

THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1854.

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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 out of the several counties in the State, one delegate be sent from 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. J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

THE CONVENTION.

On Saturday last the Democrats of this county met in Convention. In another column a full official report of the proceedings will be found. Its only purpose was the appointment of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis, May 24th. Still, as the times seemed to require, the position of the party was defined upon the Temperance question, which certain politicians have pretended to think sufficiently comprehensive and transcendent to be made a basis for a new organization.

If there is any one thing peculiarly admirable in Democracy, it is the candor with which it makes declaration of its principles. We speak of this, and refer to the resolutions of last Saturday, that the people may institute comparison between the course of our party and the course of its enemies as regards the Temperance issue. The Democrats say they are opposed to a law which tends, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the people in their right to use, consistently with good morals, spirituous liquors. The "prohibitionists," for so we can only describe them, say they are in favor of some of the Maine law, some of a prohibitory law, some of striking at the manufacture, while the great majority cannot, or will not, honestly declare what they want. The only unity of opinion they possess is, that be the step what it may, it must be taken by the law-making power, and enforced by the plenipotency of government.

It has often been charged that the secret of the success of our party is the magic of its name—Democracy. Whether the charge be true or not, we have no hesitancy in saying, that if it were not for the title falsely used by the prohibitionists as the cognomen of their faction, they would not stand a day—public opinion would sweep them from the community. And to prove it, who will array himself against—Temperance? Who will acknowledge himself—Anti-Temperance?

And who is Anti-Temperance? Not Democracy—not the Alamo plotters, as they are derisively called. It is charged so of us and of them; but the charge is false. Honesty, sobriety, industry, and intelligence, are the elements of temperance. Who but a fool, or a mouth-piece, or a scribbler for a pack of fools, dares stand up in our communities, and say of himself and his party—"Get behind us, all who are opposed to us and think differently from us—get ye behind us! Ye are not as honest, as sober, industrious, and intelligent as we are. We are Christ; you are Satan; your place is behind us!" Who will dare do this in Montgomery county? It has been done—will it be again? Patience!

Well, the Democracy are not opposed to Temperance. If any honest man thinks so, we point him to our resolutions, and tell him—read for yourself! See if anywhere in them you find an anti-temperance feature, or the assertion of a principle which a Christian of any faith or a patriot of any politics cannot consistently affirm. Read them, we say. And yet those resolutions do put us in fair antagonism to Prohibition, to the Maine law, to any act which would wrest from the humblest among us his humblest privilege as a citizen. They are based upon the theory of our republic—self-government, upon human nature, which avoids evil and embraces good instinctively,

without enforcement; upon the law of God, which invests us with freedom of choice and action.

Again we say, read them! Read them with your own eyes, not through the spectacles of a Prohibitionist, to whom everything oughtwise militant with himself is jaundiced. Then recollect, we pray you, that these resolutions make an issue, actual, stern, practical, and to be met. Shall the Maine law or a prohibitory law yet more destructive of privilege be enacted? That is the issue.

Don't forget, all who are opposed to it, don't forget, that to defeat the law will require union of action, don't forget, that to be indifferent is to succumb, don't forget, that to be divided is to be beaten, don't forget, that to be beaten is to have the Hulls', Dougherty's, Browns', Huestons', &c. &c., mocking you, and trampling your opinions under foot—aye, don't forget!

Our trust, under heaven, is the people!

The Board of Trustees of Union township, held their regular meetings the last Monday in each month.

The "Know Nothings" number about 5,000 in Cincinnati.

It is said that the editor of the Massachusetts *Life Boat* is delighted to learn that "the Czar refuses to treat." The next steamer he hopes will bring the news of his joining the temperance society.

Read Al. Ramey's advertisement.

THE WARD TRIAL.

Below we give a brief sketch of the trial of the Ward's, who, it will be recollected, shamefully outraged humanity, by brutally murdering Mr. Butler of Louisville, Ky., for discharging his duty as school teacher.

