

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, February 9, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

For the Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Advertisements, call on and examine our List of
SUBSCRIBERS.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R.

GOING NORTH.
Freight & Accommodation Train, at 10:35 a. m.
Chicago Mail Train, at 11:00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Louisville Mail Train, at 9:15 a. m.
Freight & Accommodation Train, at 6:40 p. m.
R. E. BRANT, Agent.

THE NEWS.

It is stated that two members of our Legislature, Heffern, (Dem.) and Moody, (Rep.) have gone to Kentucky to fight a duel with bowie knives.

Sensors Johnson and Wigfall were at noon Friday arranging the preliminaries to fight a duel.

Alabama has appropriated a million of dollars to support a provisional government.

We publish this week the resignation to Dr. Dougherty, to take effect in April next. His absence will be regretted deeply, not only by his charge, but numbers who may differ with him in religious views. Under his ministrations the church has prospered and the harvest gathered plentiful.

To commend the excellence of his ministerial labors, would be but to record the testimony of all who have listened to his discourses. In his everyday associations he has undoubtedly gathered many warm hearts to himself, and displayed those rare qualities of religion, without austerity; piety, without affectation, which more than all others, clothes the Christian with that attraction so essential.

The trains for the last few days have been exceedingly irregular. This is a great detriment to our business men and calls loudly to the superintendent for remedy.

Orville Myers, requests the person who took his coat by mistake at the Baptist supper to return it to him. It will save them both trouble.

The Convention at Washington is now in session, and delaying definite proceedings till the arrival of more delegates. Reports come from there of a conciliatory spirit and a desire for compromise. We can only pray that bitterness of spirit may be banished from its midst and peace and harmony restored to the country.

The Court of Common Pleas is now in session, Judge Naylor presiding.

We had a visit this week from our esteemed friend John S. Williams, ex-Mayor of Lafayette. He is as gentlemanly and urbane as ever, making on all hands hosts of friends.

Abolition Threat of John P. Hale.

"If war comes, we shall first take care of Northern traitors." So spoke John P. Hale, in the Senate, on Monday last. Northern traitors will be taken care of, undoubtedly, and they will be just such traitors as the Abolitionist Hale, who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about a dissolution of the Union. When civil war does come, the people will ask themselves, "Who and what have brought this upon us?" And when they learn, as learn they will, that it all originated in a miserable political philanthropy for the negro, and by men who preferred the dissolution of the Union to any compromise with the South on the subject of slavery, they will take vengeance on the leaders, like Hale, who are directly responsible for the mischief. It is one thing to raise a storm, and another and very different thing to direct it, after it is in motion; and Mr. Hale and his Abolition friends will find that out. Something else than the negro will then be in the wood pile.

Governor Houston, of Texas, with all his Union sentiments, has sent in a message to the Legislature, condemning the coercion attitude of New York and Ohio. Louisiana is passing military bills to arm the State.

A person calling himself Ossian Dodge, who on his bills stated that he had been intimate with great men, and once rebuked Henry Clay for drinking wine, and a number of other fallacious stories to puff himself into notoriety, gave an entertainment in this place a few days ago. Of course a man who sounded his own praise so loud was very bad. Anxious to be known, when he arrived here, he saw a crowd of our young boys playing on one of the corners. Wishing we suppose to attract attention to himself, he went into the midst of them, and said:

"Boys! my name's Dodge, and in some of the towns I visit, the boys hallow after me funny Dodge! funny Dodge!! Now don't you dare to call me funny Dodge!"

Of course the boys immediately began yelling "funny Dodge!" and the gentleman walked away well satisfied with his popularity.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. DR. DOUGHERTY.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestry of St. John's Church, Crawfordsville, held Feb. 6th, 1861, the following Resolutions and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. Dr. Dougherty, Rector of this Parish, having tendered his resignation of the same, on account of the impaired health of his family; and

Whereas, He thinks a change of climate would prove beneficial to the health of his family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Dr. Dougherty as the Rector of this parish, we most sincerely regret that circumstances, unavoidable in the dispensation of Divine Providence, renders it necessary that the ties of pastor and people should be severed.

Resolved, That we know of no other reason for the resignation of Dr. Dougherty, than that stated by him, and in accepting it, the vestry, deem it due to him as well as themselves to state that their official and his private intercourse with him, has always been of the most pleasant character.

