

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, November 27, 1859.

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

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 for the year, if not paid within the year.

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

S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent to procure advertisements.

Notice to Advertisers.
Hereafter all legal advertising will be charged on transient advertising—one dollar a square, (of ten lines), for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

C. H. BOWEN.
JERE KEENEY.

For President in 1860, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina.

Sunday Law.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the statute requiring the closing of all business houses, Druggists excepted, on the Sabbath, will be strictly enforced in all cases, irrespective of persons, by the DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

November 27, 1859.

HEAVY ROBBERY!

Two Thousand Dollars worth of Goods Stolen!
Last Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, the extensive Dry Goods establishment of Craig & Co., was robbed of some two thousand dollars worth of Silks and Satins. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking in one of the back shutters in the rear of the building, and removing one of the large panes of glass of the window. Every drawer and shelf was rummaged, and none but the costliest goods taken.

The robbery must have been perpetrated by some one acquainted with the premises. We think it high time for our citizens to take some effective measures to protect their property. The incendiary and burglar is in our midst, and no man's property is safe. The employment of a night police (in this case) has been found inefficient, and it now remains for our citizens to adopt some organization which will ferret out and bring to justice the rascals that infest our midst.

HARPER FOR DECEMBER.—This choice magazine for December has been received at Heaton's. All the late papers and periodicals of the day will be found at this establishment.

A week or so since we called the attention of our readers to the immense business being done at the Grocery house of T. D. Brown, at No. 6, Commercial Block. The extensive business of this house is still increasing and its popularity unparalleled. The cheapness and superiority of this stock, is the subject of common conversation. "If you want cheap and fresh Groceries, go to Brown's," is a saying common and familiar as household words.

THE CRANE HOUSE.—There was a magnificent Thanksgiving dinner set at the Crane House on last Thursday. This fine hotel maintains its high reputation under its present popular and courteous landlord, Mr. Taylor.

The Hon. Thomas L. Harris, member of Congress elect from the Sixth Congressional District, in Illinois, died of consumption at six o'clock, on last Wednesday morning.

The time for mince pies and the other good things peculiar to winter is now at hand, and we advise you if you want the very best of raisins, currants, citron, figs, prunes or anything in that way—go to Brown's Grocery store, No. 6, Commercial Block.

The supper, given by the ladies of the New School Baptist Church, on last Thursday night, was a brilliant affair—Some sixty dollars were received. The supper was the best ever gotten up in Crawfordsville.

Lost.—On Thursday night last, somewhere between the square and New School Baptist Church, a large brass Door Key. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

GRAHAM FOR DECEMBER.—This magnificent periodical for December has been received. Next week we shall publish its prospectus for 1859. Every lady should subscribe for Graham.

Those of our readers who want a good pair of buck mittens and gloves or seal skin gloves, should go to Brown's at No. 6, Commercial Block, and get a pair at manufacturer's prices.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The extra session of the Legislature convened on last Saturday. The Senate elected Jas. H. Vawter, Principal Secretary; Jas. N. Tyner, Assistant Secretary; A. L. Shortridge, Doorkeeper.

The House elected Jonathan W. Gordon, Speaker; Richard J. Ryan, Clerk; George H. Chapman, Assistant Clerk; and Robert Jennings, Doorkeeper. No bills have yet been passed. The Committees are all appointed, and it is fair to presume that in another week laws will be enacted for the collection of the State revenue and the revaluation of property for taxation. The following resolution was passed in the Senate on Wednesday, the 24th, by a vote of 26 against 22.

Resolved, That the pretended election of Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch to the Senate of the United States by a portion of the members of the General Assembly of the State, during the session of 1857, was illegal, unconstitutional and void, and that the State of Indiana is not at this time legally and constitutionally represented in the Senate of the United States.

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS AND DOORS.—It stands every citizen in hand to have their windows and doors securely fastened at night. There can be no doubt but that our town is infested with a gang of thieves. Breaking into stores, robbing clothes-lines and wood-piles, is the order of the night.

WOOD! WOOD!!
Those of our subscribers who wish to pay their subscriptions in wood, are requested to bring it along immediately.