From appearances, we have no idea they will suffer the just penalty of the law they violated, as the aristocracy of Kentucky is as inexhaustable in its management to protect its members from the hand of justice, as it is wicked in its influence on good society.

The appearance of Matt Ward during the speeches of Saturday, was that of an intensely excited listener. He would frequently rise from his seat, and, with an eager look, gaze upon the speaker, often moving his lips and twitching his features from great and overpowering nervousness. The jury is closely confined at night and during the recess of Court, under the watch of one of the Sheriffs. It is a matter of common talk here, that the neighbors of one of the jurors say, that he had frequently expressed an opinion that if the jury hangs, he will be drummed out of the county.—*Lou. Cour.*

THE MILLENNIAL SABBATH.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, the learned theologian and brilliant writer, delineates most beautifully the glories of the Millennial Sabbath. It will be found below. It is worthy to be written in letters of gold, and set in diamonds. Here it is:

"It will be a day of lasting rest. When the night that is far spent is completely exhausted, and the day that shall be perfect come, then there shall be perfect rest. The earth shall have its Sabbath, which is lost by our sin. Man shall have his, in its integrity, and purity, and beauty. God rested on the seventh day from all his work, and Hallowed the Sabbath, and blessed it. I believe there is not a beast in the field, nor a fish in the sea, nor a fowl in the air, that has not a right to the Sabbath, and that shall not yet have a Sabbath of rest. There is not a laborer in the workshop, nor a toiling man in the post office, nor a clerk in the counting-house, that may not claim the Sabbath. Next to God's word, God's Sabbath is the right and privilege of man. Infidelity impugns, and denounces both: by God's grace we will part with neither. And when that last Sabbath comes—the Sabbath of all creation—the heart, wearied with its tumultuous beating, shall have rest; the soul, fevered with its anxieties, shall enjoy peace. The sun of that Sabbath will never set or veil its splendor in a cloud. The flowers that grow in his light will never fade. Our earthly Sabbaths are but faint reflections of the heavenly Sabbath, cast down upon the earth, dimmed by the transi of their rays from so great a height and so distant a world.—The fairest landscapes, or combinations of scenery upon earth, are but the outskirts of the paradise of God, fore-earns and intimations of that which lies beyond them; and the happiest Sabbath heart, whose every pulse is a Sabbath bell, bears but a very inadequate echo of the chimes and harmonies of that Sabbath, that rest, where we "rest not day and night," in which the song is ever new, and yet ever sung."

Herman Bienerhasset, son of the unfortunate Blennerhasset who was concerned in the Aaron Burr expedition, is said to be living on the "Five Points" in New York, in great penury. Mr. Safford, of Cincinnati, author of the life of the father, has sent 500 copies of the work to the missionary ladies of the "Old Brewery," to be sold for the benefit of the son.

SIZE OF THE WEST.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is as large as all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland, or Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Scotland, and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For the Crawfordsville Review.
TO DIETRICH CABBAGE.
NUMBER II.

DEAR SIR.—In concluding my last, I left you sitting amid your cabbage garden, like Marius amid the ruins of Carthage, contemplating the difference between the evils resulting from the language and epithets of men seeking its prohibition. I trust you have made a thorough *post-mortem* examination of the subject, and that you are perfectly satisfied with the cabbages it is likely to produce. And now I wish to direct your attention to some other points before proceeding to the teachings of science and the Bible on this memento-us subject:

In some of your convolutions you have remarked (as I am uninformed) that I assume to gestate to the honest and steady farmers of the county. Let me ask your close and serious attention, as I shall attempt to explain my respectable position on the subject of gestation to the farmers.—