Resolved, That we hereby express our sentiments of unfeigned esteem and affection to Dr. Dougherty, and will ever cherish his memory on account of his faithful labors, and his perseverance in every duty, and bid him God speed in his endeavors to build up our Zion in his new field of labor, as he has endeavored to do in this.

Resolved, That these Resolutions and Resolutions be signed by the Wardens and Vestry placed upon the minutes, and a copy given to Dr. Dougherty. Signed,
AMBROSE WHITELOCK, } Wardens.
JAMES PATTERSON, }
E. J. BINFORD, }
SAM'L SMYTH, }
JOHN SWEETSER, } Vestrymen.
JAMES HAMILTON, }
G. SCOTT, }
Geo. SNYDER, }

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The language used by Mr. Cobb, in his address at Montgomery, is taken here as indication of the sentiment of that body, and all efforts hereafter be turned toward saving the border States to the Union and let the Cotton League go, leaving it to time to convince them of their suicidal action, and to finally bring them back.

Conservatives say that coercion must not be used toward a seceding State, but left alone within their borders, and pay their share of the leave if they will pay for the Federal property public debt.

The Republicans are exulting over the result in Virginia. All lovers of their country should also rejoice, but at the same time remind the dominant party at the North that the first act of aggression on their part toward a seceding State, or the first drop of blood that is shed thereby, will make a secessionist of every Union man elected to the Virginia Convention.

The Peace Congress, as it is called here, effected a permanent organization to-day by the election of Ex-President Tyler as its presiding officer, than which a more judicious selection could not have been made. There is a great deal of informal consultation among the Commissioners to-night. The Border-State Proposition is by far the most popular plan of adjustment among those who represent the North, but there has as yet been no disposition, whatever shown by the representatives of the South to accept any thing else than the Crittenden plan. The greatest obstacle in the way of an adjustment is the demand of the border States that coercion shall not be used toward their Southern sisters, which I am satisfied they will adhere to.

The on-dits are, in regard to the Conference, that they can do nothing that will get a direct and prompt response from the seceding States, but that their action will satisfy the Border States, and this is about all that they can hope to do.

I hear it stated to-day that the Republicans are arriving at the conclusion that it would be a wise move for them to adopt the Adams Proposition, and checkmate the movement of the Peace Congress. From this it would seem the Republican managers believe that the Peace Congress will effect something useful.

Last evening there was a caucus meeting of Northern members held at the Capitol, called at the instance of Potter, of Wisconsin. It being evident that there is a plan for backing down among the Republicans, the object of the caucus was to ascertain who are and who are not the regular straight-out no-compromise men. The attendance was slim, but the meeting resulted in showing that there was a considerable number of shaky Republicans. I am informed on good authority that there are ninety-eight now willing to vote for the Border State or the Adams propositions, which amounts to the same thing. It is the knowledge of this fact which has caused Greeley to address the faithful so earnestly of late.

It is not known yet that the President has sent his reply to Colonel Hayne or not. It was not finished last night. The Colonel is awaiting the accounts.

Colonel Hall was closeted with General Scott all day yesterday receiving instructions for Major Anderson. He left for Charleston to-day. Col. Hall says that he has no information of reinforcements to Fort Sumter, and entirely discredits the rumors to that effect. I have every reason to believe that President Buchanan will not reinforce any of the forts at the South, unless attacked or in imminent danger of being so.

The Louisiana representatives, with the exception of Mr. Boulogny, withdrew to-day. Mr. B. declined to withdraw, and made a strong Union speech.

Judge Greenwood has not been nominated as Secretary of the Interior, as reported.

There are great rejoicings here over the defeat of Greeley. He killed Seward at Chicago, and Seward, through Weed, killed him at Albany.

CLEVELAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6.

The Anglo Saxon from Liverpool on the 24th via Londonderry on the 25th arrived to-night.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It was reported that the Indian 5 per cent. loan of \$33,000,000 will not be delayed beyond the 23th.

FRANCE.—The proceedings of the Senate and corps legislatif have been ordered to be placed at the disposal of each journal every evening. France is said to be making extraordinary military and naval preparations. The excuse is the menacing attitude of Germany towards Denmark, and the speech of the King of Prussia.

