

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Saturday, January 8, 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 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. PATTIN, 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, (ten lines) for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

C. H. BOWEN, JERE. KEENEY.
may 5, '53

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.

TIME TABLE.
Trains leave the Crawfordsville Depot as follows:

Going North.
Accommodation 9:55 A. M.; Freight 1:55 P. M.; Through Express 6:00 P. M.

Going South.
Through Express 7:22 A. M.; Freight 9:45 A. M.; Accommodation 4:35 P. M.

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

THE FINALE.

Our readers will doubtless remember the resolutions adopted some weeks since, by the citizens of our town irrespective of party, wherein it was declared that the 1st day of January, 1859, should positively be the limit of the retail liquor traffic in Crawfordsville. This resolution was adopted by a large majority of our citizens, and that majority solemnly pledged each other that they would carry it into effect. Under the circumstances we wonder that any man should have had the hardihood to hold out and attempt to brave the almost unanimous verdict of the people. Yet they did so. But one man obeyed the will of his fellow-citizens and shut up promptly on the day. That man was Mr. Gerbrick.

On last Monday morning a prosecution was commenced against John F. Hurley for the violation of a City Ordinance, which declared that any retail liquor shop erected within the corporate limits after January first, should be considered a nuisance, and be abated as such.

The trial proceeded slowly until about nine o'clock on Tuesday night, when the jury retired. It was thought by many that they would "hang," and a large crowd remained in the Court House awaiting the announcement of the verdict. They waited until after twelve o'clock, when a noise in the vicinity of McCullough's Grocery attracted general attention. On visiting the ground a crowd of some sixty or seventy unknown persons were proceeding to execute justice without further form of law. They did it by spilling the entire stock of liquors and without injuring the property or fixtures repaired at once to Judge Hurley's. The Judge not being present to open the door, a venerable individual in a red shirt proceeded very awkwardly, yet certainly, to do the work by knocking the door off the hinges, and in order to render ventilation complete took the sash out of both windows. The man who accomplished this job not being a carpenter, they were broken and badly damaged in the operation. The crowd then proceeded to tap the liquors, break the bottles, tear down the counters and bar. The next visit it was made to Charley Hartung's *Farmers eating saloon*, where it was suspected that a little drinking saloon might also be discovered. A thorough search, however, convinced them that Charley had no liquors—at least none in the grocery room of his house. Having accomplished this, they next visited Mr. Kennedy, who was perhaps slumbering at the time he heard the summons to surrender, and probably mistaking the reason of the noise in his half somnolent condition, arose and fired two shots at the crowd. This token of defiance was answered by about a cart load of brick sent as a compliment, which opened the front in an elegant manner. In a few moments Mr. Kennedy's stock of liquors and other goods were in fine repair, but slightly mixed and lying around loose generally. Mr. Endicott was next visited, but was not severely injured—having but little, but little was required of him.

Mrs. Rebecca Ortman was next called on, and having surrendered, was allowed to go free by giving up her liquors, for which, however, she desired a slight remuneration. This being denied, she fired a couple of shots at the crowd after it had got beyond the reach of fire-arms.

The company next proceeded to pay its respects to Paddy Brown, who stoutly de-

nied having any of the critter on hand.—The crowd believed that Paddy was telling the truth as far as he could recollect, but that his memory was slightly defective and consequently instituted a strict search, when after examining house and cellar unsuccessfully, some more inquisitive individual concluded to examine the shed.—The barrel was brought forth and Paddy begged for a jug full for private use.—Fearing that it might injure his memory in future, this little request was not granted. West Ireland generally, was then searched with but trifling success, after which, Mr. Jerry Gleason was called upon who was found without the article. The next person honored with a visit was Jerry Riley, who resides in East Ireland. Jerry was thoroughly searched, and had but a single bottle full, which was allowed him for medical purposes.

The next person called upon was Mr. Thos. Bastable, who, we believe, has once before received a *gentle hint* that his whiskey selling was unpopular. Thomas met the crowd at the door, and when requested to open, refused to do so, stating as a reason that he had no whiskey on hand. This, every one felt disposed to believe, but not wishing to slight the gentleman, he was gently requested to open up and show his hand, which he did after some persuasive remarks concerning a lesson in tight rope exercises. When opened up, it was found that the wholesale grocers with whom Mr. Bastable had been doing business, had imposed upon him sadly. Three or four barrels which Thomas stoutly affirmed contained molasses, on being "plugged" with a sledge hammer were found full of the poorest quality of rot-gut whiskey, upon which, he was of course swindled some twenty-five or thirty cents per gallon.—This kind of swindling on the part of wholesale grocers who sell to our retailers, cannot be too strongly condemned. The whiskey ran in the gutters just as natural as though it belonged there.

