

THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE,

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1854.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATUR-

DAY MORNING BY

CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnish-
ed to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2,
not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN

Crawfordsville!

Advertisers, call up and examine our list of

75 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 of the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have no connection with the management of the Standard & Eastern, or the Tribune, ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortments of types, etc. 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 type, etc. All work executed on short notice and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February the 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously

Resolved, that a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates for the forthcoming election, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. Provided, that every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

W. J. BROWN,
Chairman State Con. Com.

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

Owing to an unusual rush of job work, we have been delayed one day in the issue of our paper.

The statement that the reference of the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole virtually kills it, originated with the New York Tribune, and has been echoed by the lesser lights of whiggery all over the country. It is wholly without foundation. A mere majority instead of two-thirds govern the action of the House in the Committee of the Whole. The same vote that can pass the bill can lay aside other business, and take it up.

Our readers will please notice the advertisement of Mr. J. P. CAMPBELL. His entire stock of Spring and Summer goods have been received and opened for inspection. We will venture the assertion, that a larger and better assortment of dry goods and groceries have never been brought to Crawfordsville. Mr. CAMPBELL's reputation as a merchant and salesman, is too well known in our county to need any encomiums from us. Among his able and efficient clerks, who will assist him during the coming season in supplying the wants of that host of customers whose patronage Mr. C. has always enjoyed, we would mention the name of WM. S. GALEY, whose staid, yet jovial countenance, coupled with that kindness of manner, so characteristic of the man, has won for him troops of friends, who admire and appreciate the many fine qualities that adorn his person. Mr. COLLETT, familiarly known to our citizens as "STEPHEN," and whose gallantry has been the theme of conversation among the Misses of our town and country, will be highly pleased to exhibit to the ladies, magnificent dress goods of the finest texture and most costly patterns, gorgeous ribbons, with hues rivaling the rainbow, or the gilded sunset of a summer's eve—superb laces of every description, embracing some with a texture and delicacy equal to a spider's web, together with innumerable fancy articles of every description, all of which, SREPEN will take pleasure in showing to his female acquaintances and the ladies in general. In conclusion, we would state that Mr. KERAN, who is universally known to our citizens as an industrious, trustworthy young man, will be at his post, ready to attend with pleasure the receiving of produce, and supplying his friends and customers with the most choice assortment of groceries ever brought to this market.

Of all the aspirants for Congressional honors in our District, we know of no one outside of Montgomery county, we would rather see obtain the prize than our friend VOORHEES. He would conduct a canvass with great spirit and ability, and would represent us in Congress fully equal to any man in the District.

Never notice the interrogations of a man who delights in traducing the character of his fellow citizens. The "livery of heaven" is often stolen to serve the devil in."

We would call attention to the card of Mr. C. VASZANDT, who has recently leased the Bell Tavern. He keeps an excellent house and we take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of the public.

We have had the pleasure within the last few days of entering the names of fifty new subscribers upon our books.

We would call the attention of the Whig portion of our county, to the Lafayette Journal, under the editorial management of Mr. W. G. TERRELL. Previous to his assumption of its control, it had fallen into disrepute with the more sensible and intelligent whigs of Tippecanoe county. The reason is now obvious. It had gradually grown a receptacle for the depreciation of everything most esteemed by virtuous communities. Particularly had it become a kind of cormorant, glutonizing upon the character of citizens, a habit never indulged by a press except from depravity of heart or as a cloak for stupidity. The rhapsodies ordinarily written about the power of a newspaper for good is true; but only think what a mischievous engine it is in the hand of a vain, vicious, ignorant man, dead to beneficial actuation, and alive only to the quackery, and, if we may so speak, the assassinism of the modern press! A paper will not more assuredly than it will deservedly die out when its editor, making public his private feuds, avails himself of the advantage of its columns to calumniate and defame an enemy. Newspapers always parake more or less of the character of their conductors; they reflect their qualities; and none are so contemptible as those which hypocritically advocate reputable causes, such as Whiggery and Temperance, but habitually adopt courses for persuasion, falsehood for truth, and scurrility for argument.

Throughout the states generally we believe such abominable publications have entirely ceased. We regret that in Indiana there are some yet tolerated. Happy for us all will be the day when their race is extinct; for then will private character be safe, opposing opinions find charity, and none be execrated for belief's sake.

