

THE REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1856.

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

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.00 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

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For President in 1856.

JESSE D. BRIGHT,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
For Treasurer of State,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
For Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.
For Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

SPECIAL



NOTICE!

All persons who know themselves indebted to the "REVIEW OFFICE" for job-work, advertising and subscription, will make payment between this and the first day of February 1856. We have made large additions to our office and intend to enlarge the paper, and must have the money. LET NO MAN FAIL TO PAY UP WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED.

Quite a number of our patrons have responded to our call and paid up promptly, but we are sorry to say that a very large number have not yet made their appearance. We have gone in debt for material to enlarge our paper, and if those who owe us for subscription, advertising, &c., fail to pay, we shall be placed in an exceedingly bad position. Our subscribers who receive their papers at the Ladoga post-office, have done nobly, nearly every one having paid.

Many of our readers will be pained to learn of the death of DAVID VANCE, who expired on the 7th inst. He was one of the early settlers of Crawfordville, and held at different periods several of the most important offices of the County. No man in the community was held in higher esteem. His kindness of heart endeared him alike to all, and made his name a household word in our dwellings. Peace be to his ashes, a good man has departed.

Dubuque.—The population of Dubuque Iowa, is 12,468. Assessed value of real and personal property \$4,323,530.

There have been several failures in New York recently in the dry goods line.

The London News mentions a rumor that the Russian Government is about to emancipate the serfs, not only of the Crown but of the whole Empire.

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

Our editorial friend of the Lafayette Courier forwarded to us a few days since a large can of fresh Baltimore oysters.—Hurrah for Swallow Tail.

The secret of the great run of trade that Campbell & Co. has, is, that they are cutting under and selling goods cheap.—Buy cheap, sell cheap, is their motto.

LOST.

A few weeks since, a large brass key, which the finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at this office.

The receipt of the London Times are \$5,000,000 per annum.

A SPLENDID IMPROVEMENT.

Among the many improvements that have marked the enterprise and energy of our citizens during the last year, none stands more prominent in the list than the new and elegant store rooms recently completed by Dr. Morgan, of the firm of Sloan & Morgan. The Dr. commenced in the spring of 1855, in connection with Messrs. Crawford and Christman, the erection of that splendid row of brick store rooms on Main St., known as Empire Block, which in point of architectural beauty and design far surpasses all former efforts heretofore attempted by our most successful builders. Messrs. Sloan & Morgan occupy the east end of the block, and their room is not only magnificent in proportions, but finished with a skill of artistic elegance that challenges the admiration of the spectator. The entrance is through two pairs of double doors, the inner one being constructed of glass, on either side of which is two large and beautiful show windows. The following are the dimensions of this fine establishment:

Length.....80 feet.
Width.....17 1/2 feet.
Height of Story.....11 feet 8 inches.

In those most essential requisites in building, light and ventilation, they have been eminently successful, the back part of their establishment being lighted by a large skylight, which with the glass front and back windows gives an abundance of light and relieves the room from that gloomy and dingy appearance so common in many of our old-fashioned business rooms. Without any disparagement of those fine rooms in Commercial Block or those in the new brick on the north side of Main street adjoining the Court House square, we think the Dr. has achieved a decided triumph, for a finer business room cannot be found in the State of Indiana. The firm intend bringing on in the spring one of the largest stocks of drugs and medicines ever brought to this market, to which the attention of the public will be at the proper time respectfully invited. We recommend our country friends, one and all, to visit this fine establishment.

OUR TICKET.

Our old line readers will undoubtedly be pleased to notice the National Democratic State Ticket flying at our mast head. A better set of candidates we will venture to say has never been presented to the voters of Indiana. That the ticket will succeed is unquestionable. We predict its election by a triumphant majority of not less than twenty thousand. The good feeling and harmony existing in the ranks at the present time, is an indication of success too sure to be mistaken. Democracy when united has always been invincible, and it is only when dissensions, sown by traitors to divide the party, that they ever succumb to any combination of political foes. In our own county as in every part of the State, the National Democracy presents a firm and unbroken front. The same glorious principles that have always blazoned upon its banner are inscribed there still. Like the Hydra-headed monster of fabulous mythology, fusionism presents at each successive campaign a new head. The one that Democracy struck off with its flashing sword of truth in the late election, hid its visage underneath the dark mask of hypocrisy and deceit. But the new one that presents itself, shows an African parentage; its features are dark as Erebus, and through its veins courses none of the white Circassian blood. On its forehead is written Abolitionism. It seeks the happiness of three millions of blacks at the expense of twenty millions of whites. It has in every instance, where its power has been shown, placed the negro on an equality with the white man. The Democracy in the coming contest have no such noble foe as the old Whig party to combat, but a miserable, woolly-headed gang of fanatics, that have already commenced with unblushing effrontery to advocate the amalgamation of the whites with the tawny African. Can such a party holding such odious principles succeed? We think not. Their doom is certain.—The national spirit of the American people will hurl such traitors from the Tarpeian rock of retributive vengeance, to the dark fathomless abyss of infamy and disgrace.

