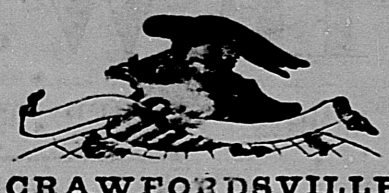


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Oct. 17, 1857.

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

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

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.
Advertisers call upon and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

To Advertisers.
Every advertisement handed in for publication, should be written upon the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

We wish, it distinctly understood, that we have no new and the largest assortment of new and fancy of type ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call upon, and we will show them our assortment of type, and we have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

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. PARKER, South East corner Columbia and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

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

ATTENTION!!!

We want every subscriber to pay up for the present volume.

Subscribers who know themselves indebted to us for subscription and job work, must pay up. We have waited long enough.

AN AMENDE HONORABLE.

It is ever a painful duty for a publisher to be under the necessity of apologizing to his readers for any short-comings upon his part. This week we are compelled only to favor our patrons with a half-sheet.—This is occasioned by a disappointment that will at times occur—the failure of our paper agent to supply us with paper. We do the best we can on a half-sheet—give all our usual reading matter, and all new advertisements. Next week we will issue a copy of the Review worth any two previous numbers, to make amends for our lack of ability to meet the current wants of our readers this week.

Pennsylvania Election!

Full returns are not all in from Pennsylvania, but the returns received indicate a perfect Waterloo defeat of the Black Republicans. In fact, they have been slaughtered as badly as the English have been in India. Should the Democratic votes be as large in other counties as in these heard from, our Dutch friends will be puzzled to find figures enough to ascertain what Packard's majority is. The old Key-stone is always true to the Union and Constitution. Roll on the column.

LATER.

ALL HAIL, PENNSYLVANIA!—UNPARALLELED DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14th.

The rout of the Black-Republicans in Pennsylvania is complete. The majority for Packard (Democrat) for Governor, over the notorious Willmot, is eighteen thousand in Philadelphia city alone. In the western part of the State his gains are immense. His majority in the State at large will probably be forty or fifty thousand. Willmot is the worst defeated man ever known in the old Keystone State.—The President is nobly, proudly sustained in his native State.

OHIO ELECTION.

The news from the Old Buckeye State is so cheering that all hands feel like raising a shout. Should the entire Democratic ticket be defeated, it is more than any one in Ohio this day expects. The chances at present are largely in favor of Payne, and all the Democratic candidates. Still it is uncertain, and we dare not venture an opinion.

If Chase should not have over ten thousand majority, what a victory for the Old Liners? What a sure guarantee that in 1860 Ohio will nobly come to the support of the Union and the Constitution?

Already enough is known, that the Legislature of Ohio is Democratic! Enough in all conscience to satisfy any one that negro equality is not the sentiment of Ohio. Glory enough for one day!

Since the cotton mills stopped at Amherst, N. H., the jail there has been filled to overflowing with persons charged with petty thefts. This illustrates the old adage about idleness and crime.

SAD ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday morning last, a carpenter, named Henry Hareley, whilst engaged in repairing the big Rail Road bridge near this place, was accidentally struck by a moving car, and knocked off the bridge, and fell to the bottom of the hollow, a distance of some eighty feet. He was horribly mutilated from the hips down. He was conveyed to the residence of his friend Mr. Marks, who had every attention bestowed him. After suffering the most intense agony, he died that night.

The deceased was about twenty-three years of age. He was very steady and industrious in his habits, very quiet and gentlemanly in his manners, and highly esteemed by all who knew him—a native of Pennsylvania, and had no relatives in this State, save a brother, who is also in the employ of the N. A. & S. R. R.

The election on Tuesday last, for County Commissioner, resulted in the choice of that sterling Democrat, WILLIAM P. WATSON. The total number of votes polled was 1161, of which Abijah O'Neil, a notorious abolitionist and Know Nothing, received 473, and Mr. Watson 688, making a majority for the latter of 215. Ah! niggerism, whether art thou tottering to fall!

