

THE REVIEW. CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1854.

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

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

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Every advertisement handed in for publication, should have 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.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the next and the latest assortment of NEW and RARE Job Type ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of type, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Agents for the Review.
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District, ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Ross county.
For Secretary of State, NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush county.
For Treasurer of State, ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington county.
For Auditor of State, JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam county.

Temperance Resolution Adopted at the Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That Intemperance is a great moral and social evil, for the restraint and correction of which legislative interposition is necessary and proper; but that we cannot approve of any plan for the eradication or correction of this evil that must necessarily result in the infliction of greater ones; and that we are therefore opposed to any law upon this subject that will authorize the search, seizure, seizure, seizure, and destruction of private property.

Read! Read! Read!

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search and seizure, shall not be violated." Sec. 11, Const. of Ind.

"No man's property shall be taken by law, without just compensation." Sec. 21.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 29, 1854.
To the Eds. of the "Review."

At a meeting of the delegates from the several counties composing the 8th Congressional District, Indiana, held in Indianapolis, May 24th, it was unanimously decided to hold a Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Congress in that (the 8th) District, at Crawfordville, Thursday, August 10, 1854.

DR. BERRY.

We hope the little gentleman will excuse us for saying anything about him. But he is a candidate now; and we do sincerely think, his new friends have treated him shabbily. The Dougherty-Brown organ, and the weekly treatise on obstetrics, up to this period, at least, have said nothing—no, not one little word, about him. Shame on them!

Now, we are big-hearted, and sympathize with the little fellow. We sympathize with him in his disappointment. It is grievous, indeed it is—to be nominated for the Legislature, and then, instead of enthusiasm from friends and abuse from enemies, to receive nothing but silence—silence—silence. Why is this?

The wee man wouldn't take advice from us now; he thinks us his enemy, which is very wrong; for Goodness knows, we wouldn't kick a shadow or get "our back up" at nothing. No. We feel a warm and magnanimous indifference for him—that's all. But we know he is suffering in spirit—if he has any—from this mysterious silence; and we are moved to an explanation.

As to ourselves. We are not angry at him, and, therefore, have no disposition to abuse. We have nothing good to say of him, and, therefore, keep quiet. All that might be said to his detriment the people know already, and tales oft told and songs oft sung are never interesting.

As to the Dougherty-Brown sheet, it is mum about the little Dr. for the best reason in the world. It is abolition, body and breeches—the Dr. is not.

And as to the obstetrical serial—ah, if the Dr. was only a Whig—if he would even quit calling himself a Democrat—and if he wasn't a Dr., the laudation, sweeter than honey, would be poured out on his empty head, like water.

But we can't afford to say too much about the Dr. at this time. We only wanted to open his eyes that he might get just a glance at his position. It is funny, but very pitiful.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of Messrs. SPURRIER & PARKER & Co. Their establishment is a magnificent affair, and no one who may visit New Albany should fail to examine their splendid paintings, lithographs, mirrors &c.

REFUSES TO PAY.—The City Council of Louisville have refused to pay R. J. Ward's bill for the damages done to his house during the late riot.

CHICKENS, butter, eggs, potatoes, &c., are in great demand at present. We hope our farmers will see to this matter.

Our town is remarkably healthy notwithstanding the cholera is prevailing at Lafayette.

THE ABOLITION-WHIGS AND TEMPERANCE—A WORD TO THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

In the Prohibition party lately formed in this county, we know there are a large number of honest men. Let us take this for granted. Every man who feels himself of this class will listen to what we are going to write.

The Convention which met in Crawfordville on the 17th of June, constructed a platform out of the Prohibition principle alone. They gave their sentiment to the world in the following resolution:

Resolved, That private and public morals, the good of the community, the highest and best interest of our common country, demand that a law should be enacted making intoxicating drinks kept and sold as a beverage illegal, and subject to the law (already in existence) of seizure, confiscation and destruction.

That meeting was called to carry out the pledges heretofore made by Temperance Conventions at Indianapolis and in this county, viz: to organize a party, and put forth a prohibitory ticket. In all their previous conventions they had passed the strongest resolutions, always incorporating in them the "search, seizure," &c., sentiment. And the above resolutions of the meeting of the 17th June is in strict harmony therewith. Now, up to that time most of the Whigs, and all the Abolitionists, had affected to sympathize in the prohibitory movement. They appeared in their conventions, voted for the resolutions, did all the speaking, and were decidedly the leaders. All the world thought that the opposition to Democracy was fairly settled down into "prohibition of liquor." Be it recollected,—and right here we would have a pin stuck,—that Whiggery and Abolitionism had thus committed themselves before the passage of the Nebraska Bill.

