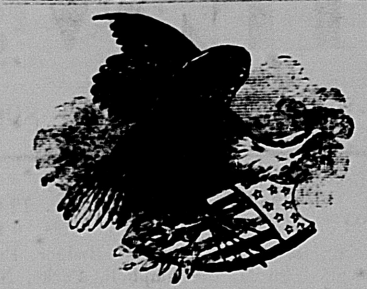


THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, August 13, 1859.

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

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

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

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

THE CONVENTION.
In another column our readers will notice the call for a Democratic Convention, to be held on the 10th of September. It is earnestly hoped that every Old Line Democrat in the county will make his arrangements so as to be present on that occasion. The candidates that have so far offered their names for the nomination of County Auditor, are Morgan Snook, John Wasson, William B. McComas, Henry Nicholson and John Britton. These men are all sterling Democrats of the old school and the nomination of any one of them will undoubtedly be acceptable to the party. Let the Democracy come up in their might and choose their standard bearers for the fight in October.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION AT LAFAYETTE.—A special train will leave next Tuesday for Lafayette, for the accommodation of those of our citizens who wish to witness the ascension of Prof. Wise in his trial trip to the Atlantic seaboard. Of course every body will go.

BEWARE OF THE SERPENT.
The quality of most of the liquor that is being sold at present in Crawfordville, is as terrible as the poison of the Borgia's. An old toper informed us the other day, that he imbibed a dram of the ardent at a certain den in which he experienced the most singular and excruciating agonies imaginable. He could compare it to nothing less than a torch-firing procession marching with slow and measured tread down his throat, a consuming fire that seemed to burn out the vitality of the body.

The Town Board of Trustees have appointed C. B. Nelson, Town Marshal, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George W. Driskel. Mr. Nelson is proving himself an efficient officer, judging from the number of truant swine that he has captured during the last few days, and the arrests made of those of our citizens who have indulged to hugely in bourbon. Success to the new Marshal.

The nomination for Auditor on the Republican side of the house now lies between David Ridge and John R. Robinson, both very clever men. Ridge is certain to carry Union township in convention. Judging from his past popularity as a candidate, he will unquestionably make a strong race.

LADOGA ACADEMY.
The second year of this institution is to commence on the 14th of September next, and from the face of the circular just issued by the Board of Trustees, we anticipate for it a prosperous and successful year. Its situation is an eligible one, possessing every desirable facility. Its location healthful and amidst a wealthy and enterprising population, all conspire to make it an excellent institution of learning. Prof. John Young, its Principal, is a man of the first order of qualifications of learning and experience as a teacher. It is the design to make the school as practicable and thorough as any similar institution in the state. Both Male and Female pupils are admitted.

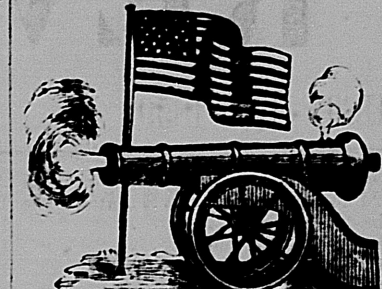
It is controlled by a Board of Trustees consisting of eleven of the best citizens of Ladoga and its vicinity. The School deserves encouragement, as it will undoubtedly receive.

LAW IN FORCE.—The Indianapolis Sentinel say that the laws of 1859 are now in force. They would have been in force by the first of July had the agents entrusted with delivering them promptly discharged their duty. A box sent to Vermillion county was mislaid, and the Secretary of State was compelled to send another set to that county. The Governor's proclamation has not yet been issued.

The Regular Baptist Association will be held this year with the Sugar Creek Church, commencing on Saturday, Aug. 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Major Whitlock's Grove, immediately east of Crawfordville, and will continue three days—Elder Gilbert G. Babco, of New York, and other eminent Ministers are expected to attend.

SUPERIOR TOBACCO.—If you want a good and cheap article of Tobacco, go to Ott's Drug Store.

THE OLD LINE



DEMOCRACY
OF
Montgomery County
WILL MEET IN MASS
CONVENTION!
ON SATURDAY
The 10th of September,

For the purpose of nominating candidates for

**AUDITOR,
CLERK and
COMMISSIONER.**

Able and eloquent Speakers will be in attendance.

LET THE
OLD GUARD!
ZOUAVES!!



