

# THE REVIEW.

## CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1854.

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

For the Crawfordsville Review, furnish  
ed to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2,  
if not paid within the year.

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 handled in for publication,  
should have written upon it the number of times the  
advertiser wishes it inserted. If not stated, it will  
be inserted until ordered out, and charged accord-  
ingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we  
have now the **best** and the **largest** assortment of  
new and fancy Job Work brought to this place.  
We insist on getting work done to call up,  
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, Post-  
ers, &c., 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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

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

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention  
be held in Indianapolis on Wednesday,  
the 1st of May instant 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 one delegate for every  
two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presi-  
dential election of 1852, and also one additional  
delegate for every fractional voter over one hundred  
Proviners. That every county shall be entitled to  
at least two delegates.

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

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD.

The period for the completion of this  
magnificent railway is close at hand, and  
among the many grand and stupendous  
works achieved by our people, this  
may justly be ranked among the first.—  
From the southern extremity of Lake Michigan  
it stretches out to the south through  
prairies which to the eye seems boundless  
in extent, and for seventy-five miles its  
course is unmarked by a single curve. To  
the traveller, this route will present a varied  
and attractive scene—the broad and expansive  
prairies, with their green verdure, interspersed  
with the lily and the wild flower, the  
giant forest, the towering hills, the  
broad rivers, and the limpid streamlets,  
together with countless well improved  
farms, and flourishing villages, passing in  
quick succession like a moving panorama.  
Piercing as it does through the centre of the  
State, whose soil and agricultural produc-  
tions stand unrivalled by any other in the  
Union, it becomes at once as a means of  
transportation and rapid transit from the  
northern lakes to the Ohio a road of the  
first magnitude. Seven years ago, JAMES  
BROOKS, the President assisted by a corps  
of skillful and efficient engineers and an  
army of mechanics and laborers commenced  
this great work. Steadily and persevering-  
ly have they toiled—rivers have been span-  
ned with elegant and substantial bridges,  
hills levelled, embankments raised, ra-  
vines filled up, and stately and com-  
modious depots and machine shops erected and  
the consummation of their labors so devoutly  
to be wished will in the course of a few  
weeks assume a reality. We have as yet  
heard nothing in regard to the celebrating  
of this event. We trust that the President  
and the Trustees of the road will move in  
this matter. Let us have a celebration in  
every way worthy of the great work, a  
work that has added to the wealth of the  
farmer and enhanced two-fold the value of  
his land and increased by millions the  
wealth of the State.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS.

Among the 3,000 Protestant clergymen  
says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who, lately,  
"in the name of the Almighty God," pro-  
tested against Congress passing the *Nebraska*  
bill, was the name of Rev. G. N. ADAMS.  
His name is in the published list of the  
Washington *Sentinel*. Well, what of it?  
Not much; only he is the Reverend G.  
N. ADAMS, who, after seducing a young  
girl, the daughter of a Congregational minister  
in New Hampshire, and embezzling  
five thousand dollars from a widow, whose  
husband was killed by the Norwalk bridge  
disaster—this amount having been awarded  
to her by the railroad company as compen-  
sation in damages—left for parts unknown.  
He's "one of the signers!"

DANISH MORMONS.—Four hundred Danes  
arrived at St. Louis, a few days since, on  
their way to the Salt Lake country. They  
were accompanied by a Mormon elder.

Several full grown Shanghai's were  
seen on our streets this morning.

Owing to the bad state of the weather  
here last Wednesday, the Hippodrome  
did not perform. The caravan did not ar-  
rive here until late in the day, and as it was  
so unpleasant they refused to pitch their tent.  
Many anxious persons were in town, who  
had come from the country to see it; but all  
were doomed to disappointment alike.—  
From what we have seen, and from the  
gentlemanly deportment of some of Franco-  
ni's troupe, we are satisfied that it is no com-  
mon-order of shows.

Quick TIME.—The Lightning Train on  
the Central Road is to run from Albany to  
Buffalo, under the summer arrangement  
in nine and a half hours.

