

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.  
**THE REVIEW.**  
**CRAWFORDSVILLE,**  
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1855.

CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordsville!  
Advertisers, 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  
obituaries, hereafter inserted in our paper will be  
charged one half the regular advertising rates.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. Clegg, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent,  
Evans Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut  
Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. H. Parvis, South East corner Columbia and  
Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to  
procure advertisements.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we  
have now the **BEST** and the **LARGEST** assortment of  
new and **FANCY** Job Type ever brought to this place.  
We insist on those who ever bring to call up  
and will show them our assortment of types, etc.  
etc. We have got them and no mistake. Work  
done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JOH PRINTING.

As it is now the time when Merchants and  
others are wishing to have Circulars, Cards, Posters,  
etc., printed, we would respectfully call their  
attention to our extensive assortment of type. All  
work executed at short notice and at the lowest  
prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

JOHN ROBINSON is now receiving and  
opening a large and well selected stock of  
fall and winter goods direct from the eastern  
market. Mr. Robinson's reputation as  
a merchant is well known. His success  
has been attained by close application and  
industry to his business, and those who  
have already been his customers, he has  
the power to retain. His gentlemanly  
clerks are always on hand to attend to the  
wants of those who patronize his establish-  
ment. See advertisement next week.

Mr. F. H. Fry, having recently  
bought out Mr. O. S. McNeil, in the mer-  
cantile business, most respectfully informs  
the citizens of Old Montgomery, that he is  
now receiving direct from the eastern mar-  
ket, a large and well selected stock of fall  
and winter dry goods, groceries, etc., which  
he intends selling as cheap as any other  
house in town. Give Frank a call—he  
keeps almost everything, and the very ar-  
ticles you want.

BEEF PACKING.—The packing season was  
opened last week, says the Chicago Demo-  
cratic Press, by the enterprising firm of  
Marsh & Carpenter, who slaughtered one  
hundred head of cattle. They are now in  
a pickle (the cattle), but will be ready to  
come out of it in a few weeks, greatly to  
the relief of the provision dealers.

A general meeting of presidents and  
directors of the various railroads, in the U  
States, we see it stated, will convene at  
Washington City during the present month,  
to consider the adoption of a code of laws  
and the establishment of such general meas-  
ures as shall guard against accidents on  
railroads, and give more confidence to trav-  
ellers, and assurance that precautionary  
measures of the most reliable kind are  
hourly exercised upon every railroad  
throughout the Union. This is an impor-  
tant meeting, and will have a most salu-  
tary effect upon the public mind, beside tend-  
ing to secure the adoption of a uniform  
system of railroad regulations.

Crawford & Mulligan are now in  
receipt of a splendid assortment of dry  
goods, groceries, clothing, etc., direct from  
New York and Boston, which they will sell  
at astonishing low prices. We advise one  
and all to call in and see for themselves.

FLOUR FLOATING IN LAKE ERIE.—The  
Sandusky Register publishes a letter from  
W. S. Webb, of Kelley's Island, dated Sept-  
30th, which states that a large quantity of  
flour came ashore on the east end of the  
Island on Thursday night and Friday morn-  
ing last. About 7,000 barrels came a-  
shore and are in the possession of the per-  
sons by whom picked up. The brands are  
principally 'Battle Creek,' 'Albion,' 'Foun-  
tain's Premium,' and 'Wappakissi Mills,'  
which are all Michigan brands. Besides  
this picked up, a large quantity was float-  
ing in the Lake.

Curious Fact.—The New Haven Reg-  
ister says that towards the close of the Rev-  
olution, the owners of the North Church in  
that city sent to Boston for nails to make  
repairs with, when one of the kegs sent in  
return for the order, was found to contain  
Spanish silver dollars. The deacons wrote  
to the Boston merchant that there was 'an  
error in shipping the goods,' but he an-  
swered, that the nails were sold as he  
bought them of a privateer, and he  
couldn't rectify mistakes. So the silver  
was melted up and made into a service of  
plate for the Church, which is in use at the  
present day.

WHAT A FOOL!—Near Ridgeway, Ohio,  
last week, a man wishing to get on a night  
train, kindled a fire on the track to arrest  
the attention of the engineer, laid down on  
the track, went to sleep, and was killed by  
the train passing over his head, entirely  
cutting it from the body.