Of the Eighth District rally on that day and select their standard bearers for the fight in October. Remember, we are on the eve of the great Presidential election of 1860.

OLD LINE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
Pursuant to notice a delegation of Democrats from the several townships, met at the Review office on last Saturday the 6th, to set the time for the holding of the county convention. There was quite a large gathering and an unusual amount of good feeling and enthusiasm manifested. Swan Brookshire, of Clark township was called to the chair, and C. H. Bowen of Union, appointed Secretary. A number of appropriate and well-timed speeches were made on the occasion by Jesse McCallister, of Franklin, James F. Harny, of Clark, Silas Peterson, of Sugar Creek, Esquire Gott, of Scott, Samuel McComas, of Coal Creek, and M. D. Manson, of Union. These gentlemen were all for a vigorous and united action and spoke in high terms of the thorough organization of the party in their respective townships. The necessity for electing a Democratic Auditor and Clerk was clearly and forcibly set forth and it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic party enter into the coming fall campaign with the same enthusiasm and energy that has heretofore marked her course, and that we elect our candidates, with majorities as large as those given in 1855.
On motion of James L. Harny, it was **Resolved,** That the Old Line Democracy of Montgomery county hold their Convention for the nomination of county Auditor, Clerk and Commissioner, on Saturday the tenth of September.
On motion of Silas Peterson, of Sugar Creek, the Democracy of the several townships were respectfully requested to hold their township conventions for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention and transacting such other business as they may deem necessary, on the first Saturday in September.
On motion of Esquire Gott, the meeting adjourned.

SWAN BROOKSHIRE, President.
CHARLES H. BOWEN, Secretary.
The trial of S. M. Booth, late editor of the Milwaukee Free Democrat, Black Republican, for the seduction of Miss Caroline N. Cook, closed last Saturday, having occupied over two weeks. The evidence for the prosecution is mainly that of the girl herself. The defence endeavored to prove the previous bad character of the girl, and her lack of truthfulness. The testimony has much of it been of the most disgusting nature. The jury, after being out a number of hours, returned without a verdict, being unable to agree. They stood 6 for conviction, to 6 for acquittal. The case will have to be tried again before another jury.

We call the attention of our readers to the President's proclamation in another column. It will be seen that the public land sales at Fort Dodge commence on the 26th day of September, and at Sioux City on the third Monday in October next.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY

Contains eight articles, in addition to the usual copious account of Contemporary Literature which forms a valuable appendage to every number. The paper, *What Knowledge is of most Worth?* is a comparative of the relative values of the different kinds of knowledge for the purposes of education, with a strong leaning to a greater infusion of the practical element in the ordinary systems. *Jowett and the Broad Church*, is a phrase which will convey a distinct meaning to few readers. We will briefly say that the book under review is Professor Jowett's Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, and that the Broad Church includes very distinct types of character, and is altogether of a more liberal cast than the High Church or the Evangelical. *The Influence of Local Causes on National Character* is an interesting exposition of the operation of nature in determining the pursuit, position, and future destiny of a people. In *The Life of a Conjuror* we find an account of that wonderful mechanical genius, Robert Houdin, who, the reviewer remarks, "if not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, may be said to have rivalled that physiological abnormality by coming into the world with a file and hammer in his hand." The most laboured article in the number is a very long one on the *Government of India, its Liberties and Resources*, which is well fortified with statistics, and appears to be a lucid explanation of the internal administration of that country. *The Recollections of Alexander von Sternberg* gives some pleasant glimpses of German notabilities of the early part of the present century. *The Roman Question and Austrian Intervention* carry us into Italy, and have all the advantage over the hasty comments and unripe speculations of the newspapers of the day, which a careful and methodical arrangement of fact and argument is sure to confer.

Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York, who also reprint the London Quarterly, North British, and Edinburgh Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, at \$3 a year, singly, or \$10 a year for the whole five Periodicals.
All these Periodicals commencing volumes with issues for July the present is a convenient time to subscribe.

WISE'S NEXT BALLOON ASCENSION.—Having been caught in a storm, Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, was unfortunate in his last balloon excursion. He started from St. Louis, in his balloon *Jupiter*, designing to come down at Lafayette, Ind. But the storm brought him down on the line of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad.

He now proposes to make another trial, and announces that he will make an ascension from Lafayette on the 16th inst., in the *Jupiter*, with the intention of Landing at Philadelphia. If he succeeds, it will be the greatest balloon voyage of his life.