The best stock of Boots and Shoes in town is at the new store of D. R. Knox. A superior article of Men's Calf and Kip Boots always on hand, very cheap; also, a splendid article of Ladies' fine and heavy Shoes, at remarkably low prices. We also venture to assert that Knox keeps the best manufactured Clothing in our city, and it is no use to say that it is cheap, for all know that he keeps emphatically the Cheap Store. A magnificent stock of Ladies' and Gents' furnishing goods may also be found at the aforesaid concern. We advise all, either Lady or Gent, in want of any of the above named articles, to give this new house a trial, as they do business on the cash system and can afford to undersell those who sell on twelve and twenty-four months.

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE.—This elegant magazine is upon our table. Its embellishments and contents are beautiful and instructive.

SUNDAY LAW.—Our energetic Prosecuting Attorney is determined that the laws of the State shall be enforced. The liquor law of 1853 is unquestionably in force, at least such is the opinion of many of the best lawyers in the State. We understand that it is the intention to prosecute every liquor seller and every violator of the Sunday law. We would recommend Young America to walk reverentially tomorrow.

FREE TO ALL.—Every school boy or miss in the county should go to Brown's, No. 6, Commercial block, and get some of his superior table pencils. He has seventeen thousand which he desires to give away in order to make room for another heavy lot.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR DECEMBER.—We have received Godley for December. Its pages are filled with choice and valuable reading matter. It is one of the finest periodicals published in the world.

THE PRINTER.—This master-work of typographical skill is upon our table. It eclipses everything in the grand art of printing.

Brown, at No. 6, Commercial block, has just received a heavy invoice of superior soaps, fresh from the manufacturers. No rosin—no coloring of clothes from their use. Buying direct from first hands is one cause of the cheapness of Brown's goods.

We have just received direct from Philadelphia, some of the finest carmine ink. Merchants in want of elegant cards should give us a call. We invite every one to visit our office and examine the specimens of our work.

Harvey Harrison is working desperately for an office at the capital. He wants to be State Agent. If any Republican is to succeed we have no objections to Harvey. He is a clever man and a perfect gentleman.

The effort making by the Republicans to elect two United States Senators, is in keeping with the ridiculous follies of their pie-bald party. Bright and Fitch will hold their seats in spite of any attempt to oust them by the Abolition party of Indiana.

We saw a scarlet petticoat on the streets a few days since. Crawfordsville keeps up with the latest Parisian fashions.

In view of the enforcement of the Black Sunday Law of 1855, we would caution the ladies against kissing their children on the Sabbath.

Senator Douglas has gone to New Orleans. He will be absent three weeks on his trip, and will return to Illinois.

Governor's Message.

Senators and Representatives:
Previous to the year 1852, provision was made in this State for annual sessions of the Legislature, but the members of the Convention who framed our existing Constitution believed the biennial sessions, after that period, would, in ordinary times, be sufficient. They provided, however, that when in the opinion of the Governor, the public welfare should demand it, he might call a special session of the General Assembly.

The thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly which adjourned on the 9th day of March, 1857, did not pass any law for the purpose of raising a revenue for the years 1857 and 1858. Until that time it was confidently hoped by the people of the State that their Legislature would at all times be willing to provide the necessary means to sustain every department of the Government, established by their Constitution. They also expected that provision would be made to support every Benevolent Institution they had approved. They felt that although improvident legislation had in former days impaired the credit of their State, as similar legislation had injured the reputation of others, yet, that for many years, the credit of Indiana, maintained in every particular, was to them a matter of just pride and congratulation. They felt that although Indiana, in the days of her improvidence, had been unable to maintain the high character of a sovereign State in responding to all her pecuniary obligations, yet she had now attained to that position of wealth and influence among her sister States, that any failure to redeem every undertaking would be injurious to her credit and her honor.