HER POWER.

The London Times very frequently refers  
to "the immense power of Russia," and now  
and then episodes on the comparative ease  
with which she could invade the United  
States from her American possession. The  
power of Russia we think is very much  
overrated. Nicholas has a vast number of  
men in his Empire, but when we recollect  
that eight-tenths of those men are slaves,  
his power to do mischief is shorn of its  
vastness materially. Of the fifty three mil-  
lions of inhabitants which Russia contained  
in 1840, no less than *forty-two millions were  
slaves*; of these *fifteen millions were slaves  
of the Emperor*. These facts are productive  
of great satisfaction, and may show that  
Russia has as many reasons for keeping the  
peace, as the other nations of Europe, and  
that in any war with the model republic, a  
servile insurrection might at any time break  
out, which would completely paralyze the  
arm of the autocrat. Some may object to  
these views and say the servitude existing  
in Russia is not slavery, but we say it is,  
and as much so as that existing in Georgia  
or Alabama.

The Russian serf has no legal rights.

The administration of "Justice" to them  
is vested in the nobles who are their owners;  
and on the crown estates the administration  
is wholly with their task makers; the over-  
seers are appointed by the great slave mas-  
ter, the Czar. The cruelties perpetrated on  
the slaves are limited only to the dread of  
retaliation on their part; and sometimes their  
revenge assumes a frightful form, savage  
murders and assassinations, the burning of  
their tormentors, together with their families  
in their own palaces, occurring from time to  
time, marked by features of savage atrocity.  
Only a few years ago, an instance of this  
wild and ruthless revenge was perpetrated  
on Prince Kourakin by his serfs, for his re-  
peated cruelties to them.

The Russians are not only slaves to their  
nobles—they are also slaves to the soil.—

The land of Russia is valueless of itself;  
its value consists in the human property belong-  
ing to it, from which the nobles derive their  
chief revenue. Practically the private serf  
of Russia—and there are above *forty mil-  
lions* of such—is, life and limb, at the dis-  
posal of his owner, as completely as slaves  
have ever been in any country. He can be  
sold or hired out as a beast of burden. The

law, it is true, now wills that a certain por-  
tion of land must be sold with them; but  
land in Russia, as we have said, is of mere-  
ly nominal value. The master may remove  
one or all of his slaves for life from one es-  
tate to another, though thousands of miles  
apart. In purchasing a slave, he has only  
to go through the formality of receiving from  
the former owner a few acres of land with  
him, of which he soon forgets the possession,  
and from which he may remove the slave,  
separating him for ever from his wife and  
children, and dooming him to perpetual  
banishment from his home.

The Russian slave, male or female, can-  
not marry without the permission of the  
owner. The master may any time send his  
male slave to Siberia, or for a soldier,—and  
some he must constantly choose for this ser-  
vice.

We think the Intelligencer does wrong in  
assuming so unqualifiedly that Secretary  
Marcy has taken the position it attributes to  
him, without quoting the passage on which  
that assumption is based, and on the strength  
of a first "cursor perusal" of the Secretary's  
dispatch. Our own reading may have been  
as hasty as our contemporary's, yet it has  
certainly made us on an impression decidedly  
adverse to that of the Intelligencer. We  
understand Secretary Marcy to base the  
right of Koszta to the protection of our flag  
on these three considerations:

1. His migration to our country with a  
declared and manifestly sincere intention of  
becoming a citizen, enforced by his resi-  
dence on our soil for nearly two years;

2. His solemn renunciation of all allegi-  
ance to the Emperor of Austria (who had  
exiled, outlawed and tried to kill him) and his  
formal declaration of his purpose to become  
a citizen of the United States so soon as  
our laws would permit him to do so;

3. His application for and reception of a  
letter of protection from our legation at Con-  
stantinople—he having returned to Turkey  
(but not to Austria) on his own private  
business.

