

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THE REVIEW.
CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1854.

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.

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

LET We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the most and the largest assortment of New and fancy Jon Tyres ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, etc. &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING.

As it is now about 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 types. All work executed at short notice, and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

LET Col. S. C. WILLSON will deliver the 11th lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening, March 9th.—Subject—"Russia."

LET Hons. Jesse D. Bright, Dan. Mace, and C. L. Dunham, will please accept our thanks for congressional favors.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE REVIEW.

It will be seen by the present number, that the Review printing establishment has passed into the hands of Messrs. Bowen and Stover. We have been involuntarily compelled, from continued indisposition, to dispose of the establishment, with the hope, only of recovering, from disease which has been preying upon our system and depressing our energies for the last three years.

Messrs. Bowen and Stover, are young gentleman of intellectual ability, industry, integrity and moral worth. We, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly recommend them to the confidence and liberal patronage of the friends and patrons, as worthy of their most cordial support, hoping and trusting that they will find in them more faithful, efficient and able advocates of all the great Democratic principles and interest of the laboring classes, than we have ever been. Trusting, too, that their future career may be bright and prosperous, and that their efforts to advance the cause of morality and truth, may meet with a ready second on the part of the citizens of Crawfordsville and the county of Montgomery.

In retiring from a position we have occupied for the last three years, we cannot but express our deep regrets at the occurrence of circumstances which seem to indicate the propriety of the course, for our personal safety, with such unerring certainty.

For the last three years we have sustained the relation of Editor to the people of Crawfordsville and Montgomery county.—How far we have succeeded in accomplishing any real good to this community, is for them to determine. Our energies have been industriously put forth, and if we have failed, it has not been for the want of a will. The citizens of Crawfordsville and the county, have been most kind—they have generously sustained us in our business. We therefore gratefully acknowledge their kindness, and in bidding them adieu, would express our heartfelt gratitude for the generous confidence thus manifested.

J. D. MASTERSON.

March 21, 1854.

LET The undersigned having purchased out J. D. MASTERSON, former editor of the "Review," beg leave to say to their subscribers and the public, that they will continue the publication of said paper without any interruption whatever in regard to its issue, and on the same terms and conditions as formerly, and that all those who are subscribers to the same, whether pre-pail or not, will receive their paper as if no change had taken place in the conductorship of the "Review."

The "Review" in changing hands will undergo no change in politics, but continue to advocate the broad principles of Democracy, disregarding all side issues; and while it will not lend itself to support the particular interest of any clique, man or faction of the party, it will counsel union and harmony among all the conflicting interests and claims, for the general good, and stand ready at all times to uphold the usages of the party by giving a hearty and warm support to its nominees for office. We shall also keep our readers well informed in regard to general news, foreign, domestic and local, with the view of making the "Review" a good political and family paper; and if industry and energy can accomplish the task, we promise our readers and patrons, that it shall equal in every respect any weekly paper published in the State, and with the general support of our friends throughout the county to aid our endeavors, we feel certain of being able to reclaim our promise.

CHAS. H. BOWEN,
B. F. STOVER.

LET We failed in receiving the Niagara's news up to the time of going to press.

LET The bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, now before Congress, is exciting at this time more interest than any other question before the public, and as the features of the bill on the subject of slavery has been greatly misrepresented by its opponents, we deem the best mode to disabuse the minds of our readers and give them the true principles of the bill, is to publish that part of it that bears upon the question, which is as follows:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the 5th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820; which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measure, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

It will be seen from the above that the bill expressly repudiates the idea of legislating slavery into the Territory, "but leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It is not strange that Whigs and their natural allies (the free-soilers) should object to this principle, but how any democrat who acknowledges as the cardinal doctrine of his political faith, "the capacity of man for self-government," can deny the benefit of that doctrine to the inhabitants of a territory any more than to a citizen of a State is a little incomprehensible, and we are satisfied that no division among true democrats can exist when the question is once fully understood.

But little opposition to this bill has been manifested by democrats in this county, and that little was predicated upon the belief that the bill understood and actually did legislate slavery into the Territory; this view of the case as will be seen by the act itself, is utterly without foundation, and was put forth by the enemies of the measure to forestall public opinion and render the bill odious in advance of any thorough examination into its principles.

The doctrine of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery, is the only one that fully meets and adjusts every difficulty on the subject upon principles that neither the North nor the South can complain, as it does not discriminate in favor of the institutions of either section of the Union. "It is the doctrine of man's capacity to govern himself" and leaves the ultimate determination of this and all other questions of domestic policy to those who are to be immediately effected thereby.—The question of slavery or freedom will then be determined by the irresistible race of emigration and not by an unmeaning geographical line; and who in the free states is unwilling to trust to northern enterprise in such a race? No democrat certainly.