When in years past, I plead with our farming community to lend their aid to the construction of a fence-rail, you charged me not with gestation; when I was p—"urgen" them to the deformation of a cultivated society, the improvement of the neck-tie as superior to the stock, a more militia-general "attention, Company," to the great principles of cultivated science, you whispered not the charge of gestation; but when I urge them to cease the use of sour-kraut as a *de-ite*, to discountenance and discourage its consumption, to teach and inculcate the principles of "Bologna," to exert their *influenza* in choking the tide of moral death, *rech-ness*, saffron-tsa, and "gee-woe," which has ever raged, and is stillragged through our country, then it is you appeal to prejudice and syringe the charge of gestation. Now, sir, you are conscious that no fact ever escaped my lips or issued from my pen; too high is my regard for their *cents* to be guilty of such an attempt.

Another fact, sir, you are also conscious, that the use of sour kraut is a prolific source of disease; this fact cannot be denied, it is proved by all the insane reports of the world, corroborated by all the wisest and best physicians (of whom I am *e-pleuris-ry-duodenum*) of this and every other kraut country. On the contrary absence from kraut and regular habits of "Bologna" all tend to the promotion and preservation of health. You will readily perceive that my advocacy of this sausage-nous principle will not promote my pecuniary interest by the increase of my medical practice. And what would be your opinion and the opinion of every honest man of me as a physician, if I deliberately encouraged the use of any vegetable, that I might reap a pecuniary reward in the increase of my professional business? Would I not be shunned, despised, condemned as an evil without genius? Would I not be regarded as a living pest, to say nothing of pestilence, aye, a very sky-lark? And how, let me ask, stands this matter of gestation with yourself? You have tended and dressed as many, if not more, meetings than myself (although, not being as classical a writer, you may not have written as much trash) in all of which you have urged the farmers, one and all, to sustain you and others in the manufacture of kraut. In this you are directly, personally, peculiarly interested—your language to them is virtually, "come eat kraut with me, not without money and without price, but with cabbages, money and price; eat and drink kraut, although it may create an appetite, a thirst for strong vegetables, whose omnipotence of power is as resistless and awfully uncontrollable as the sucking waters of the oceanic Norwegian maul-ern-some."

Are you not then equally, if not more vulnerable to the charge of gestation than I am? As before said you are directly, personally, peculiarly interested in making, selling, and of course in the use of kraut. I am interested in the cause of Bologna, or, more professionally, the sausaginous cause only as far as it promotes the general welfare of community, checks the commission business of crime, dries up the widow, smooths down the orphan, elevates, improves, dignifies the slippery-elm of human nature, and tends to lift the stomach of man to a yearning for the pure and sweet Bologna, that concentration of good and very perfect meat.

Now, sir, I seek not to gestate in our county, nor do I seek to force the farmers into any such habit whatever, but so long as I live beneath the blighting leaves of your cabbages, so long as you will wave your biggest cabbage heads above my head, so long shall I speak and write my opinions freely, candidly on all subjects pertaining to our weal or woe. And on the subject of "Bologna" I would say to you, to the honest farmers of the land and to all our Sunday school classes, join with us in prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of sour kraut, and you will dry up the most prolific source of cholice, the most prolific source of dysphagy, of dysentery, the most prolific source of those unhealed aches, those demoniac fluxes that sweep so fearfully through the intestinal system. (I make good use, as you will perceive, of

the word *prolific*—it is so very *prolific*.)—

You will dry up the most fruitful source of immortal pollution, mental derangement, and stomach-defilement that ever polluted earth or cursed mankind. I would say to you and to others, unite with us in stabbing the kraut-traffic, and you will save to the world at the court house in this place.

On motion, Joseph E. McDonald presided and Chas. H. Bowen and Abner V. Austin were appointed Secretaries. The following named gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents: James McCrea, Ezekiel McConnell, Esq., James Hipes, Benjamin Smith, Swan Brookshire, and Esq. Smith.

On motion the chair appointed M. D. Manson, Joel Hixon, Jesse McCallister and Wm. Reese, a committee to select delegates to attend the State Convention.

