

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THE REVIEW,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, ILL.
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1853.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville!

Advertisements, call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS. All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.
Every advertisement handed in for publication,
should have written upon it the number of times the
advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will
be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
All calls for meetings, marriage notices and
obituary notices, hereafter inserted in our paper will be
charged one half the regular advertising rates.

Agents for the Review.
E. W. CARL, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent,
Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut
streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. PARKIN, South East corner Columbia and
Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to
procure advertisements.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The passenger train on the Crawfordsville and Lafayette railroad on Saturday last, when but a short distance from this place on its upward trip, was checked up for the purpose of removing a limb which was across the track. The gravel train being but a short distance behind running at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, run into the passenger car, instantly killing Mr. Dunlap, a citizen of Lafayette, Mr. Wilson of the same place had two or three of his ribs broken, and an Irishman employed on the gravel train had a thigh broken. The passenger and baggage cars, and engine were considerably damaged. Mr. Wood, the engineer on the gravel train was arrested at Lafayette, and committed to jail. As Mr. Wood has yet to undergo a legal investigation in this matter, we have nothing more to say.

Since writing the above we understand that the engineer Wood was discharged by Judge Huff of Lafayette after a full hearing of the testimony on both sides, the Judge being satisfied from the testimony that the engineer was not culpable. This proves to be one of the many disasters on public conveyances that are daily occurring, when lives are lost and damage done, and no body to blame, although it is admitted on all hands that the accident was not unavoidable but that proper care might have prevented it, and it proves one of two things, either that the law is lame or not strictly enforced, and it demands of the public for their own safety a strict examination into the causes, with the view of locating the responsibility in the right place. For if the mere agents and operatives on the road are not responsible for such reckless conduct, those who employ reckless and incompetent men will have to be held to a strict accountability. Wood has been discharged, and we presume that it will be a long time before he has charge of another engine or be in a position to do any more damage.

We, in company with several of our citizens attended the celebration of the ever-to-be-remembered and never-to-be-forgotten Glorious Fourth, in the city of Alamo, one among the many thriving little towns in Old Montgomery. We arrived in the town at an early hour and there found the good people all agog, in anticipation of the pleasures of the day. Well, about 12 o'clock, a procession was formed in one of the principal streets of the town, and after a circuitous march, arrived at a beautiful grove, where seats had been provided and everything made comfortable for a short set-to. Mr. LEW WALLACE, the orator of the day, made his appearance, and delivered a very beautiful address, well written and well delivered; after which the procession was again formed, and took a bee-line for the dinner table, which was well supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The table was soon filled up with the youth and beauty of that section of the county, after which the company dispersed, all well satisfied with the proceedings of the day, and no doubt thinking that at some future time Alamo would be the great emporium of the west.

It seems as though the Court of Common Pleas now in session, has been turned into a whisky exterminating court. The liquor vendors have been made indiscriminately to squat. The Court we believe is not disposed to show them any quarters, make no treaty, nor no compromise; but like the pirate on the high seas, determined to outlaw so formidable an enemy to all mankind.

It is rumored that J. W. Brooks, Superintendent Michigan Central Railroad, is about to resign his office on that road, to take the same post on the New York Central road, provided Erastus Corning is elected to the Presidency of the latter road.

Look out for Barnum's menagerie—stay at home, and save 50 cents and run no risks of catching the small-pox!

The whole line of railroad from Michigan city to Lafayette, it is said will be finished by the 15th of August.

WABASH COLLEGE.

The commencement at this Institution will take place on Thursday the 21st inst. On Monday evening previous there will be Prize Declamations by members chosen from the three lower classes in College.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the two Literary Societies will hold their annual anniversaries.

On Tuesday morning the Academy of Science will hold its annual meeting, when addresses and philosophical papers will be read.

On Wednesday afternoon the Alumni will be addressed by their orator appointed at the previous commencement.

On Thursday will take place the appropriate exercises of commencement by the Graduating class. The Baccalaureate Address by the President, will be delivered on Sabbath, 17th July.

The commencement exercises of the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, will be held on the 29th.