If we have understood the Secretary  
correctly, *The Intelligencer* misstates his  
position in the extract above given—mis-  
states it in such a manner as to weaken the  
attitude justly taken by our Government  
and give encouragement to the Austrian  
despot in pressing an unjust and inadmis-  
sible demand. May we not hope that *The  
Intelligencer* will reexamine the Secretary's  
language and revise its own hasty judg-  
ment? If our Government is entirely right  
in the matter of Koszta—as we feel very  
sure it is—let us for once exhibit the spec-  
tacle of the American People forgetting all  
partisan differences, all chronic prejudices,  
all inborn timidities, and rallying as one  
in the defense of weakness against violence,  
right against despotism, humanity against  
oppression. We have warmly sympathized  
with *The Intelligencer* in resisting our  
rulers when they were wrong, and we  
greatly desire its cooperation in sustaining  
and encouraging them when they are no-  
tably right.

The Norwalk tragedy was rather a  
costly operation for the company. It has  
already paid near two hundred thousand  
dollars to those who were injured, and to  
the relatives of those who were killed  
—*Local Democrat.*

himself at the head of twenty thousand slaves  
determined to be free. They marched on  
Moscow, and caused the Czarina, Catherine  
II., to tremble on her throne. As we said  
before, these facts serve to show that the  
power of Russia is very much over-estimated.  
The prowess of a nation depends on the  
number of freemen it contains. Judged by  
this rule, the United States are more than  
twice as powerful as Nicholas ever was, or  
ever will be.

Horace Greeley and the Intel-  
ligencer.

Horace Greeley is not a man whom we  
much love. We have often accused him  
of madness, and sometimes, probably, said  
that he was dishonest. The truth is, while  
we don't much like the man, we have a yet  
greater distaste for his principles. But  
there are times when he is right—times  
when he is o. k. in both letter and spirit—  
right, so that we incline not only to forgive  
him all he has done in the past, but write  
him wise, brave, honest and great. The  
following is an instance in point. Let any  
Democrat read his answer, as given below,  
to the strictures of the National Intelligencer  
upon Secretary Marcy's reply to Austrian  
Hulsemann's note relative to Koszta and  
the Smyrna affair, and see if we have not  
done well to forgive him.

The Case of Koszta.

The National Intelligencer thus comments on  
Secretary Marcy's reply to Chev. Hulsemann:

"A cursory perusal of it discloses points  
for censure and some for dissent; but  
the respect due to so important a paper re-  
quires that it should not be treated lightly  
or hastily, and we defer any formal com-  
ment on its merits or defects until our readers  
shall have had an opportunity to read  
and digest it. We will only say to day that  
the subject is treated with the ability which  
distinguishes the Secretary as a controver-  
sial writer, and in a calm but firm tone, and  
that its chief defect lies in the extent to  
which he goes in defending Koszta's right  
to the immunity of citizenship and to the  
protection due only to a citizen of the United  
States. To assert that the inchoate act  
of a mere declaration of intention to become  
a citizen, at once clothes an alien with the  
rights and privileges of naturalization, at home  
or abroad, is, in our opinion, not  
borne out by the law, and is contradicted  
by the construction given to the law by the  
decisions of the Supreme Court of the United  
States. We think, further, that such a  
doctrine is at variance with the feelings and  
convictions of the great body of the Ameri-  
can people, of whatever party, and that they  
place too high a value on the boon of citi-  
zenship willingly to concede it on terms so  
slight and cheap, even with the ease and  
rapidity with which letters are stamped in  
the post-office. Thus much we feel bound  
to say now, though with great deference to  
the judicial experience and ability of the  
learned Secretary."

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assuming so unqualifiedly that Secretary  
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—*Local Democrat.*

STATE FAIR.

LAFAYETTE, Oct. 12th.

DEAR MASTERTON:—The long talked of  
Fair is at last in full operation. I think I  
never before witnessed so large an assem-  
bly in this State. Every hotel is crowded  
to its utmost limits and hundreds are still  
walking hither and thither through the  
streets, with no prospect ahead of obtaining  
either anything to eat, or a place to repose a  
weary head. Lafayette can make the loudest  
noise for a small trumpet of any place I  
ever visited. They have sent out flaming  
bills as you are aware, inviting the inhabi-  
tants of the entire land to be present at the  
fair and have promised ample accommoda-  
tions for all. Now that a large assemblage  
has gathered, it is with the greatest difficulty  
that board and lodging can be had any-  
where and when obtained it is only after  
submitting to an almost unparalleled sys-  
tem of extortion and inordinate prices.—  
Small rooms are renting at the very high  
sum of from six to eight dollars per  
day, and board is ranging from two to three  
dollars. However money is usually depre-  
ciated at such a place as this, and if conven-  
iences and necessities could be had at any  
rates, there would be but little cause for  
complaint. But to be invited here, and then  
to be left to the negligence and unin-  
viting hospitalities of restaurants, keepers for  
board, and the damp turf for a resting place,  
with no covering but the canopy of heaven,  
I can assure you sir is a matter much more  
pleasant to be talked about, than realized.

