

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Saturday, January 1, 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 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance.

CIRCULATION.
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Advertises call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

S. H. PARKIN, 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 as transient advertising—one dollar a square, (of ten lines), for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

J. 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.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAIL ROAD.

Trains leave the Crawfordsville Depot as follows:

Going North.
Accommodation 9:55 A. M.; Freight 1:55 P. M.; Through Express 6:30 P. M.

Going South.
Through Express 7:22 A. M.; Freight 9:55 A. M.; Accommodation 4:05 P. M.

The Accommodation Train going North, connects with trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The extra session of the Indiana Legislature adjourned on last Saturday, after having passed quite a number of important bills.

The following among others, have received the Governor's signature:

For the appropriation of real estate;
To repeal the liquor law of 1855;
To cure defects in deeds;
To provide for the union of churches;
To repeal the act authorizing the Calumet feeder dam;

To secure constructive service against corporations;
To raise a revenue for 1859 and 1860.

The last named bill provides for levying a tax of 20 cents on one hundred dollars for 1859, and 50 cents on the poll; and 15 cents on one hundred dollars for 1860, and 50 cents on the poll.

The Legislature also passed an act defining the mode of electing U. S. Senators, which the Governor vetoed.

Many bills have been introduced which will come to maturity at the regular session—which commences on next Thursday, January 6th.

SMASHING DOGGERIES AT ANDERSON, INDIANA.

A few days since the people of Anderson asserted their mobocratic "sovereignty," and "cleansed out" fourteen liquor-shops and low groceries. An effort had been made to inaugurate a revival in the churches, but poor success attending the religious effort, it was thought the doggeries were the cause of it, and an organized crusade was made against them and their destruction made complete.

By the last steamer we have reports of the serious illness of Baron Humboldt. At his advanced age, recovery is hardly probable. He is said to have anticipated (it will be remembered) that he should die in 1859.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—The last news from Spain would seem to indicate that the Island of Cuba is on the eve of a revolution, and that the Spanish troops destined to conquer Mexico will all be needed in Havana.

If the United States should suspend our neutrality laws, the island would be American in ninety days.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. KLINE, published in our paper to-day. The matter of which it treats is very important, and our New York correspondent informs us that he has known the advertiser for several years, and that he is in every way worthy of confidence.

We are pleased to see that a move has been made in the Legislature to have all the new laws published in one paper in each county in the State.

In England the ears are not warmed at all, which is bad, but not nearly so bad as the manner in which they are heated here; in France they are admirably warmed by cylinders of hot water, changed at every station.

We are requested to state that Jerry Bannon has purchased the Bakery and Grocery establishment formerly owned by J. Doherty. He intends to bring on a large supply of Groceries immediately.

It is said that Lieutenant Maury of the Washington Observatory, has prophesied that we shall have but ten perfectly clear days this winter.

ONE OF THE VANITIES OF PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler tells the following story:

A fine lady, I believe she is a Marquise, who has acted as patroness to a great many Russian families, has been lately exposed as a swindler. She would carry them to her milliner, to her haberdasher shop, her mantua-maker's, her jeweler's, and aid them to select articles best suited with them. Her "friends" found out in the course of time that they paid nearly fifty per cent. more for objects they purchased than any of their acquaintances. They investigated the case, and the consequence of their information was, their patroness received from each one of them a note in these words: "My dear Madame—we have at last reached the season when we should begin to think about our winter's dresses. You will be so good as to call on me this morning; when we shall select the best dresses and bonnets we can find. You know I have the most implicit confidence in your good taste. You will be good enough to accept, as heretofore, a commission of forty per centum for your trouble."

The lady to whom this letter was addressed has just spent the winter, which she will spend on her estate.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO—ITS FORMIDABLE EXTENT.