ITALY.—The batteries of Gaeta unexpectedly opened on the morning of the 17th against the Sardinians. The latter promptly replied and compelled the place to remain silent, and the besiegers continued the fire. Fourteen vessels were before Gaeta at noon on the 22d. The fleet got into line. The Sardinians were actively mounting new batteries. Sardinia troops had been dispatched to Abruzzo and Calabria where reactionary movements were everywhere suppressed. Garibaldi calls for fresh donations to procure the necessary means for facilitating to Victor Emanuel the enfranchisement of the rest of Italy. The vigilance committee is urged to penetrate every Italian with the idea that in the spring Italy must have a million patriots under arms.

DENMARK.—The minister of marine has ordered the equipment of twenty-two steamers and the reserve corps of sailors in order to assemble by the 21st of March. A committee had been appointed to purchase gun-boats.

An influential meeting had been held at Manchester to devise measures to relieve the cotton trade anxiety resulting from the independence upon the Southern States of the United States. Resolutions were passed recommending efforts commensurate with the danger, approving the steps taken for the formation of Cotton Supply Company. Several American vessels had registered at Liverpool under the British flag to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina and return with cotton without fear of capture.

Col. Turr had returned to Turin from a visit to Garibaldi. He reports that the latter had sent a message of conciliation to Cavot and had given up his attack on Venetia as inexpedient. Another version says that Garibaldi declined to adjourn the work of deliverance unless Parliament relieves him of solemn engagement. The Post's Paris correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the terms indicated by the friends of Garibaldi rather give new guarantees of the peace of the world than tend to disturb.

Immense activity exists at Toulon Arsenal as if the government intended to send thirty-four ships to sea, together with twenty steel clank frigates.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7.—Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant have left for Japan. The rebels are gaining ground.

GALLIE, Dec. 31.—The ship Herculean was totally lost on the 29th of Nov., at Paul's Head—crew saved.

Jack Snyder, we understand, is busy taking the confessions of repentant Republicans in Ripley township, and granting them absolution.

Bayard Taylor delivers a lecture at McClelland's Hall on the 23d of this month.

"America, Westward of the Mississippi," was the title of a lecture delivered here by Horace Greeley. The attendance was large and everybody seemed highly pleased with the vivid and interesting descriptions of an overland journey across the great plains.

HOW LINCOLN IS TO BE INAUGURATED—MEXICO IN WASHINGTON.

The editor of the New York Express, who is now in Washington thus writes to that paper from the Capital City. He says:

"The city begins to look more and more like an encampment. The President elect, it is clear, is to have such an inauguration as none of his predecessors ever had—in artillery, light and heavy dragons, and infantry. Republicanism thus begins its necessary advent. The less Congress is disposed to accept 'Crittenden,' the more need of guns, rifles, dragons, artillery. So reasons, doubtless, General Scott, the inspiration of all these scenes.

"The army quarter-masters have just entered into a contract for barracks for one hundred men near the Capitol, and for stables for one hundred and twenty-five horses. These are to be for the light artillery; and, as Lincoln takes the oath in the front of the Capitol, the grinning artillery will be ready to rattle grape, if necessary, among the gaping lookers-on.—Pleasant inauguration day! Nice time for women, fashion and crinoline!"

General Scott is making this city his headquarters and the headquarters of his Aids-de-camp are engaged, and all, in all respects, are to be ready, as Justice Taney administers the oath, to do their duty with grape if necessary.

Why can not Congress disperse those soldiers, and restore peace by adopting the CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE?

The Peace Commissioners—President Tyler's Address—How received—The Arrivals from other States—Photographic Reports—The Virginia election, what Party Carried it—The New York Times—Republican Senators—Mr. Douglas's New Compromise—Judicial Appointments—Senator Johnson's Speech—Correspondence in Charleston—Mr. Magrath's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6. To the Editors of the Enquirer:

All interests now center in the Peace Convention, as it is now termed here—President Tyler, on taking his seat as the President of the Convention yesterday, made an eloquent address. He said that having fixed upon every fifth decade for a call of a general convention to amend and reform the Constitution. On the contrary they had made the difficulties next to insurmountable to accomplish amendments to an instrument which was perfect for five millions of people, but not wholly so as to thirty millions.

He thought their patriotism would surmount the difficulties, however. If they would accomplish one triumph in advance, the triumph over party—if that was done, and the country rescued from danger, one long shout of joy and gladness would sound throughout the land. Much feeling was manifested by the Convention during his remarks, and at the conclusion the members flocked around him with words of congratulation and confidence. Mr. Chase of Ohio, assured Mr. Tyler that they were ready to follow him Virginia led, as she pursued only the path of virtue and honor; and all expressed themselves as being confident of success and continued prosperity for the Union.