HARD TIMES IN PROSPECT.

A prominent New York daily asserts that by the first or middle of next December, at least one hundred thousand persons in the city of New York will be out of employment, and nearly out of means. The ship yards in New York are nearly idle, the foundries but half working, and the largest clothing houses doing but little. It is also stated that women have recently come to New York from a distance of three hundred miles, in quest of work from the clothing stores, only to be turned off with none, and compelled to beg their way home again. Another exchange adds, that places have looked for servant girls for some time past; soon servant girls will look earnestly for places, and be very glad to find them. It is predicted that soup houses for hungry laborers, who can find no labor will be wanted before January!

The Journal of Commerce is of the opinion that hardly, since 1837, has so gloomy a prospect for winter lowered upon the laboring classes of New York.

HOW THE SEPOYS FEEL IN INDIA.

The English papers furnish some information from the interior of Delhi, the ancient capital of India now besieged by the British forces. A Hindoo, who has been for some time a resident of the city, since the English forces lay before it, describes the condition of the town as miserable, indeed, and very much as we should imagine it to be. The poor Emperor, dragged from his palace to a nominal command, is as impotent and powerless as his education and luxurious and enervating life should have led us to expect. This successor of Aurungzeb seems to us much to be pitied.—His sons have nominal commands over Sepoys, but exhibit no energy and command no respect. The respectable inhabitants are oppressed, plundered and maltreated, while the Sepoys, suddenly released from restraint, and unaccustomed to self-conduct, exhibit the unbridled licentiousness which might be expected from rebellious soldiers. They have great fear of European soldiers, and with cause. No one can contemplate the courage and the constancy, with which the English seem to have met this sudden and awful rebellion, without feelings of admiration and pride. There were, of course, some of the high officers altogether unfit for their posts.—The Commander-in-chief, Anson, was happily removed by death from disgrace for his inefficiency; the commander at Meerut, where the mutiny commenced, was a doctard; Colonel Wheeler, who spent his time in distributing tracts, and converting Sepoys, seems to have been as fanatical and inefficient as Mause Headrigg, or any other old woman among Scott's Covenanters.—But Lawrence, the Commissioner at Delhi, and Havelock and Neill, and many others, have proved themselves heroes; and the Europeans, generally, have shown how men should behave in times of public calamity. Unflinching—shoulder to shoulder—headless of odds against them—amid the horrors of a universal rebellion—in a sickly season, and under the blazing sun of India, we have seen them, meeting, checking and turning back the multitudinous waves of rebellion.

A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain has been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector at Norfolk, by President Buchanan, to be presented to that noble veteran of old ocean, Capt. Johnson, of the Norwegian bark Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America. This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best of the world can produce, and coming from such a source as the President of the U. S., must make an indelible impression upon the minds of future generations on that perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than \$350.

OHIO WILL PROBABLY COME UP TO ANY STATE IN THE UNION IN ITS ABILITY TO PRESENT SOME OF THE DULTEST OLD TOYS IN THE COUNTRY.

Belleville, in that State, is one. A late writer chronicles as a fact, what really "improvements" made there for some years past, were given to an old village on his return to his native place, in these words: "Old Smith is dead; they have moved the old schoolhouse; your father has married again; and Mr. Williams has built a new corn crib."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Later from India—Delhi Still Held by the Insurgents.

New York, Monday, Oct. 12.

The steamship Atlantic, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult., arrived off Sandy Hook this morning.

The steamship Asia arrived out on Sunday, and the Kangaroo on Tuesday.

The Atlantic brings late advices from India.

The advices from Delhi are to August 12.

Numerous sharp encounters had occurred at Delhi, in which the rebels were defeated, but still held possession of the city.

The European reinforcements were arriving, and an assault was expected to be made about the 20th.

General Havelock had reached Lucknow after two more victorious encounters, but owing to his force being weakened by the encounters and disease, he was compelled to return to Cawnpore.