The latest foreign news from Europe says:

"It would seem from letters from Spain that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed. During the Queen's visit to Coruna last August, it was resolved to form a general depot there for the recruiting, equipment and instruction of men for Porto Rico and the Havana, and to supply the deficiency caused by the drafts of troops from the Antilles to Mexico. There are several depots of the same kind established at the other ordinary ports of embarkation for America, such as Cadiz, Santander and Barcelona. There is to be, moreover, a grand depot at Porto Rico, where the troops are to remain a fixed time to get accustomed to a tropical climate before they penetrated to the unhealthy Gulf of Mexico. The policy of O'Donnell about Mexico," says a private letter, "is to put forth all our available strength, which he thinks, perhaps not unjustly, will make us more respected there, by our enemies as by our friends."

The recent statement about the settlement of the difficulty with Spain by Mexico, is entirely erroneous. Spain is determined to prosecute the war. Unless she takes territory from Mexico, which the United States will not allow, she stands as much chance of collecting a debt from our poor neighbor as a man would who should try to get blood out of a turnip.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—James Campbell, conductor of the overland mail route between Port Smith and Red River, has arrived here, having traversed the line to Pipton on horseback. He reports the road from Pipton to Springfield the worst he ever traveled by coach, requiring forty hours to make the trip, while in ordinary times eighteen hours only are necessary. The whole route is now thoroughly stocked and equipped, and every facility is afforded for speed and safety.

Campbell says that Mr. Butterfield has purchased a large farm in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Arkansas, which he designs to make his future residence.

A disastrous fire occurred at Booneville, Mo., on the 30th ult., destroying a whole block of brick buildings, including the Observer newspaper office. Loss \$56,000. Insurance \$30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Savannah Republican of Dec. 30th announces the arrival of two Africans, landed from the yacht Wanderer, who had been arrested at Macon while on the route to Southwestern Georgia.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.—James C. Conkling is announced as a candidate for Congress in the sixth district of Illinois, in opposition to Mr. Hodges, the Democratic nominee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harris. The election takes place on next Tuesday.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA GOLD MINES.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—Authentic accounts received here confirm the previous advices respecting the richness and extent of the Kansas and Nebraska gold mines. The miners continue to pour in.

Yesterday was the last day allowed grocery keepers to sell liquor. The citizens are determined to dry up the business. Another Mass Meeting of the people will be held on Monday night next.

CHOICE BEEF.—Persons wishing to purchase choice beef should call in at Marks' establishment, where they will find the finest and fattest beef of the season.

Those of our subscribers who have not paid us anything for the last four years will think we have lost our patience if settlement is not made within the next ten days.

We understand that the Accommodation train will hereafter leave Lafayette after the arrival of the Indianapolis train. This is an excellent arrangement and will be a great accommodation to the traveling public.

Ayer's American Almanac for 1859 is now ready for delivery gratis at Manson & Power's Drug Store, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

Wood wanted at this office immediately.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New York, December 27.

The steamship Asia, with advices from Liverpool to Saturday, the 11th inst., arrived at her dock at eight o'clock this evening.

Her passage was delayed by encountering strong head winds and a heavy westerly swell.

The Asia passed the Canada at eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., the City of Baltimore at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 13th, and the Persia at one o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult.

Numerous arrests have been made near Cork, Ireland, of parties connected with a filibustering invasion from America.

It is fully expected that the British Government will guarantee new capital, amounting to £500,000 sterling, in aid of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and that a new contract for another cable will be immediately made.

It is said that the French Commission recommends the continuance of the emigration scheme.

Advices from India and China have been received by telegraph, but include no events of importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Numerous political speeches had been made by many prominent politicians, including Messrs. Gibson and Bright, on the subject of the reform movement, at the great demonstration at Manchester.

Fifteen young men, occupying respectable positions in society, had been arrested near Cork, on the charge of being members of a society having for its object the invasion of Ireland by American filibusters.

A pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to secure the guarantee of 41 per cent. on half a million sterling capital for the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Memorials are coming in from all parts of the country, signed by the most influential citizens, asking for this aid to the enterprise.

It is supposed that the government would accede to this request, and if so, a contract for a new cable would be immediately made.

FRANCE.—The meeting of the French Legislature had been postponed till February.

The hearing of Montalembert's appeal has been fixed for the 24th of December.

