

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, June 11, 1859.

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

12¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION

ARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 127 SUBSCRIBERS.

S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to receive 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?

C. H. BOWEN, JERE. KEENEY.

May 8, 1858.

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.

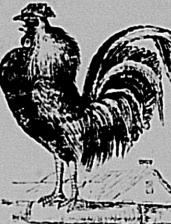
Accommodation 11 A. M.; Freight 2:40 P. M.; Through Express 7 P. M.

Going South.

Through Express 5 A. M.; Freight 8:55 A. M.; Accommodation 4:30 P. M.

12¢ The Accommodation Train going North, connects with trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago. R. E. BRYANT, AGENT.

Attention Democrats.



The Old Line Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to hold at their earliest convenience, their township meetings, and select a day for the holding of a

County Convention, for the nomination of County officers. Let no time be lost as the enemy are already in the field.—

Remember we are on the eve of the great Presidential election of 1860. By order of the

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE FALL ELECTIONS. We notice that in many of the counties throughout the State, the Democracy are keenly alive to the importance of the approaching elections in October. The programme as arranged by Greeley and Giddings is, for the Republicans to carry the fall elections in the Western States in order to pave the way for a grand triumph for their President in 1860. Unless Indiana can be carried they know the nominee of the Charleston Convention will be the next President of the Confederacy.—

Here in Montgomery, the plotting and wire-working of the satellites of Greeley & Co., are already manifesting themselves. Orders have gone forth that no *Democrat* must be elected this fall. Our candidates for Representative, Auditor, Clerks and Commissioner are to be beaten, and Indiana enrolled among the Abolition States of the North. It would be a humiliating spectacle indeed, if by any supineness or want of harmony and union in our ranks, the proud Democracy of Montgomery should falter on the eve of battle, the great battle of 1860. It would be a tale ill sounding to our brethren abroad, that we had succumbed to the sectional disunion party of the country, whose only opposition is hatred to Democracy. Let the party be warned in time, and from this time forth exercise a vigorous scrutiny over the wily movements of the enemy. The importance of these offices to the Democracy of the county is incalculable, and if we would maintain our supremacy we must elect the nominees of our convention. Let the party prepare for the struggle. Remember the glorious contest of 1855.

In another column our readers will notice the names of Samuel McComas and Morgan Snook, announced as candidates for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.— They are gentlemen of fine business qualifications, sound and reliable Democrats, and either one of them will make a successful race. The Auditor's office is one of the most important offices in the county and of vital importance to our party. Under no consideration must we allow it to pass into the hands of the Abolitionists.

THE PURSEL HOUSE.—This new hotel will be opened for boarders in a few days. Mr. Purzel, the landlord, informs us that he can accommodate about twenty guests.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Crawfordsville, opposed to the new County movement, will be held at the Court House this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Let every citizen in town and country turn out.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From all appearances there will be no celebration of the anniversary of American Independence in Crawfordsville. Every body seems inclined to do up their celebrating in Lafayette, where extensive arrangements are making for a huge time.— The Montgomery Guards have accepted the invitation of the military of the Star City, and will leave on Saturday the 2d of July, with drums beating and colors flying. They will number some forty strong.— Capt. Wallace has them in daily drill, and their splendid evolutions and soldierly bearing is equal, if not superior, to any independent corps in the western States.— The Lafayette soldiery must look to their laurels.

The New Albany & Salem Railroad will run extra trains on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 2d, 3d and 4th, of July, at half price.

KANSAS ELECTION.

The Democrats have carried Leavenworth County, Kansas, and elected the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, by 450 majority.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION.

The Democrats of New Haven, Conn., elected their Mayor, at the late municipal election, by about three hundred and sixty majority. The election was warmly contested. Connecticut is evidently preparing to go Democratic next year.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Candidates are becoming thick with the Republicans. Jas. Calfee, John R. Robinson and David Ridge have already announced themselves for Auditor, the best office in the county, worth some two thousand dollars a year. We also hear F. H. Fry, Charles Harding and Jephtha G. Boyland spoken of.

Everybody should remember that Bromley keeps a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, and will not be undersold. Our town citizens all know this and farmers are learning it fast. All call and take a "peep."

Speed & Collins have now on exhibition, at their establishment on Green Street, an elegant assortment of marble monuments and tomb stones. Their stock is all new, and their work for beauty of finish and design is far superior to anything heretofore seen in Crawfordsville.

SOLDIERS' LEAVE-TAKING IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes:

Drunkenness is universal in Paris just now, and encouraged by the government, because it makes the soldier and conscript forget—*everything*, at a moment when memory is prone to be so busy, and remembrances so painful. The discipline in this particular is entirely relaxed. I have seen company after company move so drunk they could scarcely walk—

As their guns are taken away from them, and will be given them only when they reach Genoa, there is no danger of their doing damage with their weapons.