But observe. The moment that Bill was approved by President Pierce, the Abolitionists, Whigs, and Democrats, whom the measure had disaffected, flew together. The dead Whig party saw their chance of resurrection; the sordid Democrats beheld their chance for office; the Abolitionists hailed their chance for the accomplishment of a great anti-union organization by coalition with these distraught factions. All the Whig, Abolition, and late Democratic presses in the State, taking the cue from Horace Greeley, at once united in a call for a great People's Anti-Nebraska Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 13th of July. In an instant Prohibition from party sank to utter worthlessness. The Whigs and abolitionists who took so prominent a part in the Montgomery Maine-law Convention of the 17th of June, flew to Indianapolis on the 13th of July. They repudiated their commitment to the Prohibition party; they organized a new party by a common fusion of all the uncongenial elements which political accident, as much as community sentiment, had flung together in the anti-Nebraska cauldron; and their resolutions show conclusively that antagonism to Nebraska was esteemed not only a more available, but also a more honorable basis for the discomfiture of Democracy than the one idea of Prohibition.

The public will bear us witness, that we have all along described the condition of the Whig party; we have said that it was dead, and choked by its own partisans; that while it was thus defunct, its old supporters were living, and scattered by thousands throughout the precincts of the State; that they were without plan or leaders, a kind of political cloud flying hither and thither as the winds blew them; that they only waited for the occurrence of some event of sufficient importance for the building a new platform from which to war against Democracy. Until Nebraska came, prohibition was their best promise, and they threw themselves upon it without hesitation. The misfortune was that Prohibition was not National—it did not even extend throughout Indiana,—nay, a grand Temperance convention at Indianapolis failed to accomplish a general State organization. Still, it was their best hope; and, save a few who claimed independence, the mass of the Whig party in Montgomery county flung themselves with an affectation of hearty good will upon the prohibitory platform.

But the passage of the Nebraska bill was a greater event,—it presented a national question,—abolition misrepresentation had given it bad odor with certain democrats. Now was their prayer gratified. Here was the chance. Prohibition to the dogs! The convention of the 13th of July met. Anti-Nebraska was swallowed as a Heaven-sent manna. When Prohibition was mentioned, however, heads were shaken. "Search, seizure, confiscation, and destruction," were absolutely rejected. Still, something must be said about Temperance, else opposition to Democracy was imperfect. Besides, it was necessary, in view of former action, to keep up appearances. And so they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we regard Intemperance as a great political, moral and social evil—a legitimate subject of legislation—and

that we are in favor of the passage of a Judicious, Constitutional and Efficient Prohibitory Law, with such penalties as shall effectually suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

How does this skeleton of a law agree with the Prohibitory law resolved upon in the Montgomery Temperance Convention of the 17th June? There is literally no similarity between them. Cannot the honest portion of the prohibition party—that portion to whom we have been writing—that portion who have heretofore advocated the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor, as well as its traffic—who have boldly declared for "search, seizure, confiscation, and destruction"—cannot they see that they have been sold and betrayed?

The fact is the prohibition party of Montgomery county is in a dilemma, which there is no disguising. Where shall they go? What do? They must know that, their only hope of eventual success is, first, in accessions from Democracy, next, by establishing their honesty. If they drop their platform and organization, they are effectually shelved this year at least. If they ratify the sale, then are they forever cut off from the Democracy. We do not pretend to advise them. Upon themselves is the responsibility. Only let them beware. Let them show that they are against the Democracy more than in favor of Prohibition, and a lasting seal will be put upon their hopes. The question for their decision may be summed up briefly. Is Democracy a greater evil in Prohibitory estimation than Intemperance?

THE BRAMBLE HOUSE.

Among the many splendid Hotels in our country, the Bramble House is deserving of especial notice. THOMAS WOOD, its present proprietor, is the king of landlords. Under his efficient administration, everything moves off with clock-work regularity, there being a time and place for everything. His charges are reasonable, and on no occasion whatever, has he been known to exhibit any of that gouging propensity so characteristic of landlords. The house is elegantly furnished, and a corps of obliging and attentive waiters always in attendance. The tables are bountifully supplied with all the luxuries of the season. To our citizens, we say to one and all, don't fail to put up at the Bramble House the next time you visit Lafayette.

The Jeffersonian wing of the Democracy stand firmly opposed to the Nebraska bill, and will do all in their power to secure its repeal. They are denounced by the old line, pro-slavery democracy as "Fag Enders."

We clip the above from the abolition organ of Montgomery county, which has told many a lie in its day, but none so prodigious as when a week or so ago it published Jefferson as the father of the compromise of 1820. Every democrat ought to know otherwise, though we hardly expected better from the abolitionized Dr. who edits the Journal.