The Bank of France has gained, during the month, 26,000,000 of francs in specie. It is reported that a French vessel, engaged in the negro emigration trade, had been overhauled by a British cruiser on the African coast, and compelled to discharge the cargo of Africans on board, although the ship had been made in a perfectly regular manner.

SPAIN.—The Spanish expedition against Mexico is to be augmented by large additions of vessels of war and troops, and it will evidently be much larger than was previously supposed.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta mail of November 9 had reached Suet, but the intelligence was unimportant.

The dates from Hong-Kong are to October 29.

Lord Elgin's negotiations at Shanghai were proceeding satisfactorily.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed, the American Commissioner, had not returned from Japan.

The death of the Emperor of Japan is reported.

All was quiet at Canton, and trade had been resumed.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mail, with Melbourne dates to October 15, had reached Suet.

The mail steamer had £130,000 in gold for London.

Large shipments of gold to England were being made.

The London Times contains the following intelligence in reference to the Atlantic Cable.

"The Company has made application to the government for a guarantee of four and a half per cent. on five hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds, subject to the same conditions as the Red Sea Telegraph Line, and this application has been backed by memorials from all the leading firms of London and Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Glasgow, Paisley and Norwich."

"If this application is granted, contracts will immediately be concluded for a new cable, and any negotiations with the American Government which may be necessary will subsequently be entered into."

"No attempt can be made, with any prospect of success, to lift the old cable until the return of calm weather, at the end of April or May next, and even under these circumstances, the expectations with regard to this operation are not favorable."

"Meanwhile, it has been definitely ascertained, that the existing damage is not at the shore end. The laying of the new end has been completed to the distance of 19 miles out from Valencia, and the portion taken up is found to be in perfect condition for all purposes. The experiments lately undertaken by a person previously connected with the enterprise, confirm the original inference that the main fault is about two hundred and seventy miles from the Irish coast, at a depth of nine hundred fathoms."

"There is, also, a fault on the other side, which is thought to be about three hundred miles from Newfoundland."

"Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose. At present the telegraph is in charge of Mr. Henley. (It will be remembered that the word Henley was received through the cable on last Saturday week.—RER) who is manufacturing an apparatus such as his experience on the spot leads him to think may yet possibly lead to some result, but in no case could there be a hope of achieving permanent and satisfactory communication otherwise than by a new line."

The Times thinks that there is but little doubt that the consent of the government will be given to the application of the company.

Additional Foreign News by the Asia.

New York, Dec. 28.

India.—Lord Clyde marched to the attack of Aniothe in the month of November. The Rajah submitted, and the fort surrendered on the 11th. The sepoy led from Gwarre, which was captured by the English troops.

Spain.—Considerable damage had been occasioned by inundations in the vicinity of Seville. The recent storms had also caused many disasters among the shipping, and from the fact that more than a hundred dead bodies had been washed ashore

on the Andalusian coast, there is no doubt that the weeks have been numerous at sea.

The Ministry had been defeated on the bill introduced to increase the income tax.

Italy.—Great activity prevailed at the Venice arsenal, and the number of workmen previously employed had been doubled.

Several arrests had been made at Milan. Seventeen students had been arrested at Pavia, and several houses having been searched, firearms were found and seized.

FRANCE.—The ports of Cochinchina have been declared by the French Admiral as under blockade.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamer Jura will be dispatched by the Cunard line as an extra boat for New York, on January 1st.

The Earl of Carnarvon has declared the dissent of the Government to the recommendations made in William Young's purloined dispatch in relation to the Ionian Islands.

Baron Rothschild has contributed two thousand pounds to found a scholarship in the city of London schools in commemoration of his admission as a Jew to a seat in the British Parliament.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has confirmed the decision that the American ship North America, and the Spanish vessel with which the former came in collision, were both to blame for the occurrence.

Important from Havana.

New Orleans, Dec. 28.

The steamship Philadelphia with dates from Havana to the 25th inst., has arrived below.

The new Spanish military officers have made overtures to the French government to intervene to prevent any revolutionary movement contemplated by the inhabitants of Cuba.

Concha has not been consulted in the matter.

There is good reason to believe that a revolutionary movement is on foot among the people of Cuba.