Notwithstanding these and other considerations, the members of the last Legislature, for reasons into which it is not my duty to inquire, failed to enact the laws necessary to sustain the various interests to which I have alluded. Shortly after such adjournment, I informed the people of the State that there was necessity for legislation, and expressed a readiness, whenever the laws could be passed, to call the members together. Believing that there was such a want of harmony among them, that necessary legislation could not be secured, I declined to exercise the power entrusted to the Governor, to call a special session of the General Assembly.

But a new Legislature having been elected, I have, at the earliest practicable day, exercised the power to which I have before alluded.

Although that Legislature failed to appropriate the means which were then in the Treasury to sustain the interests for which they had raised the Administrative and Executive officers of the State believed that such was the regard that the people of Indiana had for the Government they had established—such their anxiety for the maintenance of their Constitution, and the support of their laws, that it was their imperative duty to apply the money in their possession to the purposes for which it was collected. From that adjournment of the Legislature, those officers have endeavored to sustain every interest of Indiana, as provided for by her Constitution and her laws. They found that the laws of the State provided that the Auditor, Treasurer and Governor, were authorized to procure money to pay the interest upon the public debt. Believing that the welfare of the State would be promoted by paying such interest, a loan was negotiated on the 22d of June, 1858, with the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, which was applied to the payment of such interest. After the State has undertaken to pay all the interest and principal of her debt, her sovereign integrity demands that her obligations should be redeemed. Section 1 of article 9 of the Constitution declares that "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the support of Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind, and also for the treatment of the Insane."

No appropriation was made by the Legislature to sustain those Institutions, but the money was in the Treasury—the clear provision of the Constitution that those Institutions should be supported, the officers of the State thought should be maintained and executed, and accordingly they applied the funds in their possession to that purpose.

The officers of the State have been enabled, by an economical administration of the public funds, to thus far sustain every department of the government, and pay the interest on our indebtedness, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$131,342.28, without making any loan except the one to which I have before alluded.

No tax having been levied for the years 1857 and 1858, all the resources for sustaining the Government, or maintaining its credit, will, at an early day, be exhausted, unless the Legislature shall provide a remedy. I recommend to you, therefore, that as early a day as possible, you take into consideration the condition of the Treasury, and that a tax be levied for the year 1858.

The report of the Auditor of State will exhibit to you the amount which is estimated to be necessary to raise. If the tax is levied at once, it can be collected in time to meet the ordinary expenditures of the government. It will be necessary to negotiate a loan to meet the interest which will be due upon the public debt upon the first day of January, 1859. No difficulty will be found in negotiating such loan, provided the levy is made for the year 1858.

Justice to the residents and owners of the property of the State demands that the expenses of the Government should be paid by them equally, according to the value of their property. To secure so desirable a result, it has long been the policy of Indiana to have frequent valuations of all the real property within the State. Accordingly, on the 18th of February, 1851, an act was passed to appraise the real estate, and to make the value of the same equal and uniform. Since that time no act of the Legislature has been passed ordering a new reappraisal. In the meantime the increase in the value of that kind of property has been very large. If that increase had been uniform, a necessity for the new reappraisal would not exist. But since the passage of that law, a great difference has arisen in reference to the relative value of real estate. When the last assessment was made, there was but one railroad completed to Indianapolis, from any point in the State, nor were any other of the existing works finished. You cannot but appreciate the effect that those roads have had upon the value of the property of the State. Indeed, it has so increased the value of such property that it is confidently believed that a new assessment would show that the taxables of the State now amount to four hundred million dollars. If this view of the subject is correct, it is manifestly unjust that the revenues paid for the support of the Government should be levied upon the apportionment of 1851.