P. Donnelly & Co. were then called for. They pleaded that they did not retail—had not been waited upon by the committee—would ship their liquor the next day if the citizens would let them. This was agreed to, and the crowd having done its work quietly dispersed.

Thus ends the grand "charge of the dark brigade." It found us with a town full of Doggeries and it left us without one. Has not the end justified the means? Let every lover of good order, sobriety and quiet, answer.

DOUGLAS RE-ELECTED SENATOR.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., Judge DOUGLAS was re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Illinois. The vote stood, DOUGLAS 54, LINCOLN 46. Judge DOUGLAS received the entire Democratic vote in the Legislature, which, under the circumstances, must be regarded as a high personal compliment, and is an evidence that the party organization in Illinois is thorough and united.

Every member of both parties was in his seat and voted. The ballot resulted just as the estimates made a day or two after the election in November indicated. This is the third election of Mr. Douglas to the Senate, and if he lives to complete his term he will have served eighteen years in the United States Senate. He had previously served four years in the House.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

At the special election held in the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, on the 5th inst., Honors, Democrat, was elected Representative to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. T. L. HARRIS.

The Democracy of Coal Creek Township will hold a Mass Meeting at New Richmond on Saturday evening the 15th inst. Able speakers will be in attendance. Turn out, every body.

HIDE TANNING.

We understand that a certain ex-dogger keeper has signified his intention to go into the *hide tanning* business on "some of these fine nights." It is a laudable undertaking and will be beneficial both to community and to himself, when he commences the business. He will undoubtedly receive much valuable assistance and insight. There is said to be a method of tanning which so completely opens up the pores of the hide that it is difficult for it to hold jack oak brush with the leaves on after going through the operation. The hide is said to be most valuable just after the process, and should be *shipped immediately*.

T. D. Brown requests us to say that after next week his customers will find him in Crawford's brick building, three doors west of the Lane House, with a large and well assorted stock of Groceries and Drugs, all in the same room.

Mr. B. is doing a fine business in both departments of trade and his many customers will do well to make a note of this reminder.

Our old friend, Col. M. D. MANSON, of the firm of Manson & Powers, presented on, yesterday, with the choicest lot of Cigars we have ever had the pleasure of receiving. Call on Manson & Powers, if you want a fine cigar. They have also the very best smoking and chewing tobacco in town; also drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Go see the Panorama, to-night.

Charge of the Gallant Two Hundred.

NOT BY THE BOOK.

"Go in Lemons!"—*Shakespeare.*

Half dry, half dry,
Half dry, onward,
All into the valley of whiskey,
Rushed full two hundred.

Into the valley of whiskey
Rushed full two hundred,
For out came a nice chick
Each one had pondered.

"Forward the dark brigade!"
Take your axes," the captain said;
Into the valley of whiskey
Rushed the two hundred.

"Forward the dark brigade!"
No one, although he knew
He'd die if he blundered;
Theirs not to disobey,
Theirs not to single way—
Into the valley of whiskey
Rushed the two hundred.

Rebought to right of them,
Rebought to left of them,
Destruction in front of them,
All mercy had surrendered;
Stormy with rage they fell,
Onward they rushed pell mell,
Into the valley of whiskey
Rushed the two hundred.

Flashed all their axes bare,
Flashed all at once in air,
Startling bar-tenders there,
Charging the greasy hells, while
All lecherdom wavered;
Plunged in the sinking mud,
Downward the spirits fell,
Then they drew off die,
The gallant two hundred.

Loafers to right of them,
Loafers to left of them,
Lovers behind them,
Grumbled and thundered;
Growled at for rushing so,
Boys and men pushing so,
After they strove so well,
Cleaning the house of hell,
So that drunkards no more,
Shall fall at that door,
Before they draw off die,
That gallant two hundred.

O, when can their glory fade!
O, the wild charge they made!
All the town wondered;
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the dark brigade!
Gallant two hundred!