PLAYED OUT.—John Mitchell, a wild crazy Irishman, who, shortly after his advent in this country, commenced preaching disunion and longed for a plantation in Alabama, "well stocked with negroes," has given up his infamous paper the *Citizen*, and is going back to Ireland, not having been able to reach his Alabama Paradise.

The surplus wheat crop of the west this year is estimated at 38,000,000 bushels, to which may be added the remaining surplus of last year, 4,000,000 bushels—Thus the west is expected to furnish the world this year 42,000,000 bushels of wheat about what is required for home consumption. Not a very poor country, this.

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medical properties.
1st. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and the least harmful remedial agents known to the profession. 2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supercede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. 3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone. 4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion. 5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food, either cooked, raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article now in use.

Considerable trouble is being made by the refusal of the New York Central Railroad to accept the tickets that were purchased some time since by the speculators when the fares were down to the ruinous prices. These tickets are being sold by the holder at the West to passengers who purchase them with the expectation that the fare is good, but who find when they get on the cars that they are refused by the conductors.

Senator Douglas, writing to the Plymouth Festival Committee, says: "The *Mayflower* brought with her to Plymouth the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the right of the people to govern themselves in their own way, and the life and conduct of the Pilgrim Fathers was, in all that pertained to civil government, a happy illustration of the principle which they first claimed in the cabin of that little vessel."

One might know that Dryden was in favor of Mint Juleps, "from a remark he made," "Straw," said he, "may be made the instrument of happiness."

An up country California paper, mentions mosquitoes so large that they can stand on their hind legs and drink out of a pint cup.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS

The Confederation of Italy.
Napoleon to Visit London.

England to be Represented in the Peace Conference.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA TO HOLD A MILITARY CONVENTION.

Austria Refuses to Meet a Sardinian Representative.

GARIBALDI TO GO TO THE APENNINES.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 8.
It is reported that Count Walewski has submitted a plan for the confederation of Italy. It is to comprise seven States, and the Presidency is nominally to be given to the Pope, but in reality to the King of Sardinia and Naples, alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by the Federal troops are Gaeta, Mantua and Piacenza. The votes in the Federal Diet, according to this proposition, are to be divided as follows: Parma one; Modena one; the Pope two; Sardinia three and Naples three.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords Lord Lyndhurst defended himself from the charges of Mr. Bright on account of the warning voice he raised, and asked if the admiralty were aware that the French were arming their fleets with rifled cannons.

The Duke of Somerset replied in the affirmative, and said that although England had improved cannon in progress of manufacture, it could not be ready for some time.

In the House of Commons Sir De Lacy Evans moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire in the national defense, and to report what improvements were possible.

It is understood that the government has assented to the substance of the resolution. The government would not assent to the motion, but was willing to the appointment of a committee to inquire what permanent fortifications were necessary for the defense of the dock-yards and arsenals.

Sir De Lacy Evans' resolution was negatived.

Nothing of importance had transpired in regard to the conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take a part.

A dispatch from Rome, however, says that the representatives of the Three Powers were expected to meet at the end of July.

It was vaguely rumored in Paris on the 25th that Napoleon would visit London.

The London *Daily News* believes that although the scheme of an Italian Confederation may not have been formally struck off in the programme, it is not insisted on by its author, and but little more will we hear of it.

The French fleet had sailed from Liza-zoria, and it was reported that a portion of the French troops had begun to leave Italy.

Count Persigny had arrived in Paris from London. It is said that he took with him an announcement that England would give her adhesion to a Congress on condition of an immediate disarmament.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is informed that the English Government has offered to send a representative to the Congress, provided that France disarms, and that the French Emperor agreed to do this on condition that England did the same; that England consented on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea; that France will begin the movement, and that the English Government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

The Independence *Bidge* gives a report that the proposition for a disarmament proceeded in the first instance from Napoleon.

It is ascertained that a military convention between France and Austria, in relation to Italy, has been concluded, and that Lombardy is to take a fair share of the national debt.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 26th ultimo contains the following:
"It is endeavored in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English are deceived, merely in order to further the national defense. An exaggeration of our armaments, is to justify a considerable increase of the budget for the army and navy."