At my request the Directors of the State Prison have made a partial report as to the condition of that Institution. You will observe by an examination of that report that the new cell house has been finished, but even now, after the same has been completed, such is the limited capacity of that Institution that it is impossible to retain with safety, or employ with profit, more than three hundred and fifty convicts. The number which will be confined there by the first of January, 1859, will, in all probability, amount to five hundred. You will therefore see the absolute necessity of either greatly enlarging the existing prison, or of erecting an additional one in some other part of the State. In view of the being located upon the southern boundary of the State, thereby causing a heavy expense in transporting the convicts from the various counties, and believing that a portion of the labor of the inmates could be more profitably employed in some other locality, and relying upon the advice and opinion of those most experienced in managing such institutions, that three hundred to three hundred and fifty convicts are as many as should be confined in one locality, I accordingly join with the Directors and Warden of the Prison in recommending to you that a law be passed at an early day, providing for the erection of another State Prison, and that the same be located somewhere in the northern portion of the State. Little can be done toward the erection of said Prison until the spring of 1859. If it should be regarded by you as desirable to use the labor of a portion of the convicts in the erection of said prison, one hundred and fifty to two hundred of them could be employed for that purpose. If you should decide to pass such a law, provision should be made for the purchasing of more land for the use of the new, than belongs to the State adjoining the present prison. There are generally confined in the prison many who could be profitably employed in raising necessities for the support of the Institution.

I have thus briefly called to your attention those interests of the State which demand, in my opinion, your immediate action. I have done this in the hope that a few days only of your time will be required, deferring to make any other recommendation until you assemble at the regular session, which will be on the 6th day of January, 1859. In conclusion, I hope that harmony may prevail in your councils, and that wisdom and patriotism may guide your actions.

ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Nov. 24.—A private dispatch from New Orleans states that the Quaker City from Tehuantepec, which arrived on Saturday, brings California dates to the 5th inst.

The steamer which left San Francisco on the same day for the Panama route, took down \$2,250,000 in specie. The California news is not important.

The heavy rains before reported had been followed by severe cold, and much snow had fallen in the mountains.

Business was reviving, and real estate in San Francisco was advancing.

The regular dispatch from the New Orleans agent of the Associated Press was forwarded by the Seaboard Telegraph line, embracing the California news, but in some mysterious manner has failed to reach us.

It was received at Augusta, but has apparently been lost between that point and Washington.

The trip from New Orleans to California can be made in less than twelve days. Everything was progressing well on the Isthmus, all but twenty-five miles of this end of the road was in good running order, and would be all right in two weeks. Twenty coaches were running.

It is proposed to open a new route via the river Jallepie, which will cut off several miles of the worst part of the road, and shorten the distance to one hundred miles.

There is plenty of water at the Cortez, coalcoas bar, and no difficulty is experienced at Ventosa. It is quite as good a harbor as Valparaiso. The Isthmus is very healthy.

Mr. Loreze, President of the road, is a passenger on the Quaker City, but will return immediately to spend three months on the Isthmus.

The Liberal party are still in possession of the Isthmus, notwithstanding the intrigues of Zuloaga. Six of the followers of the latter, were publicly shot at Tehuantepec on the 5th inst.

At Tobacco the Liberals were uppermost, and had taken the steamer Guerrero. The Circuit Court had granted an injunction forbidding the new Alameda Quicksilver Company working the mines claimed by the United States, the value of which is immense.

A suit had been instituted in the United States District Court against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for carrying an excess of passengers. The damages were laid at \$136,000.

Some excitement existed at San Francisco by the reported murder of four Americans in Gadsden Territory by the Mexican authorities, a representation of which was made by Mr. Ains, a witness of the outrage, had been sent to Washington by this mail.

The Frazer river adventurers were fast returning.

A society had been formed for encouraging emigration to Spanish America and Sonora.

A large party of emigrants had arrived at Los Angeles from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

OLD KENTUCKY SPEAKS—HER CRITICISMS, HER BRECKENRIDGE & HER PRESS.

The following is from the Louisville Democrat:

A GREAT MAN.—George Lippard, in his work called "The Nazarene," thus speaks of President Jackson:

"He was a man! Well I remember the day I waited upon him. He sat there in his arm chair—I can see that old warrior's face, with its snow-white hair, even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined, the eagles shrouded in crape, which were borne at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence Square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the deposits where they were—to uphold the great Bank in Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our members, more fiery than the rest intimated that if the Bank were crushed, a rebellion might follow. Then the old man rose. I can see him yet.