We have not time this week to discuss the merits and qualifications of the respective candidates, but shall do so at our earliest convenience. In the meantime we hope the old line Democrats and Whigs will be up and doing, and fighting shoulder to shoulder, sweep away the last vestige of treason and black-hearted republicanism.

We have at different times had something to say about cigars—and where a good article could be found; and we will here say, for the benefit of those who are fond of indulging in a real first rate cigar—the best we believe that we have smoked in the town, are to be found at Masterson's Grocery. Try them and become convinced. He has also, just received another lot of that celebrated chewing tobacco that every body is inquiring for.

Yale College has six hundred and nineteen students.

A GRECIAN QUEEN.—A letter from Athens, in the Journal of Commerce, gives this description of a fat-footed Queen:

I saw Queen Amelia taking an afternoon ride on horseback, accompanied by one of her maids of honor, a daughter of Marco Bazzaria. She seemed in excellent humor, and I am told is constantly laughing from mere exuberance of spirits. She is very fat and large, and has a foot like a juvenile elephant, which when it strikes the sod, is death to all creeping insects. Judging from her "physique" if I had a job of house cleaning to be done, I do not know any one so capable of performing it efficiently as the consort of King Otho.

The New York Herald thinks that "the Democracy of the House, thus far, have stood with a steadiness and solidity to Richardson strongly fore-shadowing the national consolidation of the party in the Presidential contest. The divisions among the opposition elements show as clearly that they are still adrift."

The spot where the remains of Mozart lie at Vienna, has been discovered, and a monument is about to be erected on it, and a medal struck for the hundredth anniversary of his birthday. A "monster concert" is to be given.

Dr. Stone, the distinguished surgeon of New Orleans, speaking of the pathology of yellow fever, says it is a disease which literally has no anatomical character—it is a blood poison. In yellow proper, there are no traces left to account for symptoms of death.

Bell's life in London has decided that Sebastopol was not taken, and that all bets on its capture must be held in abeyance for the present.

Orville Robinson, an old line Democrat has been elected Speaker of the New York Assembly.

MARRIAGE OF FANNY FERN.—The New York Ledger makes the following announcement: "We have the pleasure of announcing that our gifted contributor, Mrs. Sarah Payson Eldredge—so renowned and admired as Fanny Fern—was married on Saturday, the 5th inst., to Mr. James Parton, well-known in literary circles as the author of 'The Life of Horace Greely.'"

There are 18 Democrats, 8 Know-Nothings, and 5 Republicans, Governors in the United States.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The New York Courier des Etats Unis—which is decidedly Bonapartist—closes its comments on the President's message by saying, "we shall be greatly surprised if a suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and England does not take place in less than two months."

In an article on the growth of Chicago and St. Louis, the N. Y. Tribune remarks that "All things considered, the progress of Chicago is more wonderful than that of any city in the Union, and its future is likely to be as astonishing as its past."

Daniel Newhall of Milwaukee is about to erect a splendid hotel in that city to cost some \$150,000. It will contain from 250 to 300 rooms.

A late London paper informs its readers that the "Nebraska Territory of the United States is a tract of several millions of acres, lately purchased by the Americans from the Mosquito King!"

Macaulay's new volumes have been republished, from advance proofs, by the Harpers, and are sold at the low price of sixty-two and a half cents each. The London Times devotes nine of its columns to a "preliminary" review of the new volumes, and promises a continuation of the subject hereafter. Sixty thousand volumes were sold in London before a page of them had been seen by the purchasers.

The London News says that a strong and earnest effort will be made to induce Parliament to pass a prohibitory law similar to that of Maine.

The coldest day in Chicago was Tuesday, the 8th, when a well behaved and not very excitable thermometer touched 26 deg. below zero.

Ice formed in New Orleans on Christmas eve not only out of doors but inside of Dwellings. At 7 o'clock in the morning the mercury stood at 25 deg. The tender kinds of vegetables were all killed. Strange as it may sound, men were also killed by the severity of the cold. Two laborers, one about 40 years of age, and the other 24, died of exposure.

The New York Evening Post says, possibly no single line in the language so conveys the idea of height, as the words in italics in these six lines of Tennyson, on "The Eagle":

"He clasps the crag with hooked hands,
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ringed with the azure world he stands,
The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunder bolt he falls."