The strangest scene I saw was at the Lyons railway station, where the troops took their departure. Soldiers of every different arm of service were混雜 together. They were without weapons—

Each had a well-filled knapsack, on the back of which was strapped a flat cake of brown bread, a foot wide and four inches thick. These were the original dimensions, but many had been cut off by their proportion until little remained except a huge slice. The immense space in front of the "departing" station was filled with folded stretchers full length on the ground, steeping off in the sun the fumes of the wine. Here were sergeants busily engaged "cleaning the roll," and leading their men into the cars. There were drunken fellows craning all their pockets with hard boiled red Easter eggs. Many groups were formed by weeping mothers and sisters and fathers and brothers bidding farewell to the loved one. How many of all these I have seen depart will return again? No scene (believe me, I saw many painful scenes) of all those I saw I can touch me so near as the parting between a brother and sister—such was their relation, I heard them say. The girl was a seamstress and wore no bonnet, but a neat matting cap decked with cherry ribbons, which set off her emblazoned face with great advantage. I do not think she could have been more than eighteen. Tears streamed down her cheeks. She filled every pocket he had with something or another she bought from the peddlers that hawked eatables around, and when his pockets were full she took a little silk apron she wore and packing it to its utmost capacity, tied it securely and placed it under his arm.— When the parting moment came (1000 men were sent off every hour) the poor child hung to her brother as if she would have that second eternal, and bowing her head on his breast, wept silently and bitterly.— His lip quivered and tears stood in his eyes. "It's la last! 97! 97! de peche—toi donc!" cried the sergeant. The brother kissed the girl on both cheeks, and in a moment was bid by the great door behind, which none but a soldier can go. I walked behind the poor girl as she returned home. She lived not far from Norte Dame. She occupied a room in the garret, for I saw her open the window, and sitting near it, bury her face in her hands.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has bought four of the Cunard screw steamers, which are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

HUNGARY.—The accounts from Hungary are seriously alarming. There must, sooner or later, be disturbances, if concessions are not made. The country is full of Russian Agents, who act almost openly.

PRUSSIA.—It is reported at Vienna that Prussia will

Additional Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

A Hand to Hand Fight.

GENERAL GARIBALDI ENTERS LOMBARDY.

Alarming Accounts From Hungary.

The Bey of Tunis Offers Two Regiments to Piedmont.

CONFICTING ACCOUNTS.

General Insurrectionary Movement in Turkey.

FRANCISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Paris Monitor of the 25th, publishes Gen. Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers to the Emperor.

VOUCHER, May 20, 1859—Midnight.

Monsieur le Marechal—I have the honor to send you a report of the engagement of my division this day.

I having received information at 12 P. M. that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and driven out from Montebello, the advance post of the Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road, with two battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two battalions of the 84th, which were encamped on that road in front of Voghera, in the Medina level.

Meantime, the rest of my division was getting under arms; a battery of artillery, the sixth company of the regiment, led the way. On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in a battery, supported on the right and left by two battalions of the 8th, their sharp-shooters lining the banks of the stream.

Montebello, the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, and the other by railway, I ordered the left battalion of the 74th to cover the road to Casina Nuova, and the other to take up a position on the right side of the road behind the 84th.

This movement had scarcely been effected when a brisk fusillade opened along the whole line, between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who was advancing on us, supporting his riflemen by heads columns debouching from Ginestrello.

The Times alludes to a design on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt to the advantage of the present condition of affairs to secure, if not independence, at least a large measure of authority, and adds: "France's influence is for the moment supreme, but England will allow no trifling. The slightest desposition to evade the treaty of 1840 will bring upon the Victory the whole weight of England's power."

THE WAR.

The Paris letters show a great want of confidence, and seem to hint at some increased disturbance in the foreign relations.

The London Times disparages the battle of Montebello calling it a tenth-rate victory, and accuses Napoleon of having sold himself to the demon of military conquest.

The details received of the battle of Montebello state that the General of Brigade, Barret, and Commandant Duschet, are among the French officers killed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that the Austrian strength at Montebello consisted of three brigades, and their loss was about the same as that of the French. The Times remarks that the Austrians must have fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, with the main body of my infantry, along the ridges and high road, with my artillery protected by the Piedmontese cavalry. I should more easily get possession of Montebello, I arranged my attacking columns in two columns, the one by the high road, and the other by railway. I ordered the left battalion of the 74th to cover the road to Casina Nuova, and the other to take up a position on the right side of the road behind the 84th.

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