"Come!" he shouted, in a voice of thunder, as his clenched hand was raised above his white hairs—"come with bayonets in your hands, instead of petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all! With the people at my back, whom your gold cannot buy nor awe, I will swing you up around the Capitol—each rebel of you—on a gibbet high as Haman's!"

"When I think," says the author, "of that one man, standing there at Washington, battling with all the powers of Bank and panic combined, betrayed by those in whom he trusted, assailed by all that the snake of malice could hiss, or the fiend of falsehood howl—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock and folding his arms for the blow, while he uttered his vow: 'I will not swerve one inch from the course I have chosen!'—I must confess that the records of Greece and Rome—nay, the proudest days of Napoleon or Cromwell, cannot furnish an instance of will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed his life and fame on the hazard of a die, for the people's welfare."

There is one man in the Union, though never an occupant of the White House, and without the power of official patronage, has shown the moral courage and firmness of the old Patriot of the Hermitage. Four years ago he was set upon by the anti-slavery cohorts, in the Senate of the United States and out of it. He was burnt in effigy, heeded and howled at by Abolition mobs, but he never quailed. Last winter he was assailed by a sectional clamor from the South, and by all the power of official patronage. He has been pursued and persecuted, reviled and slandered by those whom he has all his political life defended; but he moves on in the even tenor of his way, holding and defending the same political creed, and boldly defying enemies in front and rear. That man is the champion of popular and State rights—Stephen A. Douglas.

DOWN AND UP.
In the year 1849, a young man, who was rich and engaged in a lucrative business in Cincinnati, became enamored of a beautiful and amiable girl—the daughter, by the way, of wealthy parents—and, after a brief courtship, married her. He loved her dearly. She loved him dearly. A fortune of happiness seemed in store for them; but evil days came, and after a brief but violent struggle with fortune, the young man became bankrupt. He was left without a dollar, but not without a hope. The gold mines of California were open to the adventurous and to the industrious. He would leave his beautiful wife and seek his glittering fortunes, where he would remain until his fallen fortunes were revived. The resolution once taken was soon executed. He came to California—but the cloud still hung over him. He was active, enterprising and persevering, yet, while others around him were gathering the golden harvest in abundance, his every project failed. For eight years he continued thus. He became sick, weary and disheartened, but his pride would not allow him to write home for assistance. He was at last reduced to sell newspapers upon the street for a living.

A few weeks ago he was at Polson's wharf, upon the arrival of the mail steamer, and among the passengers who came ashore he caught a glimpse of a richly-dressed lady whom he thought he knew. He followed her to a hotel, got a fair view, and recognized her as his wife whom he had not seen for eight years. He was poorly dressed, but his affection conquered his pride, and he immediately made himself known to her. The recognition was followed by a beautiful exhibition of unadorned and unfeigned love. The lady's parents had died, leaving her an heiress of great wealth. She had not heard of her husband for eight years, and, fearing for his safety, she resolved to visit this State and make inquiries for herself. The lady closed her conversation with her husband by putting her arms about his neck, and saying, "Now, dear George, we can go home and be happy as we used to be." They did go home on the steamer which left here last Monday. This story is strictly true.—*California Spirit of the Times.*

A MAN WITH A LIVING HEAD BUT A DEAD BODY.—A short time since a farmer, who resides about five miles from Hamilton, visited the city on business, and while here met with an accident which caused the dislocation of the vertebrae of his neck. The unfortunate man, we regret to learn, is now lying in an utterly hopeless condition, being unable to move hands or legs, or to perform any of his natural functions—in a word, he is a living head, but a dead body. He has lain in this state since the occurrence of the accident, and the probability is, that he will never regain the use of his limbs. The poor man is attended by Dr. McIntosh, who, we learn, entertains no hope of his recovery.—*Hamilton (C. W.) Times, Nov. 15.*

Patrick Ballingall, Esq., a prominent member of the Chicago bar, died in that city on Sunday morning, at the age of 47.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The meeting at the Hall of the House of Representatives last night, was largely attended, and was organized by calling Hon. M. T. CARRAHAN to the Chair. A call was made for Hon. JAMES HUGHES, who took the stand and said that in order that he might not be misunderstood he had reduced his remarks to writing. He defended the DRED SCOTT decision and the English bill, and said he had gone down in the fight of 1858 with his flag flying. His speech was logical, eloquent and powerful. His remarks will be given in full hereafter.