The Convention met at noon to-day, and it is believed that the commissioners presented their credentials. Connecticut representatives arrived last night, and those from Missouri and New York reached here this evening. Full delegations from Tennessee and Illinois have not yet arrived.

The session of to-day is believed to have been occupied with the discussion of the propriety of employing a photographic reporter to take an accurate report of the debates, and also the propriety of having carefully revised the report made up by one of the secretaries for publication, in order to prevent garbled or one-sided statements from going abroad to prejudice the minds of the public as well as to allow public statement on the subject of their deliberations.

It is believed that the Convention can hardly get fairly to work until next week. New delegations are arriving daily, and there are a multitude of preliminaries to be arranged and disposed of, before they can come to the consideration of the only question upon which there bids fair to be any considerable difference of opinion—the territorial slavery question.

The Republicans are beginning to be convinced of the true result of the Virginia election. It is the Crittenden Compromise, and nothing less, for the South.

I should have stated that it is ninety-eight Northern men, instead of that number of Republicans, that are in favor of compromise.

I have just been informed that eighteen of the Republican Senators are opposed to any kind of compromise whatever. The leading papers of the party are yet advising the party not to recede from the principles of the Chicago platform.

The New York Times of to-day says that it is preposterous to expect the Crittenden Compromise, as it is called, can ever command the assent of the Republican party, or of the people of the Northern States.

I hear that Mr. Douglas has planned an immense compromise, which he will soon present.

It is believed that the judicial appointments made by the President yesterday will not be acted on this session.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, finished his Union speech yesterday. He was frequently and enthusiastically applauded by the galleries.

The House rejected the Senate's amendment to the Loan Bill, and it is believed that the Senate will recede.

The Charleston Courier of Monday, received here to-night, contains the correspondence that has taken place between the authorities of South Carolina and Major Anderson and the Federal government in relation to the surrender of Fort Sumter. The last letter of Mr. Magrath, the Secretary of State of South Carolina, to Colonel Hayne instructs him to demand of the President the surrender of the fort if held as a means of warfare, or its sale if held as property. On this point Mr. Magrath says:

"The opinion of the Governor as to the propriety of the demand and delivery of the letter, in the letter, has not only been affirmed by the circumstances, which your mission has involved, but is now increased into a conviction of its necessity; the safety of the State requires that the position of the President should be distinctly understood; the safety of all the seceding States requires it as much as the safety of South Carolina.

If it be so that Fort Sumter is held but as property, then, as property, the rights, whatever they may be of the United States can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of those rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorized to give. If Fort Sumter is not held as property, it is held as a military post, and such a post within the limits of this State will not be tolerated. If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompted the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter, shall refuse to deliver the fort upon the pledge you have been authorized to make, you will communicate that refusal without delay to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer, you will communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted within a reasonable time to the Governor at this place.

The Governor does not consider it necessary that you should remain in Washington any longer than is necessary to execute this the closing duty of your mission in the manner now indicated to you. As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be of the President, we will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part. The correspondence makes four columns of the Courier.

It is said that Colonel Hayne received the President's answer to-day, saying that he can not dispose of the fort, as it is the property of the Federal Government, such

power being vested only in Congress. We may now look anxiously toward Charleston.

PEACEABLE QUESTION.

The Cincinnati Commercial, a leading Republican paper, has an ominous article on this subject. We make a brief extract.

The unanimity of the people of the North for the preservation of the Federal Union, which has been one of the most remarkable features of the sectional controversies that have characterized our political history, exists no longer. A revolution in the public sentiment of the free-labor States has been accomplished within sixty days. It is not this day the settled opinion of the people of the North that our Federal Union must be preserved at all hazards, and at whatever costs of blood and treasure.

It tells the people of Virginia and Kentucky that they need have no fears of any attempt being made at coercion—that even if the Union could be preserved by that means, it would not be desirable, and that if, as is now becoming evident, the people of the North and South cannot live together amicably, they had better separate.

Coming from a leading Republican organ, this announcement is important.