ROBINSON'S ATHENEUM.

Well, Robinson according to advertised time, came to the scratch on Wednesday evening last, and had the pleasure of playing to a full house. Robinson himself is a whole team, and deserves a generous patronage wherever he may go. There is nothing vulgar in his exhibitions. The music of his band was good.

Mr. Robinson we understand will visit this place again about the last of October next. All right.

THE CHEAP STORE.

We notice that Mick of the cheap store is doing a heavy business this summer; his room is crowded daily with customers, all making heavy purchases. We notice that his stock of Lawns is again replenished, with some beautiful patterns of Gingham, Calico, Poplins, Delains, Swiss, and White Goods of all kinds. We advise all to call on Mick.

We call the attention of our merchants to the card of Wm. C. WHITNER & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps, furs &c.—This firm is well established, and favorably known by a majority of the merchants of this place as being one of the most fashionable establishments in the city of Cincinnati; and country merchants who deal with them once, will do so again. We would advise all those who have not had the pleasure of their acquaintance, on their next visit to the city to give them a call.

The New York Commercial Advertiser supposes that the charge of admission to the Crystal Palace will be fifty cents during the rush of the first few weeks, and that it will subsequently be reduced to twenty-five cents. One of the conditions upon which the New York corporation granted the lease of Reservoir Square to the association for five years, was that no single entrance fee should exceed fifty cents.

REPAIRS AT THE PRESIDENTS HOUSE.—All the lower suite of rooms of the Presidential Mansion at Washington, with some in the second story, are in the occupancy of the bricklayer, the plasterer, the carpenter, and the like, who are making considerable changes and effecting improvements and repairs.

On the 25th ult., Capt. W. Richardson, a well-known retired tailor of Boston, while crossing the Maine railroad track at Melrose, a few miles from Boston, was struck by the express train and dashed to pieces, not a piece being found larger than his hand.

Fred Douglass states that Mrs. Stowe will hereafter account for the contributions now being made in various parts of Great Britain, through the columns of his paper.—*Cin. Com.*

We think Mrs. Stowe might have complimented some abolition paper conducted by a white man, by making it her official organ. There's no accounting for taste, however.—*Wabash Express*

Why shouldn't Mrs. Stowe show her partiality for such a Kindered Spirit as Fred Douglass, who "would welcome the bolt, whether from North or South, from Heaven or Hell, that should shiver this Union into atoms." Precisely right we say, Mrs. Stowe shows she loves her friends, if they are niggers.—*Greencastle Sentinel*

There is no accounting for taste Mr. Turk, as the old lady said when she kissed the cow, if Mrs. Stowe loves niggers, why just let her love 'em, its all owing to how one has been raised in reference to such things.

Hon. Wm. J. Brown, editor of the State Sentinel, we understand has been appointed Special Mail Agent for Indiana and Illinois.

Barnum's menagerie, the greatest humbug that ever rolled on wheels will be exhibited in this place within a fortnight of this time.

The number of clerks at Washington is to be reduced from 1000 to 750.—Of course there will be trouble in the region. Who would be a clerk in a department at Washington?

The Sentinel says the new prepaid postage envelopes have been received at the post office in that city.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.
New York, July 2d., 1853.