Governor WILLARD was then called out. He passed a high and glowing eulogy upon Democratic policy. He endorsed the Administration, but found no fault with that Democrat who honestly differed with him, so he voted and fought for the regular ticket. He proposed to read no man out of the party, but if men would continue to wage war upon the Democratic Administration and Democratic principles he considered them no longer Democrats, but as belonging to the Opposition. His speech was eloquent, and was received with applause by the audience.

Hon. J. E. McDONALD was the next speaker, and he spoke openly and freely. He rejoiced at the success of Judge Douglas in Illinois, but would not join in the "jollification" of that event, with the men who rejoiced that traitors in Illinois had failed to do what *par excellence* Douglas men had done here. He urged peace and harmony, and the burial of this question of difference. His remarks were brief and well timed, as was evinced by the satisfactory manner with which they were received. There was some little sparring of a personal character between Hon. LEW WALLACE and Hon. JOHN L. ROBINSON, called out by an attack upon the latter by Mr. WALLACE in regard to the cause of the defeat of the Democratic party in the Congressional and Legislative elections.

After which Hon. C. L. DUNHAM was loudly called for. Mr. DUNHAM responded in one of the best speeches we ever heard from him—one that commanded the attention of the audience from beginning to end. He poured oil upon the troubled waters, and by his eloquence and reasoning banished from the hall the evidences of discord which was manifested previous to his speech. Mr. DUNHAM was conservative and conciliatory, and his speech evidently had a happy effect. Hon. D. W. VOORHIES was called out, after Mr. DUNHAM had concluded, and made a forcible and eloquent speech. Dr. W. E. SMITHSON closed the evening's entertainment. The lateness of the hour at which the meeting closed prevents our giving more than a hurried sketch of the proceedings.—*State Sentinel.*

A CALL FOR PEACE.
That staunch champion of the Reconstruction policy of the Administration, the Richmond Examiner, denounces "the further agitation of the dead Kansas abstractions—those dry and dirty texts of past dissection"—and calls upon the National Democracy to consign these delusive phantoms and unsubstantial feuds to oblivion.

This, says the Examiner, with manly directness must be done at the sacrifice of all past and merely personal feuds. The party will not tolerate the Administration's waging a war with Senator Douglas, nor Senator Douglas opposing the general policy of the Administration.

A national spectacle, which would make the Democracy stand up a shout like that with which they split the air at Jackson's second inauguration, would be "Old Back" and "Little Giant" in close embrace, the entertainment to be followed by the execution of the rascally office holders in Illinois, who, report says, voted for "Lincoln candidates" to defeat Senator Douglas. The desired harmony can be accomplished by the peculiar friends of Judge Douglas giving the general administrative policy of Mr. Buchanan that candid support which it merits. It is equally the duty of the President to refrain from waging a war of extermination upon the friends of Judge Douglas; as to Judge Douglas and the Democracy of Illinois, we owe the late victory, which has saved the Northern Democracy from universal defeat.—*New Albany Ledger.*

STATE PRISON.—On Saturday, the 13th inst., there were four hundred and seventy-one convicts in the State Prison at Jeffersonville. By the time all who may be sentenced at the Fall terms of the Courts shall arrive there will probably be five hundred. Two hundred of these will most likely be idle during the winter for want of room in the yard and shops to work them.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.—The U. S. Senate—which convenes in December, 1859, and ends on the 4th of March, 1861—will be constituted politically as follows:

Southern Democrats 9 Southern Opposition 2 Southern Democrats 25 Northern Opposition 25

As Oregon will undoubtedly be a limited to the Union this winter, with her two U. S. Senators, the Democrats will have a two-thirds majority over the Opposition on all political questions. This estimate gives the Opposition a Senator in New Jersey and one in Minnesota, which it is very doubtful whether they will obtain.