Our neighbor of the *Journal* evinces a disposition to manufacture a little political capital out of an article recently published in the *Review*, concerning the murderer OWENS. We trust our neighbor's pretended solicitude for the Methodist Church will be entirely quieted, when we disclaim all intention of flinging any slurs at that time-honored christian denomination. We merely stated the facts of the case as they were given us by citizens of Clark Township.

Remember the Mass Meeting at McClelland's Hall, on next Monday evening. Turn out every body.

The Court of Common Pleas is now in session, Hon. L. C. Dougherty on the Bench.

We learn that Hon. James Wilson is lying dangerously ill at Washington.

DOUGLAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Senator Douglas arrived in Philadelphia on the 3d inst., en route to Washington. He was received at the wharf by a Committee of the Keystone Club. A salute was fired from Windmill Island. A large procession was formed and escorted him through the principal streets in an open barouche to the St. Lawrence Hotel. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time.—On reaching his headquarters, in compliance with a request from the assembly, Mr. Douglas addressed them, using about the same language as on the occasion of the New York serenade. He did not suppose the demonstration was intended as a personal compliment, but an evidence of an attachment for the principles for which he had struggled to uphold.

A speech from Forney was then demanded, in which he denied the imputation that Douglas is to be received as the Presidential candidate, but as a hero who has stood up against misapplied official power and conquered; and besides is a guest of the city through its councils.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1859.—There will be six Eclipses this year, two of the Moon, and four of the Sun, as follows:

- I. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, February 2d, invisible in the United States.
- II. A total Eclipse of the Moon, February 17th, early in the morning, visible throughout the United States.
- III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 4th, invisible in the United States.
- IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 29th, in the afternoon. This Eclipse will be very small, lasting only a few minutes, and occurs about an hour before sunset.—Visible in the Eastern, Northern, and Middle States.
- V. A total Eclipse of the Moon, August 13th, invisible in the United States.
- VI. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 28th, invisible in the United States.

IRELAND IN COMMOTION.—The last steamer which has arrived from Europe brings news confirmatory of previous advice, that there was a conspiracy on foot to revolutionize Ireland—sever her connection with England by means of aid from America. Numerous arrests have been made, and the military called out in the county of Cork to put down the insurrection. The British Government appears to be thoroughly aroused by these movements. It is aware that, only by the most vigilant care and caution, and by prompt action, it can hope to preserve Ireland as a dependency of the British Crown. Four-fifths of the people abhor the British Government, and the feeling against it is increasing rather than diminishing by time. It may be far distant, but we feel an abiding conviction that the "Green Isle of the Ocean" will some day take its proper place among independent nations, by cutting the odious tie which binds it to Great Britain.

The Legislature commenced its regular session on last Wednesday.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING!

Action of the Regulators Confirmed!
NO MORE DOGGERIES TO BE ALLOWED!

The citizens of Crawfordsville met pursuant to previous notice, at the Court House on Wednesday evening last, to congratulate each other on the freedom of our town from the existence of a single doggerie and to express their determination that in future none should be established.

Dr. S. B. Morgan was called to the Chair and Dr. W. L. May appointed Secretary.

Dr. Fry being called for, addressed the meeting in his usual thrilling and impressive manner. After which, he offered the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That the citizens of Crawfordsville do most heartily approve and sanction the efforts of the "Crawfordsville Regulators" in removing the doggeries, on the night of the 4th of January, 1859.

Resolved, That they will continue to sustain the Regulators in all laudable efforts of a similar character for the entire suppression of the retail liquor traffic in the town of Crawfordsville.

The following resolution, presented by D. Harter, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of this town hereby express their highest appreciation of the able services just rendered by the Hon. LEW WALLACE, in vindicating the rights of the people in his successful prosecution of the Doggerie keepers in our place.

A committee, consisting of T. W. Fry, O. P. Jennison, and R. H. Craig, was appointed to raise funds to compensate Messrs. Wallace & White for their services. A greater portion of the money necessary, was raised on the spot.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Fry, which, after speeches by Messrs. Fry, Benefel, Taylor, Wood, James McCullough, Harter, and Jennison, was unanimously adopted and three hearty cheers given for Gerbrick.

Resolved, That the citizens of Crawfordsville return their most heartfelt thanks to Michael Gerbrick, for his manly course in ceasing the retail of intoxicating liquors, in obedience to the wishes of the people, and that should he engage in business in this place they will extend to him a liberal patronage.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the *Review* and *Journal*.

Adjourned to meet next Monday evening, at McClelland's Hall.