Mr. Editor:—The weather yesterday morning was insufferably close and warm, but as the afternoon approached dark clouds were seen to rise, on the western horizon an unmistakable precursor of a thunder storm and at about 5 o'clock it came down upon us in all its fury. It rained in torrents, the wind blew with the power of a tornado, and hail fell in some parts of the city as large as hen's eggs; in fact, we have not been visited by so violent a storm in a long time, and for the time it lasted (which fortunately was short) it done a great deal of damage in the city.—The Crystal Palace suffered considerable damage, on account of the suddenness with which the storm broke upon them, the workmen, who were engaged upon the roof and dome were unable to close the openings through which they ascended to the roof, the consequence was that the interior of the building under the dome was deluged with water. Fortunately the most of the articles in the Palace had not been unpacked, and those which had been were removed to a place of safety. The effect of the storm within the building, while it was at its height, is said by those who were present, as being indescribably grand—the falling of such immense hail stones upon the roof and the glass sides, the pattering of the rain and the violence of the wind, produced such a combination of effects as is rarely witnessed. The work in the interior is going on with a great deal of activity. The counters are arranged so as to give all the available space for the purpose of exhibition, at the same time allowing sufficient space for passage around them, without crowding. The space under the dome, is intended for statuary and other large works of art, and a great many already occupy the places assigned to them. Italy the mother of art, has contributed richly to the exhibition. I intend to visit the Palace this afternoon, and in my next I will be better able to give a description of the interior up to the present time. The storm appears to have been more violent in the vicinity of the Palace than in any other part of the city. Three houses were blown down on the opposite side of the street, which were nearly finished; a number of workmen were driven in one to seek shelter from the storm, of whom three were instantly killed and six or seven wounded. A number of buildings in process of erection in other parts of the city were also blown down.

The sixty appointments of Collector Bronson's took the oath and their places in the custom house, yesterday. Poor fellows, they were nearly worn down with care and hope deferred, but as they have reached the realization of their hopes, it is expected that they will again buckle on armour for the good fight.

From Washington we learn that Samuel Hart, one of the oldest naval constructors in the service, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, vice Commodore Shubrick, who goes out under the law of 1846. Hon. R. J. Walker, minister to China, and Gen. Jas. Keenan, Consul at Hong Kong, expect to leave New York about the 20th of September for London, en-route for China. Rumors persist in stating that Mr. Buchanan is badly miffed, but that he will go to London in spite of the obnoxious 'soft premier. Gen. Almonte, the new Mexican minister, has just arrived. A democratic wag proposes to the office seekers and those recently executed, to form a 'Department of the Exterior' the secretary to be chosen by ballot, and the clerks to be divided into four classes, receive no salary, but live by fees.

By the Africa we have three days later news from Europe. The Eastern question is still the great topic of interest and conversation, and the day of its settlement is as distant, as was at the commencement.—The Sultan has refused the ultimatum, notwithstanding the eight days grace permitted by the Czar. It is said that Nicholas intends to send another courier with some fresh terms to offer, but I think he is only wasting time by such kind of proceedings, as whatever he may offer will be rejected by Turkey, besides that way of doing business betrays his weakness, and his inability of putting his threats into execution.—He has expended too much wind and Turkey knows it, and has consequently gained strength, while on the other hand, Russia is losing it, however, after going so far, it will require some kind of a show to back creditably; therefore great preparations will be made, troops will be ordered hither and thither; they may even reach the river Pruth which divides the two Empires and again threaten as usual, but Nicholas is not a fool, before he attempts to cross he will count upon consequence and the chances of losing. The Turks are not inactive, but are busy in making preparations to repel an attack, if it should be attempted. They would be able to bring in the field as large an army as Russia, and probably fully as

effective, for the Turk is fighting for his country, his home, his religion, and what incentives can be greater than these, to urge a man on to "deeds of noble daring."

Old England keeps moving on in her old steady pace, always alive to her own interest, and lets nothing pass which she can use for her own advancement. Commodore Vanderbilt left Southampton on the 14th of June, after his yacht had been visited by 10,000 persons, he sails for St. Petersburg. Mrs. Stowe seems to have sunk into obscurity, no notice appears to have been taken of her whereabouts by the last steamer.

France is absorbed in this Eastern question and speculations are rife in regard to the future movements of the Emperor of Russia. Louis Napoleon is always at his pranks, unless some fine day they should be suddenly cut short. He sent some two or three of his friends, no less volens off to that place which he thinks so much of, I mean Cayenne. Markets are dull in consequence of the political troubles. Cotton is irregular, although in some cases 1-6 dearer. Breadstuffs easy.