A committee to draft resolutions was also appointed, as follows: Lew Wallace, Alex. Harper, M. J. Mason, and Swan Brookshire.

D. C. Stover being called on to address the Convention during the absence of the committee, responded in an able and dignified speech, counseling harmony and unanimity of sentiment and a firm reliance in the principles of the Democratic party as in every way calculated to promote the moral and social condition of the people.

The committees having returned, the following persons were selected to attend the State Convention:

Union Township—J. E. McDonald, M. D. Manson, D. C. Stover, Ezekiel McConnell, Esq., Lew Wallace, John Lee, Martin Vanhook, Stephen Beck, J. P. Watson.

Cole Creek—A. J. Mason, Joel Hixon, Sam'l R. Smith, Levi Curtis, J. Hutchinson, Wayne—Allen Moore, John Blankenship, Judge Heath, Henry Walters, Benj. Ellis, John S. Gray.

Ripley—T. W. Florer, R. W. McMaken, Dr. R. D. Henin, Allen McKinsey.

Brown—Joseph Aiken Esq., Wm. Wason, Benj. Smith, Wm. Mullikin, Jesse Vanclueve.

Scott—Swan Brookshire, D. A. Shannon, Wm. Kennedy, Sam'l Harshberger.

Clark—Caleb Anderson, James Harvey, Joseph Ellis.

Walnut—James Hipes, Thomas E. Harris, J. Beck, John Simmons, Dr. Wm. Parsons.

Franklin—Alex. Harper, Jesse McCallister, W. L. Mullen, John Campbell, Campbell Craig.

Sugar Creek—Silas Peterson, John Corban, John Honedy.

Madison—John Idelott, Hiram Hughes, James Harvey, Lewis McCall.

On motion, every democrat in the county was appointed a delegate to the State Convention.

The following resolutions were read separately and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That abiding trust in "the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice" of the people is now, as it has ever been, "the distinctive feature" in our political creed; that therefore, the Democratic party is, and of right ought to be, the party of the people of Indiana; and that, therefore, we still declare our firm adherence to all the great principles of public policy, both state and national, heretofore on all proper occasions so repeatedly asserted and re-asserted.

Resolved, That in the organization of Territorial governments (including Nebraska and Kansas,) Congress ought not to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the people of said Territories; but the people thereof ought to be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That temperance is a purely moral question, in which the people are deeply interested in the same manner as they are interested in the promotion of industry, education and religion; and sincerely desirous, as we are, that it should become a cardinal virtue, loved and practiced by our countrymen and by our children, we regret that blind fanaticism and perfidious politicians have endeavored to make it a political question, thereby robbing it of its holiest character and best promise of success.

Resolved, That while we do not deny to our Legislature the power to regulate and restrict the traffic in spirituous liquors, in the mode that to them may seem most conducive of public good, on principles of common privilege, we are opposed to any measure which would have a tendency, directly or indirectly, to interfere with, or wrest from the citizen the right to use it in such mode and for such purposes as to him may seem proper and just, consistent with good morals.

Resolved, That it is a constitutional right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure; and that, therefore, we are utterly opposed to any law which would put in the power of fanaticism, or malice, by any process or under any color whatever, to subject any citizen's house to unreasonable search, or his effects to unreasonable seizure, confiscation or destruction.

Resolved, That as obedient to the expressed will of the majority is now, and has always been, a principle of action recognized by the Democratic party, therefore, if it be the will of a majority of the people, clearly ascertained through the ballot box, that a prohibitory law should be enacted, as becomes good citizens, loving our country beyond even our principles, we will submit to the operation of the law without a murmur, and use our utmost endeavors while it is unrepealed to preserve it from violation.

Resolved, That, as a portion of our citizens have already actually organized themselves into a political party, having in view the enactment of a prohibitory law, by which houses may be unreasonably searched, and, and seized, and confiscated or destroyed.

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