S. B. MORGAN, President.

W. L. MAY, Secretary.

FALL OF NAPOLEON.—The Philadelphia

Ledger predicts the speedy downfall of Napoleon III, and referring to the sudden overthrow of Louis Philippe, says:

Till the present year he has walked amid all sorts of dangers with perfect safety; the inflammable vapors outside only making his last hour more brightly within. But 1858 has been a careless and unlucky year for him. In January, Orsini nearly blew him up, and he got irritable, and in return nearly blew up all peaceful relations with England. Since then, every thing has gone wrong. The English press throws firebrands very carelessly down the month of his pit. Montalbert, who almost alone stood by him December 2, 1851, now joins with the English press, openly boasts that he prefers its liberties, and defies the government. Yet Napoleon pardons him. The English press claims this as a sign of his weakness and fear and vassalage. Montalbert refuses to pardon, and to have it thrust upon him *volens nolens*. So that Napoleon closes the year, if not checked, yet much damaged in public esteem. The fall from his horse is a type of his year's reign. He has rolled down the hill, and, though alive, is bruised and wounded, and has lost that prestige in housemanship which he had thus far carried.

USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.—How many young men ignorantly deny themselves a fortune! There is scarcely a young man of good sense in this city who cannot save \$100 easily from his annual earnings; and, if he will forego cigars, billiards, and juleps, he can save double that amount. Figures sometimes produce all incredible results. Thus, for instance, if a young man upon his twentieth birthday will invest \$100 in any stock paying ten per cent., and annually thereafter will invest the same amount and the accumulation of interest, he will be worth, when he is thirty years old, \$1,753; when forty years old, \$6,300; when fifty years old, \$18,150; when sixty years old, \$48,700. How simple, then, is the plan by which youth of the present day can pass his old age in comfort and luxury. He has only to regulate his expenses so as to save one hundred dollars each year from his income. If the amount saved be larger, then the sum total will be increased in the same proportion. Only think of it, that \$500 saved annually and invested in ten per cent. stock, will amount in forty years to \$243,500. One million invested in the same way for ten years will amount to \$2,593,000; in twenty years to \$6,726,800; in thirty years to \$17,384,628; in forty years to \$45,250,438. No wonder, then, that the Rothschilds have amassed such boundless wealth.

DEATH OF MILTON GREGG.—The telegraph announces the sudden death of this gentleman, the editor of the New Albany *Tribune*, in that city, yesterday morning. Mr. Gregg is an old citizen of Indiana, and for many years has been identified with the public history of the State, in the various positions of legislator, member of the last Constitutional Convention, an editor. He was a man of ability, of extended information upon the general and political history of the State, of sincere convictions, but in all was governed by a strong partisan bias. It is with sincere regret we announce his unexpected demise.—*State Sentinel* Jan. 6.

LAST WORDS.—The last words of the Old Testament are a fearful threatening: "Let me come and smite the earth with a curse." The last words of the New Testament are a benediction: "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen."

BUTTER MAKING.

There may be many ways to make good butter, but there is one way that will never fail. Have everything that pertains to it sweet and clean. In summer, a good, cool, dry cellar, is very essential. Place the milk in pans in the middle of the cellar, on a shelf, not too close together, nor admitting, in warm weather, nor indeed at any time, too much air. Pans that are much the largest at the top are best, and those that hold from four to six quarts are sufficiently large. Invariably skim the milk before it is lapped. It is best to be skimmed as soon as sour, which can be done in a tin cream tub, with a tight lid, which will hold as much as you can churn at a time, and which be kept on the cellar bottom. The best butter is that when the cream does not stand too long before being churned. It should be churned every other day, at farthest. Let the churn in warm weather be rinsed with cold water, and set in cold water while churning. Boiling water should be taken to rinse the churn when it is cold, and the temperature will admit, before cream is put in for churning. The best butter we have ever eaten, has been when the up and down churn has been used.

When the butter has sufficiently come, take up in a tray or bowl, work out the buttermilk, and then pour over pure cold water, working it through that, pour it off, and add fine salt—an ounce to a pound.—When this is thoroughly incorporated, set it in a cool place, until the morning, when it should be worked with a ladle until the buttermilk is separated, but not until it is greasy, when it is ready for packing.—Keep the firkin covered with a thick cloth, under the lid, while the firkin is being filled, is all-sufficient.

