

# THE REVIEW.

## CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1854.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHAS. H. BOWER & B. F. STOVER.

50¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers, call up and examine our list of 500 SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handed in for publication should be 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.

50¢ We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the first and the largest assortment of new and foreign types, and that we have at this place the best and most complete type foundry in the world. We insist on those wishing work done to call upon us, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts &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, &c., 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.

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 nominating candidates for the following offices, 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 delegations for every two hundred and forty votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred and two. That every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

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

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to meet at the Court House, at Crawfordsville, on Saturday, the 22d inst., to appoint Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 24th of May next.

Other important business will be before the meeting, in regard to the organization of the party for the coming canvass, and it is hoped there will be a general turn out.

By order of the

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

50¢ Let every Democrat remember the Convention on next Saturday, the 22d.

50¢ If any of the ladies have failed as yet to examine Mr. Campbell's stock of Bonnets, they should immediately visit his establishment and feast their eyes upon the most beautiful, varied, and extensive assortment ever brought to this town. They embrace the latest Parisian and eastern styles, and we are confident that the young lady who shall avail herself of the present opportunity to possess one, will add ten-fold to her personal charms and beauty.

50¢ We have received the first number of the *Budget*, a weekly literary sheet published in Chicago, by Wm. DANENHOVER. Its original articles evince a high order of talent, and its selections, rich and racy.

50¢ Our subscription list continues to increase rapidly. Room for a few more.

50¢ We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. SMITH, STILWELL & ALLEN. This firm is one of the most extensive in our town, and, from the large and splendid assortment of goods they have recently received, they will undoubtedly do a heavy business during the coming season. We take pleasure in recommending them to the citizens of Montgomery, who will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

50¢ Our readers must not fail to read the advertisement of F. H. FRY. His stock is not surpassed by any establishment in town.

50¢ BOUND TO WIN.—Sir Charles Napier is said to have laid a wager of £2,000 that he will take Cossatot in less than twenty hours after the first shell is thrown into the port. He arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th inst.

50¢ Lamartine is writing a book on Turkey; he calls it "The Thousand and One Nights of History."

50¢ JAMES GRAHAM & BRO. are on hand, as usual, with the largest stock of goods ever brought to Montgomery county. The reduced price at which they sell their goods has already attracted an immense custom.

50¢ See advertisement of H. PRICE & BRO. They offer good bargains in books, jewelry, musical instruments, &c. Do not neglect giving them a call.

50¢ The notorious Neal Dow, the reputed author of the Maine Law, has again been defeated for Mayor of Portland.

50¢ The State University building at Bloomington, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 8th inst. Loss, including furniture and libraries, estimated to be between \$100 and \$25,000. No insurance.

50¢ DEAD LETTERS.—One thousand bushels of dead letters were destroyed by the Post Office Department on the 31st.

## THE SECRET DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence which the English government has been compelled to lay before Parliament, is the most remarkable, extraordinary and interesting which the public of this generation have ever had submitted to their perusal, admitting them as it does behind the curtain and bringing them into the immediate presence of Russian royalty, where they listen to the secret utterances of the most wily, adroit and far-seeing diplomacy that has ever meddled with the destinies of the world. It fully confirms the opinion, which has been repeatedly expressed during the past six months, that Russia has been acting throughout the whole of these transactions, not upon any merely extemporaneous views arising out of the present conjuncture, but in deliberate promotion of a fixed, permanent, long cherished, and far-reaching policy.