### OUR TOWN.

We are much gratified to observe that a  
spirit of improvement has at last taken hold  
of some of our citizens. Indifference has  
too long reigned here in this respect.—  
There is not another spot in the State so  
well calculated to build a neat and beauti-  
ful town upon; and yet, perhaps, a more  
shabby and neglected looking collection of  
houses, could nowhere be found. There  
is everything here and around here to make  
a good town. Those best qualified to make  
such statements have pronounced this one  
of the richest counties of land in the State;  
undulating, well timbered, and well watered,  
as it is, it possesses every facility for  
health and enterprise. There are other  
great local advantages to be derived here  
that few places in the west can boast of.—  
We have already in full operation a flour-  
ishing College and a female seminary, af-  
fording rare inducements in the way of  
education; and, perhaps, no county is  
side the State of Delaware has so many or  
such excellent mills as we have. These  
are facts, then why is it that our advancement  
in internal improvements has been so  
sluggish and tardy? There is wealth here  
and why has not long ago been invested in  
good substantial business houses and  
habitable dwellings, when the demand has  
been so important and when rents have  
been so fair, is more than we can explain.

We don't believe there is or has been for  
the last ten years, a business house in the  
place where insurance could be had, without  
the very handsome yield of at least ten per  
cent per annum. Indeed many houses  
there have been, mere old shells, almost  
without form or comeliness, over which no  
insurance company, however able and daring,  
would spread heregis of protection,  
that have even commanded the above rates.

We are much gratified with the appear-  
ance of the improvements now going on  
on Green street. The new building's there  
when completed will be an ornament to the  
place. We wish for a decline in no indi-  
viduals property, but if those owning that  
miserable, combustible, row of shanties sit-  
uated on what we now call our Main street,  
don't soon tear away their old crazy looking  
wigwams and substitute something worthy  
the denomination of houses, they will find  
to their sorrow, when it will be too late to  
grieve, business houses and a business com-  
munity springing up in altogether a differ-  
ent part of the town. We hope to see a  
new state of things soon, and we apprehend  
our hopes are not without foundation, for  
the spirit of enterprise is contagious and as  
it has already commenced to work upon  
Green street, we believe it will soon ex-  
tend to other parts of the town.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.—The Paris  
*Moniteur* publishes details of the passage  
of the Danube by the Russians, which fully  
confirms the report given by Omer Pacha,  
namely, that the Russian flotilla and trans-  
ports enabled them to cross at three points  
simultaneously, when the Russians imme-  
diately attacked the Turkish fortifications.  
In one of the Russian regiments every man  
was killed. Two battalions next engaged  
and were nearly destroyed; and it was  
necessary to send fifteen battalions to carry  
the intrenchments. The Turks held their  
position for 43 hours under the fire of Rus-  
sian gun boats, and 25 heavy guns and 2  
mortars from the opposite bank. The Turks  
having fired their last cartridge, evacuated  
the place, carrying with them their guns,  
and falling back in good order on Karas.

FANATICISM IN A SPASM.

The northern Abolitionists held a grand  
carrousel at the New York Tabernacle on  
the 10th. LLOYD GARRISON was on hand,  
of course, and he played a "full hand," too.  
Garrison was awfully severe on the Clergy,  
as usual—severe on the North, severe  
on the South, severe on every body. "We  
know," said he, "and you know, and the  
slave-holders know, and all in this world,  
and in Heaven above, and in hell beneath,  
know that we are in the right."

"Only the base, the bigoted, the besotted,  
the bloody-minded, and the cruel," he added,  
"were against us." "The North  
had sold out to slavery." "The nation  
would go to destruction if the Nebraska  
Bill passed," and "if it did pass, the sooner  
it went to destruction, the better."

"In the name of Jesus Christ, this society  
declared that those of the Clergy that  
sympathized with, or upheld slavery, were  
not Christians. They were infidels, hypocrites,  
and wretches, with bloody hands  
and black hearts."