A comparison of the budget of the army will show that those considerations are erroneous. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have been increased 200,000,000 francs, making for 1860 a total of more than 650,000,000 francs, while the French budget for 1860 does not exceed 463,000,000 francs. One therefore asks whether it is to France and her extraordinary armaments that the heavy burdens which weigh on the English people are to be attributed, or whether these enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of these burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says that there is something like 200,000,000 francs unexpended out of the late loan, and it is undoubted that the surplus will be applied to the navy.

The Paris *Patrie*, referring to the above articles from the *Moniteur*, says that France has done every thing to free England from the nightmare of invasion, in order to restore her to calmness and repose. If unsuccessful, England can only blame herself for the fears which agitate her, and which, if prolonged, would be an affront to the sincerely friendly feelings and actions of France.

The London *Post*'s Paris correspondent says that there is the same disposition as ever, in official quarters, to assure England that the Emperor and his advisers consider the Anglo-alliance now, as ever, necessary for the tranquility and prosperity of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that it was reported that Count Walewski had drawn out a plan for the conference and confederation of Italy.

THE LATEST.
LONDON, July 27.—M. De Ambrosio, a very enlightened man, has been named as the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the conference at Zurich. Austria, however, refuses to meet any Sardinian representative but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after its conclusion by Austria and France.

will make his entry into Paris on the 14th of August, as the head of a part of the army of Italy.

The London *Herald* says that the Grand Duke Constantine will soon visit England.

The London *News* city article of to-day says that the funds opened on Tuesday with an increased firmness, at a fresh advance of 1/4.

The Paris *Moniteur*'s article, taking exceptions to the neutrality and naval expenditures of England, caused a fall of 1/2. The demand for money was steady, and leading discount houses are less inclined to take the first below 2 1/2 per cent.

The London *Times* says the Paris *Moniteur*'s article is in many respects deceptive, and urges the immediate arming of the navy with the Armstrong gun.

The Duke of Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

It was reported that about two hundred thousand men will be discharged from the army on renewable furlough, the advantage being that the government will have them still at hand, while their cost will be directed to other purposes.

The wine accounts are unfavorable, the grapes being injured by the excessive heat. Prices tended upward.

The Paris *Moniteur*, the government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The Sardinian *Le Nord* says that one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to put an end to the present dictatorship, and frame an Electoral Bill, applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will then take place in order to effect in the new Chambers a complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will preside, and the Parliament sit in alternate years at Turin and Milan.

The Turin journals say that the army, reinforced by recruitments in Lombardy, is to be raised to 200,000 men.

Gen. Garibaldi had a confidential interview with General Mambrino, at Brescia, on the 15th ult. He stated that he had 12,000 men, and his force continued to increase.

He expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia for not forsaking the Italian cause.

A Milan letter in the London *Times* says that Garibaldi is about to move to the Apennines. There will be a gathering of 50,000 volunteers in the Romagna, and Garibaldi's corps added to that of Mexicozo will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

It is rumored that the Duke of Modena proposed to arm 4,000 Austrian troops, to enable him to enter his State; also, that a division of the French army is to enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps enter the Roman Legation for the purpose of simply preserving order and allowing the free expression of public opinion.

The municipality of Florence has formally expressed the desire of annexation to an Italian Kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, or that Tuscany be governed by a Prince of the house of Savoy.

The Pontifical Government has issued a circular, complaining bitterly of the action of Victor Emmanuel, and asking the assistance and protection of foreign governments in vindication of its rights.

A great number of addresses are being signed in Romagna against the return of the clerical government, and in favor of a union with Sardinia.

It is stated that the principle of the Italian Confederation will be accepted by the Pope, a majority of the Cardinals having voted in its favor.

A Lodge of the Sons of Malta was established at this place last Friday night. The impression created upon the public mind by their actions and maneuvers generally was not a very favorable one. It is said that those who came from Indianapolis and Terre-Haute for the purpose of instituting the Lodge, knowing that Greenacres kept no place where intoxicating drinks could be procured, brought with them a keg of "lager" and more or less whiskey and brandy, to be used during the night. A number of the Greenacres boys were of course "taken in," but we learn that many of them consider themselves rather badly "sold" since they got a peep at the "animal." The people of the town were kept awake by the roaring of cannon and the shouts and yells of those engaged in the ceremonies of initiation at Thornburgh's Hall. A procession of the order marched through some of our principal streets at half past 2 o'clock at night making a grand and imposing appearance. They were all masked and carried beautiful torchlights. If the object is a worthy one we hope it may succeed and prosper, but not being one of the "initiated" we are unprepared to judge of its objects and intentions. Gov. Willard is said to be at its head in this State.—*Green Castle Banner.*

The Charleston *Mercury*, a leading disunion paper, is so violently opposed to Douglas that it recommends, South Carolina, in case he should be nominated by the Democratic Convention at Charleston, to cast her vote for some Southern man as she did when General Jackson was the candidate of the Democracy in 1832.—And should it do so, it will receive about as much credit for it as it did for its ridiculous vote in '32.