I deem salt-petre, or salt-petre water, on butter, highly pernicious. Butter is like many other things, whose beauty and sweetness is much marred by too much handling. All know we can make butter white and the consistency of cream, by heating. Hence to churn too long after it has come, to work too much, in water or out of water, will make white, rancid butter. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

A Washington Enquirer says: "The affairs of Hayti are attracting considerable attention."

The negro Emperor, Souleouque, is not the sovereign of the whole of it. The eastern portion of the island, constituting about one quarter of the whole, is an organized white Republic, by the name of St. Domingo. The inhabitants are the descendants of the old Spanish and French colonists, and in 1844 rebelled against the negro Emperor, and established their independence, after a bloody and desperate struggle. After existing as an independent State for some years, the Haytian negro despot, backed up, it is surmised, by England and France, has resolved on its subjugation. He has recently demanded of the white government of St. Domingo that it cease to exist—that the State become incorporated with his own, and that it make an absolute renunciation of the right of the white race to hold office, real estate, or enjoy any political privileges. The President of the Republic, Santana, has made a gallant refusal, given the negro Ambassador his passports, and the whites are making preparations for a final struggle to maintain their independence.

"The people of the United States can hardly be expected to calmly look on and see the negroes destroy the whites of St. Domingo. All their feelings and instincts revolt at the idea. The United States have never recognized the government of Hayti, but they have recognized the government of St. Domingo. An effort will be made in Congress to throw the weight of the influence of the United States in favor of the whites of St. Domingo, and that the overthrow of their government and the general massacre of the whites will be prevented by an interference.—The United States are the more bound to do this from the fact that it is understood that France, if not England, is sustaining the negro Emperor in his hellish designs. If the Government of the United States can not interfere, many of our people will. Thousands of our young men will go to St. Domingo and join the white ranks of Santana. There is no neutrality law to prevent it, as we have never made any treaties with the Black Empire or acknowledged its independence. Look out for stringing and bloody news from Hayti!"

Senator Douglas is running the gauntlet of municipal hospitality. He had a big time upon leaving Chicago; he was serenaded, and made a speech at St. Louis; he was set upon by a large crowd at Memphis, and made a speech there. In New Orleans he was met by a great multitude, and was for some days undergoing a violent ovation. At Havana he was beset by official hostilities, and presented sundry boxes of cigars. At New York he found the Aldermen ready to feast with him, and Mayor Tieman prepared to do the honors, and could not get away without shaking hands with several thousand persons, and receiving a soaking, while responding to a serenade in the rain. At Philadelphia he was escorted through the streets in spite of a snow storm, and now we hear of extensive preparations made to celebrate his coming, at Baltimore and Washington.

The wife of Morrissey, the prize fighter, has made two attempts to commit suicide by taking laudanum within the past few days. Both were happily frustrated by the timely arrival of a physician. The cause for the rash attempt at self-destruction has not ascertained.

NOT RESPONDED TO.—The Mobile Register calls upon the South to resist the insulting invasion of their rights and liberties by President Buchanan, in his efforts to stop the filibusters. The South Carolinian thus nobly responds to its excitable Southern cotemporary.

When did ever the South claim that the invasion of neighboring States was one of its rights and liberties? The South, whose entire history is identified with resistance to aggressions is now invoked to revolution because a few land speculators and reckless adventurers about Mobile and New Orleans are not permitted to filibuster at will. We deny that this is in any respect a Southern measure. It is a plain issue of law and order against mobocracy, for what else is filibustering than mobocracy? God deliver the South from the day when she will become its special champion.

TREATMENT OF INFANTS.

Peterson's Magazine for December has some important suggestions on this subject. It says:

It is found by careful inquiries, that one-half of all the children born die before their fifth year. Such a universally large mortality of infants must, unquestionably, arise chiefly from some species of mismanagement—most likely from neglect of the proper means to be employed for rearing children. Besides the loss of so many infants, society suffers from the injury inflicted on those who survive. The health of many individuals is irretrievably injured, temper spoiled, and vicious habits created, while they are still infants. What, ever, indeed, be the original or constitutional differences in the mental character of children, it is consistent with observation, that no small proportion of the errors and vices of mankind have their sources in injudicious nursery management. As ignorance and neglect are clearly at the root of this monstrous evil, the following short and easily comprehended directions to mothers and nurses will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated.

Let no other kind of milk be given to an infant in addition to the milk of the mother or wet nurse.