LET We see by the last number of the Frankfort Crescent, that the Crawfordsville, Frankfort and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, have relet to contractors, who had previously engaged to construct the road, the construction of the entire line on very favorable terms, and that section of the road between Crawfordsville and Frankfort, is to be commenced immediately and pushed with energy.

LET Here is a beautiful specimen of Greelyism. From the Tribune of the 25th inst., we clip the following:

INDIANA.

There was a strong effort made on the 14th to stave off the anti-Nebraska Resolution in the Indiana Legislature. To effect this a strong appeal was made to the political prejudices of the members; but the effort not only proved abortive but drew out several Democratic members in strong denunciation of Senator Douglas. One of them, Mr. Remington, said that "the name of Stephen A. Douglas would appear in future history among politicians as that of Benedict Arnold among soldiers." Another, Mr. Scott, called upon any one "who knew any good of Douglas" of any important service he had rendered the country, to state it." The debate was protracted and exciting; but the original anti-Nebraska Resolution was finally ordered to a third reading. Having "sown the wind," it is but proper that Douglas should "reap the whirlwind."

Now, according to our calculations, there has been no session of the Indiana Legislature for a year or two. What does Mr. Greeley mean by manufacturing such lies as this. Was it intended for home or foreign consumption? It certainly was not intended for the latitude of Indiana, for most people here know, that the Legislature has not been in session this winter. Mr. Greeley is manufacturing anti-Nebraska public sentiment with a vengeance.

LET The liquor agent of New Bedford, Mass., where the law prohibits the sale of all intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, in his last quarterly report says that on thousand seven hundred and eighty-five gallons of brandy, rum, gin, whisky, and alcohol, beside four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four gallons of wine, ale, stout, porter, and beer, have been sold in that village within the space of three months. As it has all been for medicinal purposes, New Bedford must be a remarkably unhealthy place.—*Madison Banner.*

LET We clip the following from the Lafayette Weekly Courier:

Farmers and Mechanic's Bank, Indianapolis, owned by Allen May and F. M. May, Normal capital, \$500,000. This bank is located in the north-east corner room of Masonic Hall, and will commence operation about the 15th of March.

LET The time of the completion of the New Albany & Salem Railroad to Michigan City, connecting the Ohio river on our southern extremity with the great chain of our northern lakes and railroads, will be a bright and gala day for Indiana, and promises agricultural developments and commercial results which we cannot now with any accuracy anticipate.

When the building of the road was first conceived, it was objected to on the ground, that it would be partial in its results, and advantageous only to particular localities. This idea however has long since fled away, and the new impulse which all our public enterprises everywhere throughout the State have simultaneously received from even a partial completion of this road, argues plainly and powerfully its merits and destiny.

But in addition to the increase of great enterprises which have sprung up here in our midst, and the very encouraging advance in the prices of our lands, there is another consideration which cannot fail to attract our notice. We now have a market of our own. Chicago a few years since, a small and unimportant village, has already become a great city filled with energy and thronged with business. Our products find ready sale there and command fair and standard prices. Her magnificent system of railways, diverging in every direction, must eventually attract all our northwest trade, and now that the rich and fertile valley of the Wabash is open to her inducements, we may expect in connection with our sister towns the most favorable and salutary results.

LET We warn our democratic friends against the gull trap their old enemies, (the Whigs and free-soilers) are endeavoring to set for them, in their pretended zeal for the 8th section of the Missouri act; according to Whig and free-soil authority, that act is a solemn compact, more binding than the Constitution itself, and men who make it their boast, that they will at all times trample upon the constitutional provision for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, now raise their hands in hypocritical horror, at the bare mention of the repeal of the so called Missouri Compromise, and because it is proposed to extend the right of self-government to the people of Nebraska, in the bill now before Congress, for organizing a territorial government for them, these sanctimonious pharisees, whose whole existence politically, depends upon agitation, raise the cry that slavery agitation has been commenced, for the purpose of destroying the harmony of the country. We remember the taunt when the Missouri Compromise in their estimation "was a most damnable thing," "a league with hell," "a contract to guarantee to the slave states the institution of slavery." Now their song has changed into one of praise and glorification. We say then to democrats, heed not their ravings. Stand by the doctrine of non-intervention. Put your trust in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and let them settle this question for themselves, and you will have no reason to doubt the ability of man to govern himself.

LET Here is a beautiful specimen of Greelyism. From the Tribune of the 25th inst., we clip the following:

INDIANA.