We are rejoiced to find that the renowned Chemist of New England, Doct. Ayer, has at length turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight on our community. Our section is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is the Fever and Ague, which haunts us on every side. But his remedy does cure, as we should know it must, if he made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and ours is one of the loveliest spots in the west.—*Sentinel Fairfield, Iowa.*

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, who are generally affected with *Vertigo, Langor and Exhaustion, Nausea and Headache*, have in Berhaves's Holland Bitters a grateful remedy. It gives strength and energy to the system, stimulates the digestive organs, and corrects acidity of the stomach.

We would caution the public against purchasing any of the many imitations of this delightful *Aroma*. To prevent imposition, be careful to ask for BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

PROF. WISE'S AERIAL VOYAGE FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier says:

Mr. John Wise, the eminent American aeronaut, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Terre Haute. From the narrative of his ascension from St. Louis, made with the view of reaching this city, which he has kindly furnished us, it will be seen that the voyage was brought to an abrupt termination when about thirty miles from St. Louis, on account of a severe rain-storm, in which the balloon got involved, and from which its intrepid navigator found it impossible to extricate it. He landed near Edwardsville, Illinois, on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Had it not been for the circumstance of being caught in the rain, Mr. Wise thinks he would undoubtedly have landed at Lafayette as he proposed. He will make an ascension from Terre Haute on Saturday, and his grand ascension from this city will probably take place in a couple of weeks.

The following extracts from the closing part of Mr. Wise's account of his voyage in the *Courier*:

I would remark, that in order to sail balloons in rain, another concomitant to its paraphernalia becomes necessary. It must be provided with a light water shedding covering over its upper hemisphere. Such a covering, coming down a foot or two below equator, would make the whole area within its circumference dry, and thus provide a dry place for the passengers, as well as it would avoid the expenditure of ballast occasioned otherwise by the absorption of rain in the network.

As we sailed in the lower current, and within five hundred feet of the earth, we held distinct conversation with the people below, who seemed to enjoy it very much.

We started from Washington Square at eleven A. M., the place being granted us by Mayor Filley, who also furnished us a gentlemanly police corps to assist and preserve order and decorum during the preparations for the voyage. There was during the morning a drizzling symptom of rain, and had the experiment not been purely a scientific one, we should have postponed it on account of the weather.

As we ascended, St. Louis presented a bold and handsome curve into the river front, with its broad and busy levee, and its hundreds of steamboats moored in oschelon along the shore. The city has a characteristic commercial aspect. The various finished and unfinished public buildings, with a rather dingy lace, gives it the appearance of an old city, notwithstanding I saw it thirty years ago with only six thousand inhabitants, while it numbers now not less than one hundred and sixty thousand.

The Mississippi, under the atmosphere of the day, looked like a muddy frog pond after a heavy shower, and the steamers playing on its mud-saturated bosom seem to travel about as fast as a water spaniel in the same element, and showed no larger than a common yawl, though some of them were belching up volumes upon volumes of the blackest smoke I ever saw, and creating at the same time a resounding clangor with their bells. (Bells always sound full and strong to the ears of the aeronaut; even cow bells have a loud sonorous clang when heard right above them.) The city is composed of five distinct clusters of houses, giving an appearance of five consolidated villages into one municipality.

After we had crossed the river in a curved direction starting toward the north-west, then north-east as we rose higher, we passed over the lagoons along the Illinois shore. These marshes send up their miasmatic effluvia three thousand feet high. The high lands to the west of St. Louis swelled up in healthy contrast to the narrow flats below. Bellefontaine cemetery would have been taken for a gentlemen's park, studded with groups of exquisitely white statuary, and serpentine gravel walks, had I not been acquainted with its particular locality, five miles north of the city. The loud "toot" of the locomotive turned our heads to the south, where we saw a train of cars "snaking" along through the prairie grass, like a huge serpent with a black upturned head, making headway for East St. Louis. This inland spot of pestilential miasma, and it makes one wonder how such a miserable looking place could be the terminus of so great a thoroughfare as the railroad that traverses the States a thousand miles from East to West. True it was, the nature of the day made gloom itself look more gloomy.