The less rocking the better. When asleep be laid on its right side. The best food is biscuit powder, soaked in cold water for twelve hours, then boiled for half an hour, not simmered, or it will turn sour. Very little sugar need be added to the food, and then only at the time when given.

Sweets, of every kind, are most injurious, producing flatulency and indigestion, sores in the mouth, and disordered secretions.

An infant will take medicine more readily if made lukewarm in a cup placed in hot water, adding a very little sugar when given.

The warm bath at ninety-four degrees of heat, not less, for ten minutes, every other night, is a valuable remedy in many cases of habitual sickness, or constipation.

Soothing syrup, sedatives, and anodynes of every kind, are most prejudicial. They stop secretions. A very small dose of laudanum to an infant may produce coma and death.

When an infant is weaned, which is generally advisable at the age of nine months, it is of the utmost importance that it be fed all the time on milk from the same cow, mixed with biscuit powder, prepared as before directed, and very little sugar.

Boiled bread-pudding forms a light, nutritious dinner, made with stale bread, hot milk, an egg, and very little sugar.

When an infant is twelve months of age, bread and milk should be given every night and morning, stale bread toasted, soaked in a little hot water, and then the milk (of the one cow) added cold.

Solid meat is not generally proper until an infant is fifteen months old; then to be given sparingly and cut very fine. Roasted mutton, or broiled mutton chop, without fat, is the best meat; next to that, tender lean beef or lamb; then fowl, which is better than chicken; no pork or veal; no pastry; no cheese, and the less butter the better.

An infant should not be put upon its feet too soon; especially while teething or indigested.

Avoid over-feeding at all times, more particularly during teething. It is very likely to produce indigestion and disorder of secretions, the usual primary causes of convulsions, vicious erupitive complaints, and inflammatory affections of the head, throat, and chest.

PRINTING BY CALORIE.—The *Schenectady (New York) Advertiser* is printed on a medium Adams' press, driven by a 12-horse Erie canal engine. The engine consumes, during five and a half hours—the time required for striking off the edition—fourteen pounds of anthracite coal, costing three and a half cents. There is a saving of at least sixty-six per cent. in the quantity and cost of fuel for a caloric over that of a steam-engine. By the use of these engines all danger from explosion is avoided—no water being used, and there is no occasion for an engineer, as they only require to be fed with fuel in the manner of an ordinary stove. Among other advantages, besides the cheapness of cost in running them, is that of heating the room in cold weather, (by taking up cold and cooling heated air) and that of consuming no additional rates of insurance.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORIES.—"Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota; the western is unorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.

"Superior" or "Ontagon" is the peninsula between Lakes Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan, and part to Wisconsin.

THE COST OF TEN DAYS CONGRESSIONAL IDLENESS.—Aga, the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, states that the cost to the people of this week's Congressional idleness, in the shape of pay and mileage of members, is \$90,000, or \$300 to each member. The entire cost for the session will be \$1,150,000. Under the *per diem* system the cost would have been \$450,000, with more service, because there were then no adjournments over for more than three days, on account of the stoppage of pay.

Spurgeon, the London sensationist preacher, sometimes gets off a good thing out of the pulpit, however stupid he may be in it. A London letter to the *Portland State of Maine*, says, "A brother minister called to see him one day, rang the bell, and when the servant came to the door, the Rev. told him to inform Mr. S. that a servant of the Lord wished to have an interview with him. The message was delivered to Mr. Spurgeon. 'Hum, ha, servant of the Lord—tell the person I can't see him, as I am very busy with his master.'"

DOUGLAS IN NEW YORK.

Senator Douglas was serenaded in New York on New Year's night. He made a speech from the balcony of the Everett House. He defined his position in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the foreign policy of the country, but carefully avoided recurring to any question of a personal character between himself and the Administration, contenting himself with saying it was the duty of statesmen to follow out principles to their legitimate logical consequences, regardless of the effect they may have on our public position.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

WHEAT.—The demand is less active, but prices are unchanged; sales of 500 bushels good White at \$1.12, and 200 do fair do at \$1.05.

CORN.—The demand is good and prices firm at 66¢/37¢.

RYE.—The demand continues brisk, and prices have advanced to 90¢.

Dick's Bible Panorama.

This Large and Magnificent Painting will be on Exhibition
At McClelland's Hall, on Saturday and Monday Evenings, Jan. 8th and 10th.