The curtain which is now lifted discloses to us a sovereign, who, conscious of power, and confident in his destiny, is never for a moment, in his own conception of himself, adrift on the sea of political contingencies, but having clearly in his eye the point he means to reach, feels no unmanly misgivings with regard to his ability to gain it. This persistent execution of a deliberate plan, this invincible determination to make circumstances bend to human resolve, this unflinching resolution to look matters square in the face, which is troubled by no compunctions, and marches, relentless as fate, straight to its object, is certainly one of the leading attributes of greatness, according to the standard of a world where the idea of the great in character does not necessarily include that of the good. According to the Czar, Turkey is "a sick man, a very sick man," and it would be a great pity if he should die before arrangements are fully made for the division of his estate. If the consummation of this business should hasten the demise of the patient, the heirs would come so much the sooner in possession. England hesitates, and affects compassion and conscientious scruples. Russia offers her Egypt, and adds Candia to the lure. England does not exactly spurn the bait; she does not fire up with indignation, but is still willing to listen. Constantinople cannot be divided; if the "sick man" dies it must fall to somebody, and whoever gets it will possess the lion's share. Who shall have Constantinople? — there's the rub. Not England, says the Czar. "Frankly, then, I tell you plainly, that if England thinks of establishing herself, one of these days, at Constantinople, *I will not allow it!* I do not attribute this intention to you, but it is better on these occasions to speak plainly; for my part I am equally disposed to take the engagement not to establish myself there, as proprietor that is to say, for as occupier I do not say; it might happen that circumstances, if my previous provision were made, if everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople." This is squarely spoken; but if the "sick man," the "very sick man," dies, *he* of course ceases, to be "proprietor" of Constantinople; and if England cannot establish herself there, even as "occupier," to whom shall it belong? Notwithstanding the Czar's disclaimer about not wanting it for himself, this contesting the claim of every other heir, points clearly enough to his ultimate design. "Well, there are several things which I never will tolerate. I will begin by ourselves: I will not tolerate the permanent occupation of Constantinople by the Russians; having said this, I will say that it never shall be held by the English, French, or any other great nation. Again, I never will permit an attempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine Empire, or such an extension of Greece, as would render her a powerful State; still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little Republics—asylums for Kossuths and Mazzinis, and other revolutionists of Europe; rather than submit to any of these arrangements. I would go to war, and as long as I have a man and a musket left would carry it on."

We do not suppose that the Czar is so whimsical, or understands himself so little, as to suppose that when the "sick man" dies, Constantinople will be absolutely within a master, and as he will neither let her set up for herself, nor fall into the hands of any other power, it seems pretty plain that the "occupier" would devise pretenses enough to prolong his stay. This view of the matter is too obvious to have escaped the English government, and the secret overtures of Russia were met by an expression of unwillingness to enter into any arrangement which looked to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.

But that we said or even hinted that we should like to "run temperance into politics" is grossly unjust and untrue. Every one here knows that we should much prefer that any even indirect connection between the two should be avoided, *by both parties nominating Prohibitory Law candidates*, and thus taking that issue out of the canvas altogether.

To which every Temperance man will undoubtedly assent. If that course is adopted, we should be "strongly opposed to making Temperance a political party question."

— *South Bend Register.*

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—Delegates are preparing throughout the Southern States to be present at the Convention to be held at Charleston on the 10th of April. The Charleston Mercury says:

"Besides the leading members of the late Convention at Memphis, we may expect the presence of many other distinguished men from all parts of the South and West, among them Lieut. Maury, of world-wide fame, and Lieut. Herndon, who won fresh laurels by his exploration of the Amazon."

50¢ Through gross negligence our eastern mail bags over at Lafayette 24 hours

50¢ Owing to the great length of Gov. Seymour's Veto Message to the New York Legislature, we are able to give only a brief extract from it. Being *true friends* to temperance ourselves, and regarding our readers as such, we deem it our duty to publish everything that may throw light upon the subject of a prohibitory law. If the present one now in force shall be found to be defective by the people of Indiana, they will undoubtedly improve upon it in the proper way. The Democratic Legislature that will meet at the Capitol next winter, will be guided, as it always has been, by the will of the majority; and we are satisfied that the people will demand from their hands nothing but just and equitable laws, that will in no wise infringe upon those rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the constitution of the United States. The Democratic party have always taken the lead in every measure calculated to advance the interests of the country and the happiness of the people; and there can be no doubt but what the sovereign people of Indiana will have every confidence in a Democratic Legislature to enact sound and wholesome laws upon the liquor traffic—laws that will meet with the approval of the masses, and which will avert, as far as practicable, and republican legislation can, the evils of intemperance. The following remarks of the Governor will no doubt be read with interest:

The bill is wrong, because it directs unreasonable searches of the premises and dwellings of our citizens, under circumstances calculated to provoke resistance. It deprives persons of their property in a manner prohibited by the constitution; it subjects them, on mere suspicion of knowledge of a suspected crime, to an inquisitorial examination.

For one act of illegal violation of law a citizen may be proceeded against as a criminal, may be fined or imprisoned, his property seized and forfeited in civil suits by various parties with whom he has had no dealings, and be subjected to the payment of damages when none have been averred or proved. To all these prosecutions he may be subjected without the benefit of trial in the usual and judicial meaning of that term.

The Constitution makes it my duty to point out the objectionable features of this bill, but I owe it to the subject, and to the friends of the measure, to add the expression of my belief that habits of intemperance cannot be extirpated by prohibitory liquor laws. They are not consistent with sound principles of legislation. Like devices to regulate religious creeds or forms of worship, they provoke resistance where they are designed to enforce obedience. The effort to suppress intemperance by unusual and arbitrary measures, proves that the Legislature is attempting to do that which is not within its province to enact, or its power to enforce.