Having now scanned the city and its environs, we took a look over the great prairies that unfolded themselves to the east. Like a vast ocean, with here and there an island full of trees, does this prairie country look from above. My son remarked that the people along there must have mighty big farms, considering the distances the houses were apart. The impression that this vast domain made upon me at the time was, that beautiful nature was extending an invitation to the double-condensed inhabitants of the crowded cities of the world, to come and partake of its stores. It is a refuge and a paradise for all who wish to be supplied with food and comforts.

Having now reached an altitude in which we sailed due east, we saw, with compass and chart before us, that Lafayette could not be reached by that current. Our next voyage being posted to take place from that city, we had determined before starting to make a point as near to it as we could. We lowered again, but we plainly saw that the south-east wind below, which drove us a little to north-west at starting, had now supplied the atmosphere with moisture enough to make a growing rain cloud. Slowly but interestingly, the vapor assumed a milky hue.

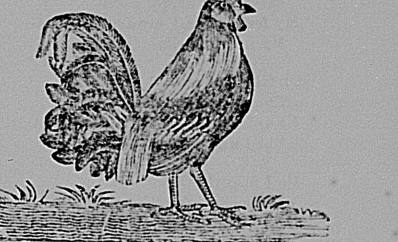
Presently it assumed the appearance of a vascular cloud, then it spread out and bulged down in the middle, and soon it had the appearance of a great under, with the water oozing through it, but more copiously at and round about its protuberant center. It was an interesting phenomenon, and it seems as though nature was unobscuring her mammal to give the thirsty earth some sustenance. I have noticed these udders and water spouts before, and thus I watched this one more minutely. Above this rain meteor there was a layer of diffuse stratified clouds, with faint sunshine penetrating and warming the balloon, and causing her to rise from expansion of the gas, and this took us up until the barometer fell to 23, and we were sailing east south-east. This was the highest point we attained, and the thermometer fell to 53, having stood at 82 when we started. Here we uncorked a bottle of water and it smoked profusely. Finding now that it was impossible to

sail in the direction of Lafayette, unless we sailed in the rain, we tried it the third time, but we found two serious objections: Firstly it would always saturate the network with so much weight of water as to require a dexterous use of the sand shovel; in the next, the water would follow the surface of the balloon, and, running down its neck, would send a torrent on our heads and shoulders. This made it too disagreeable to remain in and under the rain, could we have sufficiently counterbalanced the depressing effects of the balloon by the weight of water thus encountered by the large quantity of ballast we had aboard.

DAUGHTERS OF MALTA.—The lady editor of the Rockford (Ill.) Standard says: "The Daughters of Malta are becoming as distinguished, and seems to be quite as benevolent in their designs, as the Sons of Malta." Their object is said to be to relieve widows, destitute bachelors, dandies, Hot-tentots and orphan male children. By the time the Sons obtain control of the Island of Cuba, the Daughters confidently expect to subjugate "the Isle of Man."

ANNOUNCEMENTS!

Announcement Fee, \$2.00.



Mr. BOWEN—Please announce the name of Morgan Snook, as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Old Line Democratic Convention.

Mr. BOWEN—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BOWEN—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BOWEN—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BOWEN—Please announce the name of JOHN BRITTON, of Higher township, as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige.

Aug. 6, 1859.

ORDINANCE,

Relative to Paving and Grading certain side walks on Washington and Vernon streets.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Crawfordville, That the owners of lots adjoining Washington street, and the owners of lots on Vernon street, in said town, be and are hereby required to grade and pave, with brick, stone or gravel, as the Marshal shall direct, the sidewalks in front of their respective lots on said streets.

SECTION 2. The grading or other side of the pavement of said streets shall be made so that the sidewalks shall be at least four feet wide, and shall be graded so that the street shall be at least four feet wide, and shall be completed within thirty days from and after said ordinance shall be respectively notified by the Marshal of the filing of said ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect ten days from and after its publication in the Crawfordville Review. By order of the Board of Trustees, JACOB CHRISTMAN, President.

August 10th, 1859.

The Best Straw Cutter

THE BEST STRAW CUTTER

THE BEST STRAW CUTTER