There was a strong effort made on the 14th to stave off the anti-Nebraska Resolution in the Indiana Legislature. To effect this a strong appeal was made to the political prejudices of the members; but the effort not only proved abortive but drew out several Democratic members in strong denunciation of Senator Douglas. One of them, Mr. Remington, said that "the name of Stephen A. Douglas would appear in future history among politicians as that of Benedict Arnold among soldiers." Another, Mr. Scott, called upon any one "who knew any good of Douglas" of any important service he had rendered the country, to state it." The debate was protracted and exciting; but the original anti-Nebraska Resolution was finally ordered to a third reading. Having "sown the wind," it is but proper that Douglas should "reap the whirlwind."

Now, according to our calculations, there has been no session of the Indiana Legislature for a year or two. What does Mr. Greeley mean by manufacturing such lies as this. Was it intended for home or foreign consumption? It certainly was not intended for the latitude of Indiana, for most people here know, that the Legislature has not been in session this winter. Mr. Greeley is manufacturing anti-Nebraska public sentiment with a vengeance.

LET The liquor agent of New Bedford, Mass., where the law prohibits the sale of all intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, in his last quarterly report says that on thousand seven hundred and eighty-five gallons of brandy, rum, gin, whisky, and alcohol, beside four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four gallons of wine, ale, stout, porter, and beer, have been sold in that village within the space of three months. As it has all been for medicinal purposes, New Bedford must be a remarkably unhealthy place.—*Madison Banner.*

LET We clip the following from the Lafayette Weekly Courier:

DEATH OF GEN. ARMSTRONG OF THE WASHINGTON UNION.—The telegraph announces the death of this brave companion in arms of the Hero of New Orleans.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.
LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

We have the pleasure of reading a letter from Robert Dale Owen, our *Charge* at Naples, to a friend in this city. The letter is not intended for publication, but by the kind permission of its owner, we publish such portions of it as may be interesting to our readers:

NAPLES, December 21, 1853.

Thinking that you will take an interest in hearing what I think of this classical land of song, and how I am situated here, after a two months' residence, I sit down to address you a few lines.

One is usually disappointed in the first aspect of scenes, the praises of which he has heard from infancy; but I do not think any previous description can cause disappointment in regard to this magnificent bay of Naples. My windows, in the third story of a palazzo in the principal street of the city, overlook the waters of the bay; Vesuvius, usually smoking a little, on the extreme left, then a high and rocky range stretching along past Lorrento; in front, the rugged and picturesque Island of Capri, and on the right, part of the town, its villas rising, on a natural amphitheatre behind. And, day after day, I never tire of the scene. In truth, it is no two days alike.—With every aspect of the heavens it changes. Now the waters are still and smooth as a mirror, bright in the lovely Italian sun, dotted over with boats and craft of every size, usually with the picturesque *Latini* rig; now clouds roll up, and produce the most beautiful and varied effects of light and shade (sometimes the sea in deep shadow and the mountain range beyond gorgeously lighted up, by the slanting rays of the setting sun;) and then again the tempest rises, and the waves, with loud and ceaseless murmur, break, in long lines of foam, on the shore. In all its aspects, of storm or of calm, or (more like this life of ours,) of checkered shadow and sunshine, I never tire of watching it. Just opposite to where I live, are public grounds, extending three quarters of a mile along the shore, and divided from the sea only by a low parapet wall; and this is my favorite walk. Half the trees are still in leaf, and the grass is as fresh and green, as with us in April. A little fire, morning and evening, is all that is needed; and the Neapolitan scarcely use it at all. Indeed, many of the best apartments here, have no fireplaces. They burn wood on andirons, as we do.

The annexed sketch will give you some little idea of the city of Naples (Napoli, as its inhabitants call it.) The point of view is between Vesuvius and the city. On the extreme right, the castle-like residence is the royal palace, (with noble grounds, 200 or 300 acres in extent, around it) of *Caps di Monte*; whence the views of the city and of Vesuvius are exceedingly fine. The plain in the foreground is called the Campagna Felice (happy country) from its great fertility. And if there were free institutions here,—or even (what the population is better prepared for) a liberal constitutional monarchy, what a happy country it might be! The people here seem to me to resemble, in many points of character, the Irish; they have an endless fund of good-nature; they are light-hearted, exuberant, quick in all their emotions, careless of the morrow, to a marvellous degree; patient under suffering; and (unlike the Irish) remarkably sober. I have not seen a man even partially intoxicated since I have been in this city—of some 420,000 inhabitants; and they say one may live years here, without seeing one. All drink light wines; and I am not at all sure if Longworth, the Cincinnati patron of vineyards, is not doing more in our country for temperance, than any temperance lecturer in it.