HALF A CENTURY AGO.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says the following advertisement is taken from the New Orleans Gazette of 1807.

"For Louisville, Ky.—The Horse Boat, John Brookhart, Master. She is completely fitted for the voyage. For freight, of a few tons only, (having the greater part of her cargo engaged,) apply to the Master, on board; or to SANDERSON & WHITE.

A paper of subsequent date informs us that the above water craft used up nineteen horses before she arrived at Natchez, Miss. The trip was abandoned somewhere in the vicinity of Natchez.

The Israelite, published in Cincinnati, says that an American farmer in the vicinity of Sioux City, Iowa, has, with his whole family, embraced Judaism. He performed circumcision on himself, and now lives strictly in accordance with the rules of the Mosaic law.

The population of Lowell, Massachusetts, has decreased about 5,000 in two years.

POLICY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE INDIANS.

The Washington Union says: It is the purpose, we believe, of the War Department to adopt the same line of policy against these Camanches of North Texas, and the not less formidable Navajos of New Mexico, that has been adopted with so much success in Washington and Oregon Territories; that is, instead of posting troops along the whole line of white settlements to watch out for the savage and to repel, as well as they can in their dispersed condition, his stealthy assaults upon the settlers, to concentrate the troops, assume the aggressive, and carry the war home into the heart of his settlement and haunts; and this, in the winter time, when he is not roving upon the plains, but is ensconced in secluded retreats with his wives, children and effects, for the winter.

We believe it is intended, wherever practicable, to carry this policy even further; and, in regard to the wild and unruly tribes but nominally friendly, instead of posting troops at fixed points to remain on the watch ready to afford protection when required; to adopt the plan of requiring the troops to move as the tribes move with their families, and to be always encamped within striking distance of their settlements; so that any outbreak or outrage committed by the Indians may be punished by an immediate blow struck at the very heart of his tribe.

HOW FUSION VICTORIES ARE WON.
The Baltimore Republican relates an anecdote of an omnibus which drew up to the house of Mayor SWANN, of that city, on the night of the municipal election.—Three cheers were given for the Mayor, when the spokesman for the omnibus line said:

"Fellows how many are there in this bus?" "Twenty," shouted the crowd.—"How many is twenty times twenty?" continued the speaker. "Four hundred," said voices in the crowd. "Then said the speaker, 'this omnibus gave four hundred votes for Mr. Swann.' Another wild hurrah rent the air, accompanied by the discharge of pistols, &c. This fact is from an eyewitness, and it shows the manner in which twenty thousand majority was manufactured for Mr. Swann."

We have never been able to get our contemporary of the Gazette to take any notice of the Baltimore election outrage.—We suppose if the city could be moved to Kansas, and the perpetrators of the frauds were Democrats, instead of Fusionists, its silence would be broken.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The cruel "bread box" in New York on Thanksgiving day, an account of which will be found on our last page, was perpetrated by a boy, who owns up in a card in the N. Y. Times, expressing his deep and penitent regret.

A filibustering expedition against Mexico, in which men of high position are concerned, is said to be fitting out in Texas. San Houston has probably something to do with it.

In the case of the United States vs. Charles R. Dearing, indicted a year ago for opening letters belonging to the Sentinel Company at Indianapolis, a *nolo-tenere* was entered by District Attorney, D. W. Voorhies.

General Robert Hanna, an old citizen of Indianapolis, and the last survivor of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1816, was killed on Friday the 10th inst., by being struck by an engine while walking on the track of the railroad.

Rail-road to Chicago.—On the 24th inst. the cars will commence running between Philadelphia and Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Port Wayne and Chicago Railroad having been completed. This road being under the same management as the Pennsylvania Road, is now the longest route of uninterrupted railway in this country, being eight hundred and twenty-four miles. The freight between Philadelphia and Chicago will be about four dollars per ton less than from New York, and six dollars per ton less than the freight from Boston to that point. Baltimore, by the Northern Central Railroad, connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central, has all the advantages of this completed line of railroad to Chicago. In fact Baltimore is by this route twenty miles nearer to Chicago than is Philadelphia.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.
Wheat—