A doubtful dispatch states that Havelock had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which held out against the besiegers.

The garrison at Agra were secure at the latest advices, but their condition was precarious.

There are also later dates from China, which states that Admiral Seymour had proclaimed a blockade of Canton River.

The Imperial interview at Stuttgart lasted four days, during which Napoleon and the Czar had several interviews.

The Czar and the Emperor of Austria were en route for Weimer.

The question is agitated for an early meeting of the English Parliament.

Sir R. W. Cardin has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

FRANCE.

The French decree prohibiting the export of corn has been extended to September, 1858.

SPAIN.

A modification of the Spanish Ministry is still agitated.

SARDINIA.

Sardinia is making advances for a reconciliation with Austria.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Atlantic reached her dock at 10 o'clock. She brings one hundred and twenty passengers, including Charles S. Spence, of Baltimore, with the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia; F. Schwenker, United States Minister to Sweden; W. H. Osborn, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and G. F. Train, of Boston.

She also brings \$17,000 in specie.

INDIA.

The Bombay Times, which has been received by the overland mail, does not mention the arrival of General Havelock at Lucknow.

It designates the intelligence received as of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi has offered to accept terms, provided his annual stipend was increased largely, but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted.

A number of the mutineers were leaving Delhi unarmed.

An English officer reports that he saw a boat, containing Nena Sahib and his family, swamped in the Ganges, and that all were drowned.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, received at Paris, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise, and that the revolution was becoming general.

Other accounts say that more mutinies have occurred among the Bombay troops, and that several suspected regiments have been disbanded.

Lord Elgin has transferred the frigates Shannon and Pearl to the use of the Indian Government. He was about to return to China.

The Paris Pays says that a serious discussion has occurred between Lord Canning, the Governor General, and Sir Colin Campbell. Lord Elgin took sides with the latter.

The latest accounts say that General Havelock's position is regarded as precarious.

The Panjab is tranquil.

The organization of the Sikh regiments for the relief of Delhi are rapidly progressing.

A magazine at Gohpore was struck by lightning and exploded. Nine hundred persons were killed and £1,000,000 sterling of property was destroyed.

The whole province of Bengal was alarmed. The civilians and Gajah had fled to Patna, leaving the treasury in charge of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, which is in a precarious condition.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

The imports at Calcutta were accumulating.

There were no buyers and money was scarce.

The paper of the East India Company was quoted at twenty-five per cent. discount.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Belgau, a town in the province of Belgium.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 12.

We have as yet no official returns from Kansas, but it is generally conceded that the Free-State party have carried the Territory.

The Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature of New Mexico.

Companies D, E and L of the Fourth Artillery arrived here yesterday en route for Leavenworth.

LATER AND MORE COMPLETE RETURNS.

The Leavenworth Herald of the 10th instant says that the official returns from Leavenworth County are nearly complete, showing an average Democratic majority of two hundred and fifty, insuring the election of three members to the Council and eight to the House.

Doniphan County—Republicans thirty majority; securing five members to the lower and five to the upper House.

Atchison County—Average Democratic majority of sixty; insuring three members to the lower and one to the upper House.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—REPUBLICAN BY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAJORITY, GIVING TWO MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE AND ONE TO THE COUNCIL.

Douglas County—Republican by fifteen hundred majority.

Johnson County—Democratic by sixteen hundred majority.

The district formed by these counties elected eight members to the House and three to the Council.

The Democrats claim the election of the entire ticket by sixty majority.

Shawnee County—Republican by three hundred and fifty majority.

Calhoun County—Republican by eighty-four majority, and elect one member to the House.

The Democrats charge that large numbers of armed men came from Nebraska and voted the Republican ticket.

The Democrats claim a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

NENA SAHIB.