I have been received here with the utmost courtesy, by king, ministers and diplomatic corps, and, if I were not so lonely, would find my situation agreeable. It is one of much more labor and responsibility than I imagined it. * * * *

I have been to Pompeii; and of all I have seen here, that city of the dead, has interested me the most. About one-third of the original city, including some 10 or 12 streets, is entirely exhumed. The houses nearly up to the first story, the temples and other public buildings, (in ruins doubtless, but showing clearly the original extent) the streets, the side walks, the very stepping stones, are all disclosed, almost as the Romans left them. The uncouth signs over the shop doors, the very ruts worn by the chariot wheels in the streets, are still there. When the ashes and scoria from the terrible Vesuvius covered all up, everything of wood was burned, but all the rest remained. Skeletons were found in many of the houses and shops; one of a woman clasping a child; two of a man and woman, who seemed to have died in each other's arms; one of a man with the feet still fastened in the stocks. The visitation must have been awfully sudden. Many of the houses show traces of much luxury and magnificence.

I have also been to Baia, the favorite bathing place of the Roman patricians, famed for its luxury and the dissolute character of its inhabitants. In its vicinity every foot is classic ground. There is Lake Avernus, the fabled entrance to hell; there are the Elysian fields; there are the hills where grew the Falernian wine. There is Virgil's villa, Localus' palace, Nero's baths, the Sibyl's grotto, and I know not how much more.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore Sun says:

"Within the next three weeks, three weddings in the 'upper circles' will be celebrated here, the groom in each case counting over fifty years, the brides scarcely out of their teens."

AMERICAN COMMERCE IN CHINA.—On the 12th of November last, of twenty-five vessels in the port of Shanghai, China, eleven were American and nine British.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 24.
LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Yesterday morning the curtain was lifted upon a new act of the great Martha Washington Tragedy. William Kissane, Capt. Cummings, W. H. Holland, Amasa Chapin, Lorenzo Chapin, and Benjamin Earle, were arrested simultaneously at various points in the city, at about half-past 8 o'clock, on a warrant issued to the Sheriff of Hamilton county, by Gov. Medill, on a requisition from the Governor of Arkansas, in which it is set forth that these parties are guilty of the crimes of Arson and Murder, and are fugitives from justice.

Sheriff Higdon and officer Bruen, assisted by several deputies, made the arrests. Kissane, Holland, Cummings, and Rufus Chapin, were at the Walnut Street House. Rufus Chapin was so sick that he could not be removed. Earle was at Wescott's shoe store on Fifth street. Amasa Chapin was at his place of business above Clayton's jewelry store on the corner of Columbia and Sycamore streets. Lorenzo Chapin was in a shoe shop on an alley between George and Seventh streets west of Plum street.

In the space of twenty-five minutes these men were arrested, conveyed to an omnibus, which was in waiting near the Ross house, handcuffed, and on their way to Arkansas!

While these arrests were being made, Lynam Cole was arrested at Oxford, and the probability is that during the day Adams Chapin was captured in northern Illinois, and is also at this time on his road to Philadelphia county, Arkansas.

Mr. George W. Shurriger being informed of these facts (or a portion of them) was anxious about his responsibility as bail for Kissane in the Forgery Case, and procuring a bail piece in the Criminal Court, started with a fast horse in pursuit, as he thought, taking the Hamilton Road. The bail piece wanted the signature of Judge Flinn, who was absent, having attended the celebration of Washington's Birth day at some distance from the city without having seen the prisoners.

Officer Bruen is Burton's accredited agent, and has the prisoners in charge. Kissane objected to entering the omnibus, but was forced into it. Heavy irons were prepared both for the hands and feet of the parties in limbo. Only the hand cuffs were used in the omnibus. To give an idea of the secrecy with which this affair was conducted, we may state that we are informed these irons were in the Sheriff's office on Wednesday evening, and the Deputy Sheriffs notified that they were required to be on hand in the morning, but knew not for what purpose.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The short but significant conversation which took place last night in the House of Lords, has thrown a clearer light on the position of the country towards Russia, than could have been obtained by the most elaborate discussion of the negotiations in which the British government has so long been engaged. Lord Clarendon stated to the House, with an impressive distinctness which gave additional weight to the brevity of his communication, that the Russian minister in London had suspended his diplomatic relations with her Majesty's government on Saturday evening; that instructions would be transmitted by the first courier to St. Petersburg to direct the British and French ministers at that court to place themselves in the same position; and that, the Russian propositions brought to Vienna by Count Orloff having been rejected, the negotiation was considered by the British Cabinet to be at an end. These three points having been delayed by the highest official authority—a minister of the crown, in his place in parliament—it is almost superfluous to add that no attempt was made by the government to disguise their full conviction that the country is on the brink of war.—*London Times*, 7th.

The *Times* says active preparations are being made. In a few weeks the Emperor of all the Russians will be face to face with an indignant antagonist—that antagonist being little less than the whole civilized world.

France, too, is preparing vigorously, quick in all their emotions, careless of the