CONSUMPTION AMONG PRINTERS.—The *Utica Gazette*, of the 18th June, in noticing the death of Mr. J. H. CORNWELL, a journeyman in that office, aged twenty-two, remarks:

"The frequency of consumption among printers has excited remark among medical men, and many theories have been advanced to account for it. A very interesting article recently met our eye, taken from a medical journal of Philadelphia, attributing to printer's ink noxious qualities of a volatile character, which implanted in the lungs the seeds of tubercular pythisis. A more probable cause is confinement of the body in positions admitting little muscular movement, especially of one side of the lungs, and irregular hours and habits of life. Compositors on duty, especially morning papers, are necessarily irregular in their habits of eating and sleeping.—They are confined in rooms not always the best ventilated, at late hours, and under circumstances calculated to tax the physical powers to the utmost. In large cities this is especially the case; and no one who knows the habits of journeyman printers in New York would wonder at their liability to a disease like consumption in its causes and character."

NEAR THE TRUTH.—The Chillicothe Advertiser puts much truth in the following paragraph:

"One who has officiated several years in the capacity of a country editor can duly appreciate the correctness of that statement. The target at which the missiles of the opposition are hurled, or perhaps it would be more proper to say the dray horse of the party; he must in the estimation of many differ essentially from the balance of the human family. He must have no aspirations for office, or he will call down upon his head the execration of those who, in their own estimation, were decreed in nature's plan to fill offices; he must not dun for his dues as other men do, for fear he will excite the ire of delinquents; and above all he must not acquire a reasonable competence, so that in the decline of life he may live in ease; for then the envious will cry that he made it out of the party. A man of brains, industry, tact, ambitious to be poor and of no aspirations for office, will make a capital editor, and will not be 'discouraged at disappointments. Any one without some of these requisites had better even break stones, hew logs or mail rails than turn his attention to editing."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—The following is an extract from the lecture of the Hon. George Bancroft, lately delivered before the New York Historical Society.

"Not half of Franklin's merits have been told. He was the true father of the American Union. It was he who went forth to lay the foundation of that great design at Albany, and in New York he lifted up his voice. Here among us he appeared as the apostle of the Union. It was Franklin who suggested the Congress of 1774; and but for his wisdom, and the confidence that wisdom inspired, it is a matter of doubt whether that Congress would have taken effect. It was Franklin who suggested the bond of the Union which binds these States from Florida to Maine. Franklin was the greatest diplomatist of the eighteenth century. He never spoke a word too soon; he never spoke a word too much; he never failed to speak the right word at the right season."

LEADER OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.—Bayard Taylor, writing from Shanghai, thus speaks of the leader of the Chinese revolution:

"I do not remember whether I have already stated that the leader of the Revolution, Ting-Tuk, is a descendant of one of the branches of the ancient Chinese, or Ming dynasty, and that his avowed object is to overthrow the present Ting, or Tartar dynasty. In fact, he is proclaimed as Emperor on the bulletins of his army, so that his cause has already risen above the dignity of a rebellion, and assumes the aspect of a national war. It is Chinese against Tartar, and the people are not indifferent as to the issue. Any change can hardly be made for the worse: any kind of kind of agitation is better than the dead stagnation of Chinese life. Viewed in all its aspects, this Revolution is one of the most remarkable of this Revolutionary Age."

A new rheumatic ointment is manufactured down east out of the oil of frogs. It makes them leap for joy.

CHURCH.—A place where women go to worship God, and criticise the fashions.

PATRONAGE versus PRINCIPLE.

The whig party bases its organization upon the hope of office—the democratic party upon the foundations of great principles.—The fruits of whig administrations are intestine dissensions, high tariffs, crushing debts, Galphins, and Gardiners, the fruits of democratic governments are economy in the public expenditures, equal exchanges, equal taxation, extending territories, and the settlement of all great questions by the test of the constitution. What a disclosure of corruption in high places the result of four years' whig rule, has already been made! What a disclosure of similar corruptions during the same period remains to be made! The causes lie directly upon the surface of things. A party without a general, recognized creed, the whole system of which is kept together alone "by the adhesive power of public plunder," cannot faithfully administer this government. It never has done so before; it cannot do so hereafter.