The following account of a man who has gained a fearful notoriety in the history of the insurrection in India, is from a Bombay paper:

Nena Sahib is the adopted son of the late Peshwa Bajee Rao, who, from the time of his deposition till his death, lived at Bithoor, in the neighborhood of Cawnpore, upon the pension allowed him by the British Government. On the death of the Ex-Peshwa, Nena strove hard, but without success, to obtain from the India Government a continuance to himself of the pension allowed to Bajee Rao. Failing in this, he dispatched an agent to agitate his claims in England, and transmitted, it is said, to Calcutta, to meet the expenses of such a mission, a single piece of company's paper of the value of five lacs of rupees.—The mission to England was as unsuccessful as the attempt made to influence the local government.

The India Government may, in some measure, thank itself for having allowed this man to acquire the local influence he possesses. It is well known that for years past, since the death of Bajee Rao, Nena has kept the Begums of the Bajee the rightful heirs to the property of the deceased chief, in close confinement in the Zenana, so that none likely to take steps relative to rescuing them from confinement, or restoring to them their property, could obtain access to where they were.

It cannot be said that Nena is not a venturesome traitor. He has staked his all, which is not a little, upon the die. His game might have been played so as not to have entirely deprived him of the sympathy of those he fought against, but, like every leader the present insurrection has brought to notice, he was unable to resist that propensity to cold-blooded murder which seems to take possession of most natives simultaneously with their achieving power to gratify it.

EARTHQUAKE.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt yesterday morning in this city and vicinity, of more violence than are usual in this latitude. The first shock occurred about five minutes past four o'clock, and was preceded by a loud, continuous noise, like thunder or the roar of artillery. The earth then commenced shaking, and the houses seemed to rock from East to West. After a pause of eight or ten minutes the second shock came on, but was much less violent than the first. During the shaking the walls of the tall, narrow five-story building, and in the fifth—unsafe, we soon found our way to the ground, in Georgia costume, when we observed that the sky presented a singular appearance, an unusual ring was around the moon, and a peculiar fog hung close to the earth. A gentleman informed us that he also saw a very brilliant meteor about the time of the first shock. Whether these signs had anything to do with the earthquake we leave others to determine.

Earthquakes, if we may believe the history of the rocks, have been no unusual things in this vicinity in ages past. And, not to go back to antiquity, many of our oldest citizens well remember the terrible earthquake that occurred at New Madrid in 1811, when that village was partially destroyed, and a large section of that part of the State sunk and submerged, rendering an act of Congress necessary to grant other lands to the settlers in place of those that were destroyed. For many years after the occurrence, the inhabitants experienced violent shocks periodically, and emigrants were afraid to settle in that quarter.

After a while, however, they began to used to them and whenever one happened, they would remark, "it is only an earthquake," and go about their business.—St. Louis Leader, 9th.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.

From the first day of the meeting of the Long Parliament, may be dated the beginning of Journalism. The earliest English newspaper that has been discovered is a quarto pamphlet of a few leaves, comprehending a summary of parliamentary proceedings for an entire year; it is entitled "The Diurnal Occurrence of Daily Proceedings of both Houses in this great and happy Parliament, from 3d November, 1640, to 3d November, 1641." More than one hundred newspapers, with different titles, appear to have been published between this date and the death of the king, and upwards of eighty others between that event and the Restoration. Occasional papers were issued after the civil war began, limited to local or special occurrences, as "News from Hull," "Truths from York," "Tidings from Ireland." The more regular newspapers were published weekly at first, and then twice or thrice a week.

The impatience of the people soon led to the publication of daily papers; and at Spalding, the Aberdeen annual, mentions that in December, 1642, "Daily papers came from London, called 'Diurnal Occurrences,' declaring what is done in Parliament." In the Scottish campaign of 1650, the army of Charles and that of Oliver Cromwell each carried its printer along with it to report progress, and, of course, to exaggerate successes. It is from this circumstance that the first introduction of newspapers into Scotland has been attributed to Oliver Cromwell.—Wade's England's Greatness.