THE CRUEL WINTER.—The weather for the last month will enable all who have been exposed to it to realize the force of the following lines from "Hiawatha":

O, the long and dreary Winter!
O, the cold and cruel Winter!
Ever thicker, thicker, thicker,
Froze the ice on lake and river;
Ever deeper, deeper, deeper,
Fell the snow above the landscape,
Fell the covering snow, and drifted
Through the forest round the village.

The navigation of the Ohio is closed for the season.

From the New Haven Journal and Courier.

ECHOES FROM ISRAEL.

Wrath overbrims like a fountain,
Destruction comes like a flood,
A banner of death on the mountain!
A smell from the valley of blood!
How art thou fallen, O Son of the morning!
Hell greets thee with acorning,
The oppressor has ceased:
The enslaved are released.

Has the night laid it waste?
Hail the terrible haste
Of a far-coming foe!
For at evening in glorious show
Stood its towers of light,
Its populous might,
Its bowmen and spearsmen unequalled in fight,
Who waked them to fight?
Who waked them to die?
On the towers of the houses they waited and they wept.
And blood down the stairways in heavy pools crept.

O cedar of Lebanon, why dost thou wave?
Why dost thou wave like a surge of the sea?
Because I am free.
And my shadow is dark on my enemy's grave.

The glory of kingdoms, the splendor of nations,
Is desolate, desolate,
To all generations.
The Arabian pitches no tent in her gate:
The boasts of the desert recline in her halls,
And doleful creatures look down from her walls.
The dragon's reply
To the owl's cry
From the streets where her fallen palaces lie.
She is empty of men:
Her chariot wheels shall resound not again;
Her princes are dumb:
Her destruction has come.

O Babylon! Babylon!
Where was she strengthened at the risk of the sun?
Has the night overthrown her?
Yonations, bmoan her,
Let there be laughter nor sleep,
Go up to the house-tops, go softly and weep.

"SPREAD EAGLE."

The Louisville Journal thus lets fly at the year 1855:
The old year has vanished. From the highest summit of the Night, amid morning shadows draped in white vapors, and the wild dirge of the winds, he took his last leap with a shriek of triumph that echoed among the stars like the scream of an eagle through the dazzling peaks of the Alps.—He is gone.

How CRAMPTON LOOKS.—Among the many foreign celebrities here, none cuts a greater dash than Crampton, the British Minister. Of course he is seldom seen except in the street, when he gives his consorts of royalty an airing. His equipage is distinguished from all others by its extreme brilliancy. Every fair day he takes his open bouchée, a pair of spanking greys, mounts the driver's seat, holds the ribbons himself and drives furiously around the broad avenues; his footman, a dapper little gentleman, with a blue cape coat, cockney hat, sitting in the cushioned seat behind. Crampton is six feet high, straight as a gun, gray hair, round like every other beef-eating Englishman.—Wash. Cor.

RIOTING.

A large crowd of people from the country was collected around the Court House square, outside the iron fence, for several hours before, and until after the execution, during the day—yesterday. At 2 o'clock the bells of the court house and churches were tolled to announce the hour of execution. When the toll of the bells was heard, these masses of men, women and children set up most hideous yells and howls, mingled with bitterest curses and vulgar profanity. The impression seemed to prevail among the crowd that Rice and Driskill were not to be hung—the Governor having commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. An effort was made by the crowd to tear down the fence, with a view to overpower the police force, and get a sight at the execution. Clubs, stones, and other missiles were hurled at the heads of the police on duty, who shortly entered the crowd to arrest the offenders. The officers were some of them knocked down, but at length succeeded in capturing some of the ring leaders of the mob, which soon dispersed.—Lafayette Courier, 12th.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.—At a meeting of the American Geographical Society a few days since, Dr. Kane delivered a lecture on Arctic explorations. At the conclusion several questions were propounded to the gallant navigator, and among others he was asked: "Is it possible in your opinion, to reach this open sea with boats, and explore it?" to which he replied:

"That is coming near home. I tried as hard as I could but failed. (Laughter.) I only got an India rubber boat there. I think, with a proper organization, however, it might be reached, and I have no doubt it will yet be reached and be explored."

A new comet has been discovered, and seen by astronomers in Washington, Baltimore, Boston and Cambridge. It is rapidly moving towards the West; has a bright and dense but not a sharp nucleus, its light is strikingly intermittent. If it be the same discovered in Berlin by C. Brubus, on the 14th of last month, it has described an arc of 114 degrees in 30 days, with only a slight change of declination.

