt. If we will visit the Clerk and Auditor's offices next Thursday we will find Messrs. Vance and Gilkey busily engaged in transacting the people's business.

THE RIDING MATCH.

According to announcement a large course of our citizens assembled at the Fair grounds on Thursday afternoon to witness a display of horsemanship by a number of our young and most beautiful ladies, who have lately organized themselves into an equestrian order. At 2 o'clock the grand entry occurred, each young lady being accompanied by her knight. The cavalcade presented a beautiful and imposing scene, resembling in some respects the Castilian tournaments of old. Every young lady who entered the list exhibited marked skill of superior horsemanship. Miss Lizzie Thompson bore off the palm of victory, the judges awarding her the first prize, a fifty dollar saddle. The skill with which Miss T. managed her steed together with her bold, dashing and graceful manner, elicited universal praise from the hundreds of assembled spectators.

Mrs. HENRY MILLER was awarded the second premium, a twenty dollar silk dress pattern.

MISS MARY INGERSOLL the third, a silver cup and diploma.

For the best and most skillful driving, Miss MARY EARL was awarded the first premium, a set of silver desert spoons; Miss Lizzie Thompson the second premium.

MISSSES SUE INGERSOLL, SUE JENNISON, SUE POWERS and ANNA EARL were each awarded a silver cup for riding.

Our young men, especially Messrs. VANCE and POMNTS deserve the highest credit for the interest manifested in getting up the match and for the beautiful premiums offered.

Dr. KANE. The I. O. of Odd Fellows dedicated their magnificent hall on last Tuesday.—Col. HENRY S. LANE delivered the address.

Messrs. Fagan & Fisher, proprietors of the Crane House, prepared for the members of the Order at Washington Hall, an excellent dinner. Owing to a multiplicity of office affairs, we were unable to accept an invitation to be present, but understand that the dinner was splendid, surpassing anything of the kind ever attempted in the city.

Dr. KANE. The attention of that portion of our Methodist clergy who have fallen into the meshes of Know Nothingism, set for them, doubtless, by the devil himself, is particularly directed to the following article, which we copy from the Vicksburg *Sentinel*:

CAN A METHODIST BE A KNOW NOTHING?
Under ordinary circumstances, we would not feel justified in asking such a question as this. A man's religion should never be appealed to, to influence his policies. It is not however, our fault that the religious element has been mixed up in this canvass. Everywhere, and on all occasions, the advocates of Know Nothingism, many of whom, like Simon, the sorcerer, who bewitched the people of Samaria, are themselves 'in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity,' address all their arguments to the religious prejudices of the community; and if we, in our turn, appeal to what we may call their religious reason, it lies not with them certainly to make objection or complaint. We ask, then, can a Methodist, consistently with the profession he makes, be a Know Nothing? We answer, no. We prove it by citing the following passage in the Discipline of his church:

"As we confess that vain and rash swearing is forbidden Christian men by our Lord Jesus Christ, and by James, His apostle, so we judge that the Christian religion doth not prohibit, but that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in a cause of faith and charity, so it be done according to the prophet's teaching in justice, judgment, and truth."

This "Article of Faith" is avowedly based upon what is said by our Saviour in Matthew, v. 34:

"But I say unto you, swear not at all; neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is His footstool; neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the Great King. But let your communication be, yea; yea; nay; nay; for whatsoever is suffered very little, but that at Balbec was injured much. Various minor operations

are reported.

The Allied fleet before Odessa consisted of eight ships of the line and twenty-seven steamers, and came to anchor Oct. 8th.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Odessa Sept. 22d, but left the next day for Nickoloff to attend a Council of War.

Detailed accounts in the *Invalid Rusec* show that the Russian losses for three weeks previous to the fall of Sebastopol were over 32,000 men, not counting deaths by disease.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Gen. Montrabieff announces a successful engagement between the Cossack military and dragoons, and some Turkish cavalry and bashi bascons nearly 3,000 strong.

The Turks had 400 killed and Ali Pacha was taken prisoner. The Turkish garrison at Kars was reduced to the greatest extremity.

OMIA Pasha was advancing from Raton to attempt to raise the siege.

THE BALTC.—The Russians were approaching Sweaborg with great activity.

Accounts of the bombardment of Riga state that the battery at the mouth of the Duna

do, yea; yea; nay; nay; for whatsoever is suffered very little, but that at Balbec was injured much. Various minor operations

are reported.

DENMARK.—It is announced that the Danish Government has invited the maritime

powers to unite, the United States included,

to meet in Conference at Copenhagen to settle the question of the Sound Dues.

GREECE.—The Ministry has resigned and a new one was formed.

LATER FROM EUROPE--ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Perekop Threatened—Odessa to be Bombed—Kars closely invested—Slight advance in Breadstuffs—Almost a Panic in the Cotton market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at Halifax this morning from Liverpool.

The news by this arrival is of high importance in a commercial sense, but otherwise of little interest.

No change in affairs at Sebastopol. Except an occasional interchange of shots, everything was quiet.

The Allies were threatening Perekop, and were manifesting some activity on the Danube.

The news of the bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleet is daily looked for.

A slight engagement had taken place near Kertchoff, and resulted in favor of the Allies.

News from Asia is unimportant. The Turks still held out at Kars, although closely invested and much distressed for provisions.

THE MARKETS.—For breadstuffs a fair demand existed at extreme prices of the week preceding, and in some descriptions a slight advance had taken place.

Flour had advanced 1 shilling; wheat two pence. Corn was unchanged; demand moderate at previous rates. Consols for money quoted at 87 1/2.

Indian Corn, good request at former prices.

Provisions steady about former rates.

The cotton market had exhibited great depression, amounting almost to a panic, and prices were fully one farthing lower.

In some cases sales have been made at even lower reductions than the quotation per the advices of the Atlantic. The week's business was restricted to about 41,000 bales, of which speculators took a very small proportion. Upland and Mobile had declined 1 1/2. Buyers demand a reduction of 1 1/2—Sales for the 2,100 bales.

The London money market continues very tight, but the Bank of England had not further advanced its rates of discount. Consols had shown considerable variation, finally closing at 87 1/2 for money.

Additional to the Africa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The royal mail steamship Africa arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning and sailed again at 10:30 for Boston.

From the seat of war there is nothing decisive. At Sebastopol matters are quiet.

Ten thousand of the Allied troops were employed in making a road from Balaklava to the Allied camps at Sebastopol.

A Frankfort paper asserts that the Russian army had been withdrawn from the Plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of Balbec, and that only a few thousand now garrison the northern forts in the neighborhood of Nickoloff, where 4,500 men are concentrated.

The Allied fleet before Odessa consisted of eight ships of the line and twenty-seven steamers, and came to anchor Oct. 8th.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Odessa Sept. 22d, but left the next day for Nickoloff to attend a Council of War.

Detailed accounts in the *Invalid Rusec* show that the Russian losses for three weeks previous to the fall of Sebastopol were over 32,000 men, not counting deaths by disease.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Siliestrab about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western

Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Sili