But little has occurred yet worth noting  
down. Hon. Horace Greeley arrived this  
morning and his advent into the Hoosier  
State is hailed by many with wild enthu-  
siasm and delight. I have enjoyed the  
rare privilege of seeing him, and although  
the conduct of many who were at the depot  
upon his arrival will not warrant the belief,  
I am still forced to conclude that he is not  
more than a man. His description per-  
haps will not be unacceptable to you. He  
is tall and not very fleshy, has white hair,  
a rather vague expression of face and walks  
very much after the manner of a big ele-  
phant getting down hill. His powers as an  
orator are yet to be displayed, before I can  
advance an opinion in this respect. I will  
perhaps write again and in my next give  
you the details of the next two days trans-  
actions.

XABIER.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT--NO  
ONE SERIOUSLY HURT.

On Friday afternoon, the 7th inst., a fear-  
ful accident occurred on the Michigan Central  
Railroad, about two and a half miles  
east of Battle Creek, to the express passenger  
train coming west. It was running at  
the rate of forty miles an hour. The acci-  
dent was caused by running over an ox.—  
The animal jumped over the fence out of  
the woods immediately in front of the en-  
gine, and it was impossible for the engineer  
to see him till the instant before the acci-  
dents occurred. No blame whatever can  
be attached to the engineer or conductor,  
as no human foresight could have prevent-  
ed the accident.

T. W. S. Alexander, Esq., of this city  
was on board the cars, and from the des-  
cription he gave us of the scene, we should  
suppose it was truly frightful; yet, strange  
to say, no one was seriously injured. The  
train was a little behind time, and was run-  
ning very fast, with a down grade to make  
it up. The ox jumped upon the track at  
the west end of a "cut," where the road  
runs upon an embankment some twenty  
feet high. Such was the momentum of the  
train, that the engine jumped clear of the  
track and buried itself in the mud, only  
two driving wheels being visible; and the  
tender was thrown nearly on top of the en-  
gine. Mr. Alexander was in the fifth car  
from the engine, and yet the hind end of  
the car was thrown upon the tender. The  
couplings of the cars were broken as if they  
had been shreds, and some of them ran off  
on one side of the track, and some on the  
other. One of the cars turned a complete  
somerset.

With all the smashing and "ground and  
lofty tumbling" of the cars, it is astonish-  
ing that no one among the six hundred pas-  
sengers was seriously injured. One Ger-  
man woman, who was in the immigrant cars,  
had her head considerably bruised; but  
they were merely flesh wounds. Several  
passengers were considerably "jarred," and  
all of them were "awfully frightened," but  
no one was seriously hurt. From all we  
can learn, it was a most fortunate accident.

—Chicago Democratic Press.

Reader, do you know what writing  
for newspapers means?

It means writing in haste, against the in-  
clination, without opportunity for reflection,  
correction, or chance to get information.—  
It means dressing for a ball in the dark;  
painting a picture with a single brush for  
all colors; answering questions in science  
from memory, and questions of fact from  
imagination. It means attempting the im-  
possible, and making fools believe you have  
done it. Worse than that—worst of all, it  
means writing quantity in place of quality,  
diluting flasks of fragrant wine with pails  
of tasteless water; passing off hollow tubes  
for the bars of solid metal; selling your  
soul to the devil—the printer's—for a mess  
of potage; sacrificing sacrifice to fame to pres-  
ent necessities.—U. S. Review.

Just as the Whigs were giving out  
that the administration was in great trouble,  
they are cheered with the intelligence  
that Whig troubles are over in Georgia.—  
They are used up and done for. The  
Whigs have no trouble; they have nothing  
to care for, and nobody to care for them.

—Local Democrat.