WAR PREPARATION IN CUBA.—The Havana  
correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* gives the following account of war-like  
preparations now in progress in Cuba:

The artillery companies have been sent  
to the Moro Castle, and guns have been  
mounted in the different fortifications around  
Havana, and the Governor has at last decided  
upon arming four thousand blacks.—  
These troops are to be officered by whites,  
and the sergeants are to be whites also.  
By this it would appear that the govern-  
ment cannot rely upon the Spanish white  
population for effectual support, or it may  
be mere pretence to form a nucleus for a  
black army to convert Cuba into an African  
possession, in case the government of Spain  
cannot be maintained.

The Queen of Spain's amnesty of all political  
offenders who may be abroad, with  
permission to them to return to Cuba, are  
so many preparations, according to the  
correspondent of the *Delta*, for war. He  
estimates the forces at Havana at 18,000.

The London *Times* predicts that  
the present Eastern war will continue for a  
quarter of a century.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., claims a popula-  
tion of 35,000.

### THE VOTE ON TAKING UP THE NE- BRASKA BILL—"STEADY BOYS."

The vote by which the House resolved  
itself into Committee of the whole for the  
purpose of taking up the Nebraska bill, stood  
109, to 86.

The delegation from Indiana voted as fol-  
lows:

Yea—MESSRS. DAVIS, ENGLISH, DURHAM,  
EDDY, LANE, MILLER, and HENDRICKS.

Nay—MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN, and PAR-  
KER.—Mr. HARLAN was absent.

Among the absenteers was Mr. MACE, who  
had paired off with Mr. POWELL, of Virginia.

If every member had voted, the result  
would not have been changed.

We note this much of the proceeding,  
that our readers may know the position of  
their Representatives. To be sure this is  
not a test vote, but it may be regarded as  
significant. We saw by the telegraphic  
despatch that a motion to lay a resolution of  
Mr. Richardson, that the debate on the bill  
should terminate on yesterday on the table  
was defeated by—yea 97, nays 100.

We may expect reports of test votes on  
this question in the despatch of to-day and  
Monday.

We have the highest confidence that the  
bill will pass. With Clayton's amendment  
stricken out, we have no doubt of its pas-  
sage. We await the result of the present  
struggle with a feeling of deep interest, and  
we hail the signs of triumph of the friends of  
popular sovereignty with joy.

We shall rejoice at the passage of the Ne-  
braska bill, as one of the most signal and  
glorious victories ever achieved by the Dem-  
ocracy. We say to the friends of the bill,  
"Steady boys!" Standing on the platform  
of State Rights, you can overcome all oppo-  
sition at the ballot-box. The people will  
sustain you. The Democrat party will not  
fail to endorse a policy based upon a great  
principle which it has sanctioned as a cardinal  
feature of its creed.

We are proud of those men who have  
the firmness and the patriotism, to stand by  
the Nebraska bill. We expect to chronicle  
its success, ere another week passed—  
and whether the bill is passed or not, we  
know that the popular vote at the coming  
elections will approve the principle involved  
in it. *State Sentinel.*

### THE KNOT.

The following is the way of administer-  
ing the knot: Conceive, reader, a robust  
man full of life and health. This man is  
condemned to receive fifty or a hundred  
blows of the knot. He is conducted half  
naked to the place chosen for this kind of  
execution; all that he has on is a pair of  
simple linen drawers round his extremities;  
his hands are bound together, with the  
palms laid flat against one another, the  
cords are breaking his wrists, but no one  
pays the slightest attention to that. He is  
laid flat upon his belly, on a frame inclined  
diagonally, and at the extremities of which  
are fixed iron rings, his hands are fastened to  
one end of the frame, and his feet to the  
other; he is then stretched in such a manner  
that he cannot make a single movement,  
just as an eel's skin is stretched in order to  
dry. The act of stretching the victim causes  
the bones to crack, and dislocate them  
—what does that matter? In a little time  
his bones will crack and be dislocated in a  
very different manner.

At a distance of five and twenty paces,  
stands another man: it is the executioner.