We congratulate the Whigs of Tippecanoe. They are happily rid of a monstrous evil, and have in its place a paper firmly established, commanding the respect of all moral and christian persons of whatever political faith; and to the Whigs of our own county, of whom many are our patrons and friends, we will say in all honesty, as you have often expressed to us dissatisfaction with such villainous sheets as we have been describing, as well as a desire to subscribe for a high-toned, dignified political paper, we take pleasure in recommending you to the Lafayette Journal.

The Circuit Court, the present week, has been engaged in the murder case brought here from Fountain county, on a charge of venue. The case has been conducted on the part of the prosecution by DANIEL W. VOORHEES, Esq., and the defense by Mr. HANNEGAN. The speeches of both these gentlemen on the occasion, are spoken in the highest terms of praise. The Prosecutor's effort, especially, is said to have been as able as any ever delivered in our courthouse. The jury after a deliberation of several hours returned a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and sentencing him to the penitentiary for the term of two years.

P. S. Since writing the above the prisoner has been discharged and is now at liberty.

The Lafayette Journal, in reply to our article about the irregularity of the mails, says:

"Our cotemporary must aim his blows where they are deserved. In no office in the Union is business dispatched more promptly than in ours in Lafayette under Gen. Walker."

How then does it happen that we frequently receive no Northern mail—not even from Lafayette? The stereotyped answer that the "cars failed to connect," won't answer in this case. There has sometimes been three nights in one week that the Lafayette mail has failed. How is this?

David K. Carter, the "prominent" Democrat, who figured so conspicuously in the late Anti-Nebraska meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on the 20th inst., is the same gentleman who a few weeks since was formally excommunicated from the Democratic party of Stark County in that State. Having no where else to go, he took lodgings at the half-way house.

SMITH, STILLWELL & ALLEN, have received a splendid assortment of dry goods and groceries, which they offer for sale at greatly reduced prices. Give them a call if you wish to make good bargains.

A very alarming sickness is prevailing at the present time at Gardiner, Maine, which during the past year has carried off hundreds of victims. Its precise nature is not stated; but it will be remembered that it is at Gardiner that Bishop Burgess resides, who wrote a letter some time since, stating that the Maine Law was generally observed there, and that its effects were beneficial to the morale and health of the inhabitants. The following facts will show the amount of medicine sold at the city liquor store in Gardiner, in a single year. We copy from a Gardiner paper:

Rum 656.00 W. L. Rum 38.00
Gin 809.00 Madeira Wine 27.00
Alcohol 129.00 Sicily Wine 28.25
Cognac Brandy 297.90 Malaga Wine 49.75
American Brandy 28.75 Port Wine 30.75
French Brandy 1.50 American Gin 49.50
Pineapple Wine 50.00 Muscat Wine 6.62
Cherry Brandy 7.50 Ale and Porter 11.70
Total 2,797.69

[From the Delphi Times.]
REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE NE-
BRASKA-KANSAS BILL—OUR REP-
RESENTATIVE, &c.

We learn that a remonstrance has been received at Washington, signed by a number of the citizens of this county, against the Nebraska-Kansas bill. This, to those unacquainted with the movements of matters here, may seem overwhelming; but to those who know the facts it seems otherwise. Whigs and Abolitionists may set up a howl which may terrify a few, and lead them to believe that the mass of the people is in commotion. This is peculiarly true in this matter. It is well known that this remonstrance was set on foot by whigs, and disaffected democrats, and that an Abolitionist and bolter, who has no connection with, nor any place among the democracy—who has long since, for his own infidelity, been discarded—has, with his "carpet bag," been on his arm and a lie in his mouth, circulated it, and by his misrepresentations succeeded in getting some of the unwary to sign it—a few, perhaps, who are good democrats, among the number.

The fact that our Representative (who, we believe, is misrepresenting his constituency) is opposed to the bill, is a nice subterfuge with which to deceive democrats. The argument used is this: It is our duty to sustain our representative, and by signing this remonstrance you do so. Democrats, having supported Maj. Mace, and supposing him "all right," without much reflection, have, in a few instances, joined with the remonstrants, without thinking that they are allying themselves with abolitionists and agitators, who embrace every opportunity to sow and disseminate discord in the ranks of the democratic party.

We are sorry that any good democrats have been misled in this way; but we are far from denouncing them, for the argument was very plausible, at first view, and calculated to deceive.