It is reported on the authority of Gen. N. S. Rencan that strong efforts are making by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to induce France to intervene to prevent the success of a revolutionary movement, which is expected soon to break out.

A large number of Americans are now in Cuba, and in the movement, and the revolutionists are confident of success if France does not interfere.

Cuban gentlemen just from the island say that the people and part of the army are ready for a revolution, but for fear of the intervention of European powers.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

The steamship Isabel, with dates from Havana to the 25th inst., via Key West, has arrived here.

Gen. Scott was at Key West. He intended to leave for New Orleans in the steamer Galveston on the 26th inst., touching at Mobile.

More Filibusters.

New Orleans, Dec. 28.

A suspicious looking schooner, supposed to have filibusters on board, was seen yesterday. The United States Revenue Cutter, fired blank and shotted guns at her, but the schooner kept in shoal water and escaped.

It is reported that Collector Hatch is collecting a large force, and chartered a steamer to prevent filibuster expeditions to Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

New York, Dec. 29.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, with dates from California to the 6th inst., has arrived here.

Her San Francisco advices are the same as those previously received by the Tennessee.

The Illinois brings advices from Valparaiso to Nov. 16, and Callao to Nov. 25.

An immense fire had occurred at Valparaiso, causing a loss of \$3,000,000.

The insurance upon the property being \$1,726,000. The fire originated in the Union Club rooms and burnt the entire range of buildings from the passage Edwards through the Plaza Del Orden to the Quetradra de San Juan.

Some firemen lost their lives and a number of persons were seriously injured. Trade was unusually dull.

PERU.—The Legislature has passed an act for the general indemnification of all parties and a full pardon to all persons except Luis Lomar.

The American ships Lizzie Thompson and Georgia are being fitted as transports with six and two guns. These ships were to be used for the transport of troops to Ecuador.

The Peruvian Government is said to be willing to get out of the war, but the Ecuadorians are eager for the fight.

A proposition had been brought before Congress to sell guano at the Chincha Islands at thirty dollars per ton, delivered alongside the ship to any purchasers.

The bill was likely to pass.

Gen. Echaguen has issued a circular from Bolivia, assuring the friends of Gen. Lenares that aid will be given to carry out the revolutionary movement against the Castillo Government.

Ecuador is still under blockade, and the only vessels that are allowed to enter are mail steamers. No fighting had occurred, but Ecuador was rapt in raising an army.

Sir William Gore Ouseley sailed from Panama on the 8th inst., for Central America in H. B. M. ship Vixen.

The steamer John L. Stephens of the Tehuantepec line, with advices from New Orleans to the 12th ult., arrived at San Francisco, December 1st. The surveying schooner, Fenimore Cooper, had arrived at San Francisco, and reports that the ten or twelve reported islands and shoals on the route from San Francisco to Honolulu, to be myths.

It was reported at St. Francisco, that some disaster had occurred to the ship Syren, then one hundred and eighty days out from Boston.

The ship Eli Whitney, with 185 passengers from Australia, had arrived at Victoria.

The California interior papers state, that Col. Fremont had ejected the Mercier Mining Company from his property in Mariposa County.

Joel McDonald, ex-policeman, and John Leary, constable, had been killed by thieves whom they were attempting to arrest at Columbia. One of the murderers was captured and summarily hung. Three others are in jail.

A number of dwellings and stores at Texas, in Shasta county, were burned on the 17th ult.

The people of San Jose have memorialized the Government to permit the working of the Almaden quicksilver mines.

Benj. F. Moulton, the well-known express man, has been killed at San Francisco, by Joseph W. Brewer.

Thos. Brown and Marshal Multon were killed, and John Chambers badly wounded near San Andrews, by a Mexican in self-defence.

A severe gale occurred at San Francisco on the 2d inst. Several vessels were slightly injured.

The Bulletin says that John Nugent, the special United States Agent at Victoria, had returned to San Francisco, en route to Washington.

Before leaving Victoria he published an address to the Americans, insulting the Governor and other British authorities, causing much indignation there.