The world is governed by great ideas.—On this continent the two which often control and decide our politics, are distrust of the whig organization, and confidence in democratic principles. Both these ideas are tested, by time and by trial. From the whig party in power have proceeded the most extraordinary usurpations upon the rights of the people, and the most flagrant abuses of the interests of the country. The first duty of the democracy in power always is to heal the wounds inflicted by its opponents upon the institutions of the country; the next to apply healthy and righteous principles, in order to the safe, successful, and consistent administration of the laws.

How natural and how appropriate, therefore, is it not, for the whigs to make the distribution of office their great test of faith! It is not whether the laws have been faithfully executed, and the citizen protected in his person and in his property, but whether the patronage of the government has been disposed of according to some process not exactly consistent with either of these higher considerations. At present the great hope of the whigs is to excite dissensions among the democrats by appealing to personal disappointments growing out of the official patronage under General Pierce.—A high and honorable mission, truly!—*Union.*

The new prepared letter envelopes and the process of making them, are described by the New York Post as follows:

The envelopes are cut out by an instrument worked by steam, to the number of five hundred at a single operation. The image of Washington is stamped upon them in white relief and the rates of postage is printed in red ink. After applying the glutin they are counted in bundles of twenty-five and sent to Washington, whence they will find their way through the postmasters to every part of the country. They are of white and buff paper and water-lined, with the initials of the Post Office Department of the United States. About one hundred and fifty operatives, chiefly females, have been employed in the work. Special precautions are taken against forgery and the abstraction of envelopes from the manufactory, for which offense the new post office laws have imposed a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

A HOT DAY IN NEW YORK.—The thermometer in New York, on Wednesday, pointed to 97 degrees. The sun, at its altitude, poured its vertical rays upon the busy, moving, eager people. It struck madness and sudden death into the heated brains of the working crowd. "Broadway," says a paper, "was strewn with the carcasses of dead horses." "No less than sixteen inquests were held on the bodies of laborers—mostly Irish immigrants, who had died from 'sun strikes,' as the apoplexy caused by excessive labor in the heat, or by exposure of the head to the sun, is called. A packet ship loaded with emigrants is wrecked close to the city, and its helpless human freight are thrown ashore to swell the ranks of poverty and misfortune. Williamsburg and Brooklyn swell the list of mortality.

The railroad and omnibus companies issued orders to span the horses, and to relax the speed of the trains and stages.—We hear of no such respect for the laborers.

The list of casualties does not end here. Crime and riot move on with a fevered pace. Three fires occur. A mob of 3,000 men sack a surgeon's office, suspected of rifling graveyards for dissecting purposes, and scatter the police before them like sand before a hot simoon. Three laborers perish, one by the caving in of a sewer, one by the fall of a marble slab, which he was raising for a ship, another by falling in a haystack. A child crushed under a railway train, another drowned, another crushed by a cart, a young man drowned, an attempted suicide, make up the imperfect story of a day in our metropolis, and we have but to imagine heated newsmen rushing to and from the scenes of casualty and crimes, to complete the picture.

The picture reminds one of Hogarth's engravings of The Progress of Cruelty.—*Rochester Dem.*

GREAT MATCH RACE.—On the 20th inst., a horse race was to have taken place near Monterey, California, distance ten miles, over a level country. The following were the stakes: \$10,000 in cash (a side,) one thousand head of cattle (valued at \$23,000) and five hundred young mares, (valued at \$5,000) making in all \$80,000. \$40,000 a side.

The Senate of New York have passed a stringent liquor law, similar to the Maine law; and it is thought it will pass the lower house. It will produce a prodigious excitement in that State. The recent and atrocious crimes perpetrated under the influence of alcohol, has probably brought about this result, which was not anticipated some months ago.—*Louisville Dem.*

FROM THE PLAINS.

In our latest papers from St. Joseph, Mo., we found a letter from Fort Kearney, which made mention of the emigration that had passed that point for the Pacific, up to the 4th June.

Number of men is estimated at 30,000; that of women 8,000; children 11,000; horses and mules 17,000; cattle 88,000, and sheep without number. He saw in one herd 12,000.