Great numbers of operatives were discharged from the foundries and other establishments, in St. Louis on Saturday, in consequence of the derangement in money affairs.

The man who tied a knot in a cord of wood wants to know if you ever heard a hay-cock crow.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCUR, is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is the best and most active preparation which can be made for the cure of Diseases of the bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c., Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmhold's Genuine Preparation."

CRAWFORDSVILLE PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected weekly by W. H. Laymon & Co.)

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
Flour.....	\$5.00 @	—
Wheat.....	60 @	—
Oats.....	25 @	—
Rye.....	50 @	—
Barley.....	50 @	—
Indian meal.....	50 @	—
Hay.....	6.00 @	—
Apples—Green.....	25 @	—
Do—Dried.....	1.00 @	—
Peaches.....	1.00 @	—
Beans.....	25 @	—
Butter—Fresh.....	15 @	—
Eggs.....	4 @	—
Corn Meal.....	60 @	75
Onions—Young.....	1.50 @	—
Potatoes.....	11 @	15
Bacon—Hams.....	10 @	12
Sides.....	11 @	14
Shoulders.....	9 @	12
Lard.....	15 @	15
Pork.....	5.00 @	—
Clover Seed.....	2.50 @	3.75
Timothy Seed.....	1.50 @	—
Coffee.....	14 @	15
Sugar.....	14 @	15
Molasses—No. 1.....	80 @	1.00
White Fish.....	8.00 @	—
Macaroni, half lb.....	8.00 @	12.00
Macaroni, whole lb.....	2.00 @	—
Oysters.....	60 @	—

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Guardian of the persons, and estates of the minor heirs of Jacob Snyder, deceased, in pursuance of order of the Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County, State of Indiana, obtained at the October Term thereof, 1857, will sell at private sale the following real estate, to wit: Lot No. 4 in 4th Wilems addition to the town of Crawfordsville; also part of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 24, town 19, range 3 west also, part of the east half of the south-east quarter, sec. 23, town 19, range 3 west, containing eighty five acres more or less; all situated in Montgomery county, State of Indiana. Terms of Sale: \$1,000 on 25 Dec. next; \$1,000 on the 25 Dec. following; the residue within two years from day of sale. Purchaser to give notes with approved surety, payable without interest from valuation and appraisal of lands.

Wm. McBROOM, Guardian.

Oct. 17 5w.

NEW JEWELRY!

FINE WATCHES!

Silver and Plated Ware!

I HAVE just received one of the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

Ever before brought to Crawfordsville, which I will sell

CHEAPER,

Than has ever before offered in town. His stock is comprised of a large variety of

Gold Patent Lever Watches,

" Detached Lever "

Silver Hunting Patent Lever Watches,

" Detached Lever "

Ladies Gold Neck Chains,

" Watch "

Gents Gold, Fob and Vest "

Silver Detached Levers, Open Faced and HUNTING.

300 different styles of Ladies & Gents Breast Pins,

300 different styles of Gold Ear Drops,

600 different styles of Finger Rings,

100 different styles of Gents sleeve & collar buttons

Silver and Plated Spectacles, Goggles,

Gold and Hair Bracelets, and Wrist

Bands, Gold Lockets Silver Thimbles,

Bells, Coral Beads, Ladies & Gents Pocket Books,

Silver and Plated Tea & Table

Spoons,

Sugar and Cream

Spoons Pen Knives,

And a large variety of other articles usually found in a Jewelry Store, all of which are warranted as represented. I have also on hand a large stock of

ACCORDEONS,

Violin and Guitar Strings,

Which I will sell Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

Repaired & Warranted.

At the sign of the GOLDEN WATCH,

One Door East of Holton House.

Oct 17 5w. JAMES PATTERSON.

NEW GOODS.

J. Crawford & Mullikin,

HAVING received their stock of Fall and winter goods, consisting of the following articles in part:

French Merinos, Muslin D'Lanes,

Saxony Plaids, Fancy Prints,