But we must say that Mr. Mace has but little to console him in this county, and the only flatteringunction that he can lay to his soul, is, that he has the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the Whigs, Free-Soilers and Fusionists. If that is any solace to him can appropriate it. Mr. Mace is our personal, and heretofore, our political friend; but if he were in a position to realize what his course has done to cast upon the democracy of this county the sneers of the Abolitionists and the Whigs, he would, we think, have some cause to fear that his course has not, yet, immortalized him.

We take the position that "a man is known by the company he keeps," and as long as the class above spoken of are opposed to us we are pretty certain that we are right. And did Mr. Mace know how many of this class were idolizing him, he would have great reasons to conclude that he was mistaken.

We repeat that Mr. Mace is not representing the democracy of this county. The expression of the democratic meeting was a sufficient demonstration of that. Due notice was given of the time and place of holding that meeting. Men came there and listened to all sides of the question and then voted their sentiments; and were shown a remonstrance signed by six hundred such as do sign it, we would still believe that the democracy are in favor of the Nebraska bill. When we see a meeting of the Abolitionists and the Whigs, we would, we think, have some cause to fear that his course has not, yet, immortalized him.

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THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The reference of the Senate Nebraska bill in the House, to the Committee of the Whole, in preference to the Committee on Territories, is the subject of exultation amongst the opponents of the measure. They regard it as the "scotching of the snake." They may learn, ere the close of the session, that this movement, though it may have originated in the motive to defeat this bill, will be disastrous to them, and ensure its passage by a very large majority.

There may be modifications of the bill adopted in the House, but its great feature—its cardinal principle, the principle of non-intervention—will be retained, and its advocates will yet rejoice in a most signal and glorious triumph over the enemies of popular and Territorial sovereignty.

It is well understood that Mr. Cutting, the mover in this matter, expressed himself strongly in favor of the doctrine involved in this discussion, and what ever motion may be attributed to him in making the motion, we may await the result of the deliberations of the House with confidence, that after a deliberate investigation of the subject, and a discussion upon the application of the principle of non-intervention to these Territories, the bill will pass by a larger majority than its friends had expected.

Debate will strengthen the measure—we do not doubt it. It will bear discussion—and we feel satisfied that the popular branch of Congress will pass this—a measure which is now exciting so much interest in the land—and one, too, which the more widely it becomes known, and the more thoroughly it is examined, grows in the popular favor, and secures in the place of the mere willingness of the public, that it should pass their anxiety as to its fate, and their heartfelt wish that the doctrine of Territorial and State sovereignty should be triumphantly vindicated and sustained.

We believe that the passage of this bill will be hailed with unfeigned joy and rejoicing by the true friends of the principles of the Compromise of 1850, without exception.

Whatever may be their opinions as to the policy of introducing the measure, they are prepared to stand by it when a great principle, as this, is at stake.

They will hold up the hands of those who uphold it, and bid them God speed in the cause of the people. The abolition excitement newly created upon the introduction of this measure, is already dying out. The free-soil party strength is waning, and as light upon this subject spreads over the country, the issue is recognized as one divested of every consideration, except that of the re-assertion or conformation of the avowed policy of the National Democratic party, upon the subject of slavery in the territories. It is simply a question as to the policy of removing the subject forever from the Halls of Congress, and leaving to the people, in their sovereign capacity, the right to regulate their own domestic and municipal institutions.

This is the question, and the doctrine of the unqualified recognition of this right commends itself at once to the enlightened judgment of our people. But, referring again to the discussion of this bill in Committee of the whole House, we add that if we understand the effect of this reference, it cannot impede the progress of the bill, though it has been so deemed by its opponents—for, as it can be disposed of by the majority, its fate of course rests with the majority. We see not therefore that this is a trick of parliamentary legerdemain—which can in any way interfere with the progress of the bill in its regular order, or preclude the action of the House. We look forward with great confidence to the ultimate passage of the bill, by a majority that will afford pride and gratification to the great mass of the people north and south.—*State Sentinel.*

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR

NICHOLAS.

WE, NICHOLAS THE FIRST, &c.

We have already informed our beloved and faithful subjects of the progress of our disagreements with the Ottoman Porte.

Since then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not ceased sincerely to wish, as we still wish, the cessation of bloodshed.

We even entertained the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish government of its misconceptions,

engendered by treacherous instigations,

in which our just demands, founded on

treaties, have been represented as attempts at

independence, and veiled intentions of

aggrandisement. Vain, however, have been our expectations, so far.

Advices from Spain state that the insur-