He is dressed in black velvet trousers, stuff-  
ed into his boots, and a colored cotton shirt  
buttoning at the side. His sleeves are tucked  
up, so that nothing may thwart or em-  
barrass him in his movements. With both  
hands he grasps the instrument of punish-  
ment—a knot. This knot consists of a  
thong of thick leather, cut in a triangular  
form four or five yards long, and an inch  
wide, tapering off at one end and broad at  
the other; the small end is fastened to a lit-  
tle wood handle, about two feet long.

The signal is given, no one ever takes

the trouble to read the sentence. The  
executioner advances a few steps, with his  
body bent, holding the knot in both hands  
while the long thong drags along the ground  
between his legs. On coming to about 3  
or 4 paces from the prisoner, he raises, by  
a vigorous movement, the knot towards his  
knees. The thong flies and whistles thro'  
the air, and descending on the body of the  
victim, twines round it like a hoop of iron.  
In spite of his state of tension, the poor  
wretch submits as if he were submitted to  
the powerful grasp of galvanism. The  
executioner retraces his steps and repeats the  
operation as many times as there are blows  
to be inflicted. When the thong envelops  
the body with its edges, the flesh and muscles  
are literally cut into stripes as if with a  
razor, but when it falls flat then the bones  
crack; the flesh in that case is not cut, but  
crushed and ground and the blood spurts  
out in all directions. The sufferer becomes  
green and blue, like a body in a state of decom-  
position. He is now removed to the  
hospital, where every care is taken of him,  
and is afterwards sent to Siberia, where he  
disappears forever in the bowels of the  
earth. The knot is fatal, if the justice of the  
Czar or of the executioner desires it to be so.  
If the autocrat's intention is to afford  
the people a slight worthy of their intelligence,  
if some powerful lord, or some great  
lady, wishes to indulge in the pleasure of  
viewing the sanguinary spectacle; if they  
wishes to behold the victim, with his mouth  
covered with foam and blood, writhe with  
and expire in frightful agony, the fatal blow  
is given the very last. The executioner  
sells his compassion and pity for hard gold,  
when the family of the miserable sufferer  
desires to purchase the fatal blow. In this  
case he inflicts death at the very first stroke  
as surely as if it was an axe that he held in  
his hand.

THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE.

A pamphlet recently published in Paris,  
entitled "The map of Europe Re-modeled,"  
which is supposed to have been written by  
Louis Napoleon, is exciting considerable  
remark, it being supposed to indicate the  
intentions of France in entering upon the  
war with Russia. The writer asserts that  
England and France do not expect to derive  
any direct advantages themselves from the  
war; that their intent is solely to cripple Rus-  
sia—"to drive her back beyond her present  
boundaries." Says the pamphlet:

"It is not in the center that Russia is vul-  
nerable; it is at her extremities. The head  
of the colossus is at Helsingfors, (in Finland)  
its right arm at Warsaw, its feet at Sebas-  
topol. It is then in Finland, Poland, and  
the Crimea, that the double-headed eagle  
must be attacked. Those provinces must be  
dragged from his grasp."

The loss of Finland is an ever-bloodying

wound in the flesh of Sweden, and in Fin-  
land the reprisals of aroused Europe must

commence, that country must be restored

to its ancient owners. A line drawn from

Viborg to the Gulf of Omega, must become

on that side in the north, the extreme limit

of Russia. If it were possible to restore

the ancient Polish nationality, so great an

act of reparation would make all generous

hearts beat with joy; but in the actual state

of affairs such an attempt would assuredly

give rise to complications and difficulties

more serious still than those before which

Napoleon I. himself hesitated.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The Pittsburgh

Gazette, in speaking of this gentleman in  
connection with the Ward trial, says:

He has lost the respect and confidence

of the people. He has destroyed his great

influence. His name can never be men-  
tioned without bringing up the memory of

the murdered Butler, and the escape of his

slayer through his voluntary instrumentality.

He has disgraced Kentucky, and no

man in the South, among the Whigs, ever

had a fairer chance for the Presidency