BRITISH ENLISTMENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, telegraphs that a decisive step has been taken relative to British enlistments. The long correspondence on the subject between the two governments has been closed by an elaborate and conclusive dispatch to Mr. Buchanan, sent last Saturday, requiring the British government to recall Mr. Crampton, or naming the alternative of the administration giving him his passport. The same paper signifies distinctly the revocation of the Exequators of Consul Barclay at New York, Mathew at Philadelphia and Ricorit at Cincinnati who were implicated in the enlistment.

Webster Bank of Boston, presented its employees \$100 each as a New Year's gift.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was to leave Vienna yesterday for his post, the bearer of the ultimatum which Austria has resolved to press upon the acceptance of the Czar.

The tenor of the contents is no secret. We have repeatedly alluded in this journal to the terms that must be required from Russia to effect a peace that shall be safe and honorable. The annihilation of the maritime supremacy of Russia in the Black Sea, by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war—by the dismantling of her fortresses on its coasts—and by the residence of Consuls, who may certify that no purposes but those of legitimate commerce are ever attempted to be compassed—would free Turkey from all danger by sea from her great neighbors; whilst the utter renunciation of all rights of interference with the Sultan's dominion over his subjects, and of protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, together with the cession of a portion of Bessarabia, comprising the mouths of the Danube, would secure the Porte in undisputed possession of its European territorial rights. These conditions, when confirmed by material guarantee, as well as by treaty, would solve the eastern question. Other important terms it is true, are demanded, such as that Bomarsund should not be rebuilt, but of these we do not wish to state more than that all is exactly and finally laid down. All the world knows that, in these matters, there are many crevices by which a subtle diplomacy may escape, and it may be suspected that Russia can now, as before, tamper with our demands, and elude their objects. This cannot be. It has been provided against. Never was there a document so distinct and unmistakable as the paper which Count Esterhazy is bearing to St. Petersburg, and to it there are but two answers possible, namely, a positive refusal, or a positive acceptance. No evasive answer—no conditional acceptance—no counter propositions—will be received. It is stated to be the intention of Austria, in the event of the refusal of her ultimatum by the Czar, to withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg. It will probably take Count Esterhazy about five or six days to reach St. Petersburg, and if we may judge by precedent, some fourteen days will be allowed to the Emperor of Russia to consider his resolution, and to give his answer. This is no idle comedy, nor what of late has been its synonym, a vain negotiation. Austria urges upon Russia the only terms on which she can obtain peace. If she can humble her pride, she may say "Yes." Then immediately follows an armistice and a settlement. If, however, she cannot entirely and at once accept the bitter consequences of her own ambition and foolishness, then must she face the extraordinary force which will be brought to bear against her in the next campaign, and which, under Heaven, will certainly reduce her to a state of which the terrible necessities will make her yield to our terms.

MORE HINDOO VIRTUE.—The moral teachings of Hiss, while a member of the K. N. committee in search of female vice, are well remembered by our readers. It will also be remembered that on the return of the committee from the nursery, one of the members who voted for that law visited the same night several dens of prostitution in Boston, where he got drunk, was robbed, and finally lodged in the watch-house. The Boston papers now chronicle the fact that another party, who in office, and a candidate for a still higher one, has been guilty of seducing two young ladies of Boston, under promise of marriage. One of these he has succeeded in keeping quiet by a large allowance from his salary; but as it is known to both fair ones that he was "courting two at a time," both cases have been made public. The man voted for an act punishing unfortunate street-walkers with five years imprisonment. How many years ought he to get.—New Haven Register.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. CRAMPTON INDIGNANT, &c.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent of the 16th inst. writes: It is given out in diplomatic quarters that the British legation and the sympathizing influences here take in high dudgeon the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and his recruiting confers say that hereafter the diplomatic and commercial interests shall be only represented by a subordinate.

The rumor of a threatened presence of a French and English fleet near San Juan, and the inference drawn from it of a complication with the Central American question, have not been fortified by any official information here.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Judge Wallace, of Grant County, has arrived for the purpose of trying Charles Miles for the murder of Jackson. It will be remembered that Miles was tried last season on this same charge, and sentenced to the States prison for twenty-one years, but afterwards was granted a new trial.—Miles did not wish to be tried before Judge Ingram, and hence Judge Wallace is engaged to try the case. A jury has been empaneled, and the case was opened this afternoon by R. Gregory, Esq. on behalf of the State.—Lafayette Courier.

A Democratic caucus was held at Washington, on Tuesday, January 15th.

Several members manifested a disposition to break from the phalanx, but this was promptly and vigorously opposed by many speakers. One who was present says, never before has such determination been manifested to stand by Mr. Richardson and the platform.