This is the error which lies at the foundation of this bill, which distorts its details and makes it a cause of angry controversy. Should it become a law it would render its advocates odious, as the supporters of unjust and arbitrary enactments. Its evils would only cease upon its repeal or when it becomes a dead letter on the statute book. Judicious legislation may correct abuses in the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors; it can do no more.

The experience of all nations, in all periods, demonstrates that temperance, like other virtues, is not produced by the law makers, but by the influence of education, morality and religion.

While a conscientious discharge of duty and a belief that explicit language is due to the friends of this bill, require me to state my objections to the measure in decided terms, it must not be understood that I am indifferent to the evils of intemperance, or wanting in respect or sympathy for those who are engaged in their suppression. I regard intemperance as a fruitful source of degradation and misery. I look with no favor upon the habits and practices which have produced the crime and suffering which are constantly forced upon my attention in the painful discharge of my official duties. After long and earnest reflection I am satisfied reliance cannot be placed upon prohibitory laws to eradicate these evils. Men may be persuaded, they cannot be compelled, to adopt habits of temperance.

I concur with many of the earnest and devoted friends of temperance in the opinion that it will hereafter be cause for regret, if the interest which is now excited in the public mind upon the subject should be diverted from its proper channels and exhausted in attempting to procure legislation which must be fruitless.

50¢ We clip the following from the Baltimore Sun:

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Hon. Neal Dow, in his speech at Montreal not long since, said he expected to educate the public mind to such a point that they could apply the death penalty to the ringleader, and that they would do it, if "it took all the hemp in Kentucky."

The author of the above, we understand, is coming to Indiana to lecture on Temperance, with a view of influencing the election in this State next fall. For the good of the cause, its advocates had better hire him to stay away. Such sentiments cannot meet with a willing response from the people of Indiana.

EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.—The Legislature of Mississippi, at its recent session, passed a law providing that, in addition to other articles before exempt from execution, each head of a family shall be allowed 100 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat, and 300 lbs. of pork.

## THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN N. YORK.

The approval of Gov. Seymour's veto of the liquor bill is not confined to the press of either party in New York. Democratic, whig, and independent,—nearly all take ground that the Governor has nobly performed a high duty, and that his action has saved the State from scenes which few would desire to behold, and the temperance cause from a reaction that would have been extremely injurious to it. It must be recollect that this bill was a transcript, substantially, of the famous Maine law.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is known to be a paper of high moral tone, devoted to all reforms which are believed to be beneficial in their scope and tendency. It has never hesitated to deprecate the rashness of modern exclusive temperance reformers, and to counsel measures in consonance with the spirit of christianity, of established principles of liberty, and of common sense. It sustains Gov. SEYMOUR in a lengthy article, from which we make room for the whole of it. It says:

"A large portion of the community—many of them warm friends of temperance as a personal habit, to be enforced by all the arts of persuasion, example, and associated effort—would have taken their stand in open hostility to a bill which invades personal freedom, subjects their houses to frequent and annoying search, subjects property to destruction, and overturns at a blow the valuable principles upon which Americans have been accustomed to rely for their security and safety. The tyranny of a majority is not less galling and oppressive than the tyranny of a single head, nor is a reckless or a fanatical majority less disposed to repeat iniquitous examples, than a single individual who has the power to command obedience to his unjust dictates. However valuable may be the cause of Temperance, there are principles connected with the safety of individuals, which have a still higher value, and must be held sacred. The bill would have arrayed against the Temperance cause, all those who deem it an heretical duty to resist a law which authorizes unreasonable searches, on the taking away of property without due process of law, and sets a snare in every path to catch the incautious, whether guilty or innocent. The invasion of these principles can never be tolerated in a free community, even in the cause of Temperance, to add to every legitimate public and private effort. Opposition to this bill would have melted into one mass, those who wish to protect their rights and their dwellings from the false and dangerous principles contained in it, with those who profit by Sunday groggeries. Not a single temperance man could then have been elected to any controlling office in the city. The field would have been won by the enemies of Temperance. Such would have been the fruits of the reaction produced by giving the reins to the unexperienced politicians who are the authors of this bill, which distorts its details and makes it a cause of angry controversy. Should it become a law it would render its advocates odious, as the supporters of unjust and arbitrary enactments. Its evils would only cease upon its repeal or when it becomes a dead letter on the statute book. Judicious legislation may correct abuses in the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors; it can do no more.

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