FROM NICARAGUA.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Herald's special correspondent at Panama writes as follows:

I learn through a private source of high character in the northern part of Nicaragua, that a scheme is on foot to carry out a revolution in that Republic, and place the Democrats of Leon in power again.

The plan is said to be laid in conjunction with Walker's movements in the United States and the Government of Honduras.

The filibusters from Mobile are expected to land at Truxillo or Omoa, and cross Honduras to Leon.

President Santa Guardiola has promised to assist them with 500 natives in driving Martinez from Nicaragua.

He made it a condition that Gen. Walker should not accompany the expedition from Omoa or Truxillo.

The meditated march is practicable, the distance not being very great.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—Mr. Yost, agent of the Navajo Indians, writes to the Republican from Fort Defiance that peace was concluded with the chiefs of that nation, Nov. 20th.

Mr. Yost, who is also editor of the Santa Fe Gazette, denies that that paper ever justified the acts of the Navajos, as reported in the telegraph dispatch from Independence, some time since.

PIKE'S PEAK—AN ILLINOISAN'S EXPERIENCE.

[From the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

BELEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 23, 1858.

I have just returned from the new gold mines. I was in Missouri at the time the excitement commenced. I left for the land of gold, and arrived there on the 2d day of October, and after resting two days, I set out to see if there was any of the precious metal there. I went down on the Platte River, taking with me a small tin pan. I scoured up some of the earth, and washed for about two hours, and took out in that time about \$1.50. I then went to Cherry Creek, and I washed from eight panfuls of earth one dollar. I then went around where others were prospecting, and they all told me that they could average from two to ten dollars per day with pans, and if they had the proper implements to work with they were of the opinion that a person could make it pay well. I was in California in 1852, and worked in the mines there, and from what I saw in the new mines I think there is as much gold as in California, and it is situated so that it can be taken out with much less expense. One great advantage is the abundance of water.

I stopped at the mines about ten days, and then left for home to make preparations to go out in the spring. Provisions are high, and I did not know what kind of winter visited that country. So I left there on the 13th of October, and landed in St. Louis on the 5th of December, where I staid until a few days ago. I met a number of teams on their way to the mines as I came back; they have provisions with them to stand the winter. There is a company of some five hundred men making up in St. Louis, to leave for the new gold mines in the spring—say the 20th of April.

I would say to all that want to make money fast, that Pike's Peak is the place to do it. I have no doubt in my mind that there is plenty of gold in that section of country.

I would further state to all that think of going that cattle would be the best to go with, for the reason that when they get there they could dispose of them for beef. A number will go from Missouri with pack mules.

THE NECESSITY OF UNION.

The Washington States of a recent date has the following in reference to the political sentiment in that city:

With some opportunity for observation, it gives us pleasure to say that we have never witnessed better temper and a greater disposition for peace and harmony in the party than now prevails at the Capital among leading Democrats in and out of public life.

A growing feeling exists, that a thorough union of the Democracy is absolutely necessary for success in 1860; and the determination to permit no side issues—no supposition cases in the future that may or may not arise—no revival of extinct questions, to mar and distract our councils, is prevalent and almost universal with the prominent men of the Democratic party in Washington. Obviously enough there can be no complete union except on a basis of oblivion of the past, and on a strict adherence to the party organization.

We commend these sentiments to the consideration of the Democracy of Indiana. We see no obstacle in the way which can not be overcome, to prevent a union of the party in this State so as to secure a triumph in 1860. Personal differences and side issues have caused the dissensions which have existed in our ranks. Upon the leading principles of the party there is no division of sentiment. With union we can triumph in the future, but a united party can only be secured by an oblivion of past differences and a strict adherence to the party organization. What Democrat will refuse to yield this much for the triumph of his principles.

Mrs. Sarah Montgomery, of Boston, being at the point of death, was robbed by two other women, who excuse themselves by saying that as Mrs. M. could not live, and had no relatives, they, as neighbors, were entitled to the property.

STORY OF THE PASSAGE OF THE ARIEL.

Death of the Captain.

The Vanderbilt steamer Ariel, from Havre and Southampton, whose arrival at Halifax was announced on the 20th inst., together with the death of Captain Ludlow, arrived