William Mason, better known as "Wally Mason," a well-known character in New York city, died on Monday afternoon. He was one of the principal witnesses on the Baker trial. His death is attributed to a severe beating he received at the hands of Bill Poole about a year ago.

SCENE AT THE BRITISH COURT ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

[From the "Personal Recollections" of the late Elizabeth Watson.]

Soon after my arrival in England, having received at the Insurance office, one hundred guineas, on the event of relieving Gibraltar, and dining the same day with Copeley, the distinguished painter, who is a Bostonian by birth, I determined to devote the sum to a portrait of myself. The painting was finished in a most admirable style, except the back-ground, in which Copeley designed to represent a ship bearing to America the intelligence of the acknowledgment of the Independence, with a sun just rising upon the stripes of the Union, streaming from her gaff. All was complete, save the flag, which Copeley did not deem prudent to hoist under present circumstances, as his gallery is a constant resort of the royal family and the nobility.

I dined with the artist on the glorious fifth of December, 1785, after listening with him to the speech of the King, formally receiving and recognizing the United States of America as one of the nations of the earth. Previous to dining, and immediately after our return from the House of Lords, he invited me into his studio, and there with a bold hand—a master touch—and an American heart, attached to the ship the stars and stripes. This was, I imagine, the first American flag hoisted in old England, on canvass!

At an early hour on the fifth of December, 1782, in conformity with previous arrangement, I was conducted by the Earl of Ferrers to the very door. He whispered, "Get as near the throne as you can; fear nothing." I did so, and found myself exactly in front of it, elbow to elbow with the celebrated Admiral Lord Howe. The lords were promiscuously standing as I entered. It was a dark and foggy day, and the windows being elevated, and constructed in the antiquated style, with leaden bars to contain the diamond-cut panes of glass, augmented the gloom. The walls were hung with dark tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada. I had the pleasure of recognizing in the crowd of spectators, Copeley, and West the painter, with some American ladies. I also noticed some dejected American loyalists in the group. After waiting nearly two hours, the approach of the King was announced by a tremendous roar of artillery. He entered by a small door on the left of the throne, and immediately seated himself upon the chair of state, in a graceful attitude, with his right foot resting upon a stool. He was clothed in royal robes. Apparently agitated, he drew from his pocket the scroll containing his speech. The Commons were summoned, and after the bustle of their entrance had subsided he proceeded to read his speech.

I was near the king, and watched, with intense interest, every tone of his voice and every emotion of his countenance. It was a moment of thrilling and dignified exaltation. After some general and usual remarks, he continued: "I lost no time in giving the necessary orders to prohibit the further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of North America. Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with decision and effect, whatever I collect to be the sense of my parliament and my people, I have pointed all my views and measures in Europe, as in North America, to the entire and cordial reconciliation with the Colonies. Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go to the full length of the powers vested in me, and offer to declare them." Here he paused, and was in evident agitation, either embarrassed in reading his address by the darkness of the room, or affected by a very natural emotion. In a moment he resumed:—"And offer to declare them free and independent States.—In thus admitting their separation from the crown of these kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own to the wishes and opinions of my people. I make it my humble and ardent prayer to Almighty God that Great Britain may not feel the evils which might result from so great a dismemberment of the Empire, and that America may be free from the calamities which have formerly proved, in the mother country, how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty.—Religion, language, interest, and affection may, and I hope will, prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries."

It is remarked that George III. is celebrated for reading his speeches in a distinct, free and impressive manner. On this occasion he was evidently embarrassed; he hesitated, choked, and executed the painful duties of the occasion with an ill-grace that does not belong to him. I cannot adequately portray my sensations in the progress of this address. Every artery beat high with my American blood! It was impossible not to revert to the opposite shores of the Atlantic, and not to review, in my mind's eye, the misery and woe I had myself witnessed in several stages of the contest, and the wide spread desolation, resulting from the stubbornness of this very king, now so prostrate, but who had turned a deaf ear to our humble and impotent petitions for relief. Leaving the House, I justled Copeley and West, who I thought, were enjoying the rich political repast of the day, and noticing the anguish and despair depicted in the long visages of our American Tories.

FOOT-PRINTS OF PRIESTCRAFT.

Phillip Alexander was arrested in Washington township, Iowa, for working on the Sabbath day. The justice imposed a fine of five dollars and costs. Alexander paid no attention to the proceedings, and was arrested on the execution; refusing to pay, he was committed to jail. A habeas corpus was sued out, and the Supreme Court discharged him.

The dry goods jobbers in New York are preparing to flood the country the coming season. The importations are immense.