In a subsequent number the Commercial has a communication from a "prominent supporter of Mr. Lincoln," in which he says:

"The public will be rejoiced to observe the growing indications from the course of the leading journals of the dominant party, that the slavery agitation is not likely to plunge the nation into the Gulf of civil war, and that a peaceful solution of the question must be arrived at, although it may lead to two Independent Confederacies. It is now being clearly seen by the Republican papers that have been loud in the cry for 'enforcing the laws,' that the idea of preserving the Union by the arm of military power, is a sheer impossibility. This fact has been very clearly perceived from the first outbreak by all calm observers of passing events, whose judgment has not been warped by party, or influenced by selfishness. It is to be hoped that extreme measures may be abandoned by both parties, and that such a settlement of the pending difficulties may be arrived at as shall preserve to us of the Free States much of the largest portion of the Confederacy, with the ultimate hope that we may yet get back the whole. And to this end a peace policy is indispensable. Every lover of his country therefore will hail as a harbinger of good your editorial of yesterday, and also trust that you will follow it up with more of the same kind, and thus lend the influence of your paper to avert if possible a collision between the Federal and State authorities, which would have a tendency to embarrass, if not bring to an end, peaceful negotiations.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association of Cincinnati was held on Thursday evening, at which speeches were made by prominent members of the party, in which substantially the same ground was taken as by the Commercial and its correspondent.

THE ABOLITION OF SOLOMON.

The Abolition presses sometimes quote Scripture, in order to find the distorted texts at the head of their opponents. They recognize the Bible only so far as it affords them words of accusation and condemnation against their brethren. Even for the purpose of assault, however, we have it from one who has tried the Gospel-revolution in many a campaign, defending the ears of the multitude with its denunciations and bullying weak disputants with its pointed-blank discharge of leaden anathemas—we have it from one such, the Rev. Captain Beecher—that in a close and final rally, "one good rifle is worth a score of Bibles." The present moment presents, evidently, just such a crisis; and the Reverend Agitator discards the gospel of peace and cries out for the sword, denounces the Union of the States and proclaims himself ready for secession.

If we could persuade these fiery philanthropists and blood-thirsty preachers to pick up the volume they have spurned, we would point to them the story in which the judgement of Solomon between the two mothers is related.

When the wise king proposed to divide the child between the claimants, the true mother cried out: "Oh, my Lord, give her the living child; in no way slay it." It was the false mother that said: "Let it be cut in two, and each shall have half."

The Beechers and Greeleys, who refuse to yield any thing for the sake of the country, who see the impending sword and are willing to let it fall, who mock at division, and would see the country annihilated and dead rather than in the arms of another, are the false and unnatural claimants. Those, on the other hand, who say "let us yield up our wishes, and even our rights, that this life may be preserved and kindred blood be spared," speak the voice of natural affection.

The people of the world recognize the accents, and see in the surrender of rights the highest title to authority and confidence. They hear the pleadings of Nature and they judge their truth by the voice of their own sympathetic hearts.

In this contest the scriptural idea is fulfilled, that by giving up we gain, and what we yield will be returned manifold in the blessings of peace and unity and true liberty.—ALBANY (N. Y.) Argus.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Homes, pastor of the Pierpont-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—we HAVE TRIED IT AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can do better than lay in a supply."

For Fresh Oysters go to the Green street Saloon.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. A remarkable Article from the London Times.

A lengthy article in the London Times of January 18, on the domestic troubles of the United States, concludes as follows:

If South Carolina secedes; if Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana follow; if a Southern Federation be formed, and take its place among the Powers of the earth, there can be no hope of keeping the border slave States. These will be drawn by a natural affinity to detach themselves from the North and join the slaveholding Federation. North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the free States. Such an event can not be regarded without dismay by the most staunch Abolitionists. It would, in fact, make the Southern Federation one real United States, as far as territory present and prospective is concerned, and reduce the North to what our ancestors would have called a "Rump." The people of Boston or Philadelphia might be distinguished for their ability and enterprise, but they would belong to a country with hardly a greater future than Canada.

Every natural advantage would be on the side of the slave States.

Look at the map, and you will see what a narrow strip of country composes the free soil of the American Federation. Only the sea-coast from the British frontier to the Delaware—a few hundred miles—belongs to it; all the rest, stretching far away down the Atlantic and along the Gulf of Mexico, is in the hands of the slaveowners. The mouth of the Mississippi is theirs; the Missouri and Arkansas, the great arteries of the extreme West, are theirs—Virginia pushes a spur of territory to within less than a hundred miles of Lake Erie, and thus divides the Atlantic free States from the West in a manner highly dangerous to their future union. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, could long survive the total separation of the South. The North would have a territory as straggling as that of Prussia, and the Western region would soon find it advantageous to dissolve its union with the Eastern.