Twenty-seven thousand sheep belonging to some doctor in Holt county, were drowned at one time in crossing Platte river. Talmadge lost 40 head of the fine horses that started this Spring from Lancaster, Ohio. This is most unfortunate, for they were choice animals, and would have been in great demand in California.

The health of the emigrants is represented as remarkably good. No sickness among them at all. Two persons had been killed by accident, and two by disease. All the trains are getting along well. The Indians are represented as being very troublesome, and stealing from the emigrants on every occasion.

MOVEMENTS IN SPECIE.—The steamer Georgia left Aspinwall on the 19th, with \$2,800,000 in gold. There are now over \$8,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury, which is the largest amount ever accumulated.—This sum will very shortly be relieved by the payment of Government dues. On the 1st proximo, \$5,000,000 falls due for principal on the five per cent. Government debt, and \$2,000,000 for interest. At the same time, the New York banks and Railroad Companies are to disburse about \$3,000,000, making the nice little sum of \$10,000,000 which is to change hands—a large proportion of which will fall into active circulation. This, with the large receipts from California, and the comparatively small shipments made to Europe, cannot fail of having a favorable effect upon the Eastern money market, in which we of the West will of course share.—*Chicago Press.*

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICANS.—We notice by our late English files that the following Americans had the honorary degree of D. C. L. conferred upon them at the recent installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford: The Hon. Joseph Randolph Ingersoll, Minister of the United States; the Hon. Martin Van Buren, formerly President of the United States; the Right Rev. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, Bishop of Quebec; the Right Rev. Charles Pettit Melville, Bishop of Ohio; the Hon. Mr. Justice Halburton.—*Louisville Democrat.*

ENGLISH IGNORANCE RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES.—A Bostonian who is visiting his friends in England writes home that the recent movements in Great Britain in regard to American affairs, have revealed the deplorable ignorance which exists there among the better classes in reference to this country. He was asked by an English merchant, "How many slave markets there were in Boston?" He was also asked, "If the Indians were troublesome in Massachusetts?" To the latter query, the American replied that the Indians had been very quiet in this neighborhood, since they put a quantity of tea in Boston harbor.—*Transcript.*

PAY OF POSTMASTERS.—The following is fixed upon as the commissions of Postmasters after the first of April last.

On a sum not exceeding \$100, 50 per cent.
" between \$100 and \$400, 40 "
" between \$400 and \$2400, 25 "
" above \$2400, 12 "

When the mail arrives regularly between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., 60 per cent. is allowed for the first hundred dollars. Postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$500 a quarter, are allowed one cent for every free letter; and two mills for every newspaper not chargeable with postage.

PHILANTHROPISTS.—Placid-looking old gentlemen, who imagine that their prospects of going to heaven are 25 per cent. greater than their chances of going to the other place, and for this reason—that every time they cheat a poor devil out of a dollar, they give 75 cents of it to "the heathen." Whether such men are out in their calculations will never be known till we reach "the other side of Jordan."

PLAYING CARDS.—A letter from Philadelphia says, among the large buildings going up in the city, is a large factory, fifty by a hundred feet, and five stories in height, to be exclusively appropriated to the manufacture of playing cards. Who would believe there was a sufficient demand for the article to warrant the erection of a building of this class, and the use of a steam engine of twenty horse power to drive the machinery for printing those primers of Satan, as they are called by some.

A convention of the owners and managers of several north-western telegraph lines is about to assemble in New York for the purpose of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the companies, and adopt measures to render the lines more reliable and accurate in the transmission of messages. The object is a worthy one, and there is certainly a wide margin for improvement.

ENVELOPED LETTERS.—When letters are enclosed in an envelope, the address should be inscribed as well on the letter itself as on the envelope; otherwise the loss of the envelope may cause grave mistakes and serious confusion—or may leave the letter for an anonymous claimant. We heard a deceased Chancellor say that he knew an important law case which came very near being lost to the party, ultimately successful, by the loss of an envelope, leaving it uncertain to whom the missive had been addressed. Recently, too, we learn, from an exchange paper, that a stolen mail had been recovered, with all the envelopes torn off the letters, and the Postmaster knew not where to send many of them.—*Chas. Courier.*