In the mean time, all the riches of the New World would be in the grasp of the slaveholders. Instead of exploring the inhospitable regions in the neighborhood of the British frontier, which would be all that remained to the North, the slaveowners would carry their untoldable property into lands blessed with every advantage of climate, soil and mineral wealth. Texas has territory enough to make three or four great States. New Mexico is about to be admitted with slave institutions—Arizona will follow. Mexico must, in a few years be captured, and the Southern lords of the most magnificent domain in the world would control the passage between the two oceans.

In short, if the Union lets South Carolina go, there is no saying what may go with it. It is very well to speculate on the return of an erring sister, but experience shows that secessions, when once made, are not easily recalled. It is the nature of cracks to widen, and both at the North and west there are masses of people so earnest in the advocacy of strong measures, that they will follow whatever opinions Americans may have of English policy, we beg to assure them that in this country there is only one wish—that the Union may survive this terrible trial.—Should Providence decree it otherwise, we earnestly pray the separation may be an amicable one. Civil war in a flourishing country, and among a kindred people, can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours, and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their leaders will bring this calamity on the American Union.

South Carolina—Baiting.

The following agreeable little paragraph concludes a long editorial article in the Charleston Mercury of the 29th ult. on the italics being the Mercury's:

"The bully programme, for it is nothing more, will soon see itself. Up to the very moment when our shot smote the Star of the West in her cheeks, these scoundrelly asses of the northern press were telling the miserable moonlings who they have galled to their ruin, that ours was the bullying game; that we were not in earnest; that all they had to do was to hold on, and they would see us, cap in hand, begging to be received to favor. They judged of other people by themselves. They have been playing the humbugging game, and the bullying game, and all their lives, and as each beast measure his neighbor's corn by his own false bushels, so these people will measure ours. But there must be a finish some day to all games, and the thimble-riggers are likely to find themselves at last in the hands of the constable. We shall play out our game honestly as we begun it, and fling our shot into the faces of the bullies whenever they appear."

A soldier of the war of 1812 committed suicide in Mississippi a few days ago. He was moved at the sad act by grief for the dissolution of the Union.

The depth of snow in New Hampshire at the present time is almost unparalleled. Measurements made of the quantity fallen, show that in all there have been about seventy inches, and traveling is very much impeded. In Western New York also, a vast amount of snow has fallen.

The mercury has been about 25 degrees below zero in the northern part of the State of Maine—but nobody cares, for wood doesn't cost anything up there.

Crawfordsville Market.

Review Over, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1861. During the past week trade has been active. There is no change from last week's quotations. Wheat is selling at 75-80 cts. But little offered at these figures.

Corn 25-30; Potatoes 25-30; Green Apples 40-50; Dried Apples 80-100; Peaches 40 cts. per bushel; Land 90-100; Eggs 10 cts.; Butter 12 cts.; Dressed Chicken 15 cts. per dozen.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Munns, Amos Thompson, Robert H. Craig and William C. Vance, and known as the firm of R. H. Craig & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

William C. Vance is authorized to settle the accounts and notes of said firm.

GEORGE MUNNS, AMOS THOMPSON, ROBERT H. CRAIG, W. C. VANCE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have been appointed Administrator of the personal estate of Nathaniel Morgan, deceased.

EBENEZER P. MCCLASKEY, Administrator.



MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soothing the gums, relieving all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and it has never been known to fail in any other medicine. NEVER HAD IT FAILED IN A SINGLE CASE. BY ANY ONE WHO USED IT. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. It will ensure the prompt and safe FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLED PRACTITIONERS in New England, and has been used with UNFAILING SUCCESS IN

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from the pain and irritates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will most successfully cure

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which not only speedily relieve, and end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY for the cure of ALL CASES OF DYSSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether the disease is caused by indigestion, or by any other cause. We would say to every Mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, DO NOT DELAY, BUT BUY AND USE IT. IT WILL SURELY CURE OTHERS, STAND between you and suffering, and afford you a permanent cure. PREPARED BY MRS. WINSLOW, 23 N. 3rd St., N. Y. City. It is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. For sale by Henry Ott & Son, Feb. 9, 1861, N. Y. City.