Now we say once for all, that we never have denounced any Jeffersonian Democrat. The term "Fag Enders" we applied to a new party, neither Whig nor Democrat; and we applied it because we knew no other name by which to describe it. If any man belonging to it feels hurt by the "denunciation," let him stand from under.

There are some persons in our community who of late have constituted themselves as special officers to secure the observance of the Sabbath.—Journal.

A most excellent idea truly. If those persons will admit us as one of their number, we will be very happy. Certainly, some such association is needed. The security of its observance properly belongs to the ministry, and falls within the sphere of their moral teaching; unfortunately, it is mostly violated by a few hirelings, who wear the prefix of Rev. with as much propriety as infidels. Verily, we are down, not on the association for the security of its observance, but on the hypocrites and Rev. Mr. Adams, who desecrate it by political conventions. In our opinion the opening of such gatherings on Sunday by prayer does not make them less violations, nor does the calling them in the holy name of the Almighty in any manner sanctify them. This is our opinion, and good men, unless they are terribly deluded, will not find fault either with the opinion, or with our expression of it.

In connection with this, we'll state, that such meetings are discontinued in town, and the irreligious whited sepulchres who defend them have carried them to the country. There was a political Camp-meeting conducted all through the last Sabbath at Yountsville. We call upon the country people everywhere to rout the unholy violators—rout them as we have done in town, by not lending them their presence.

The movement in favor of celebrating the alliance of France and England by a festival is gaining ground in those countries, although some of the leading presses consider that the time is not appropriate, and advise that it be postponed until the end of the war.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Our village has presented a scene of unusual activity and interest this week, from the recurrence of anniversaries in the two literary institutions in our midst. The Wabash College, and the Crawfordville Female College held their commencement—the latter on Wednesday the 19th, and the former on Thursday the 20th.

Dr. White's Baccalaureate on Sunday last, had the high merit which his efforts on such occasions usually possess.

The prize speaking came off in the Centre Church on the evening of Monday the 17th. The extracts selected by the young gentlemen were of the higher order of eloquence, and they were all well committed. If we might venture a criticism, we would suggest that a more deliberate, clear, and emphatic elocution would have improved almost every effort.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. SAMUEL MORRIS of Indianapolis; the 2d to Mr. H. E. CHEADLE of Rockville, Ind.; the 3d to Mr. JOHN E. CHAPIN of Putnamville, Ind.

The examination at the Female College, occupying both parts of the day on Monday and Tuesday, was thorough, rigid, and we presume perfectly satisfactory to every one present. The senior class especially, acquitted themselves well in every branch, and showed conclusively in the language of Mr. JOHNSON, President of the Institution, that "the money spent on their education had not been thrown away."

Music and compositions, or translations from the German, were interspersed with the examinations of classes and afforded an agreeable variety.

The graduating exercises of the Senior class came off in Centre Church on Wednesday morning and were witnessed by a large and interested audience.

The music for the occasion was supplied by a large and interesting choir of young ladies connected with the college, and we could not but notice its superiority to the hoarse and brazen melody with which we are generally greeted on such occasions.

After prayer by Rev. T. S. MILLIKEN, the young ladies proceeded to read their essays in the following order.

"The art of making others happy,"—Miss ELEN CATHCART.
"Angel voices,"—Miss JEANETTE CHUTE.
"Letter writing,"—Miss SALOME CROUSE.
"Heritage,"—Miss ANN GROENDYKE.
"Vocations,"—Miss MARY MERRILL.
"Improvements of the age,"—Miss M. E. THOMPSON.
"The number seven,"—Miss KATE TWING.

The pieces were all well written and with one or two exceptions were read so as to be heard by the greater part of the audience. Perhaps it is invidious to make distinctions amid general excellence, but we must express a special admiration for the sprightliness, vigor and polish that distinguished the essay or Vocations and that on the Improvements of the age.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON then proceeded to distribute diplomas to the seven young ladies who have completed their studies and distinguished themselves by diligence in application and correctness of deportment. We hardly ever listened to anything more simple and elegant, and at the same time more touching and paternal than his farewell address.

Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD of Knox College Ill., was then called upon, who concluded the exercises of the morning with some very appropriate and felicitous remarks.

He spoke of the constantly increasing interest felt in female education and proposed the following sentiment.

"That the interests of humanity, as expressed in christian civilization, require that females should receive an education equally thorough, if not identical, with that given to males."

The usual addresses before the literary societies came off on Tuesday and Wednesday evening respectfully, and were well attended. The speakers were Judge McCOLLUGH of Fort Wayne, and Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD of Knox College at Galesburg Ill.

The Judge opened his discourse by saying that "as he was neither a literary nor a scientific man he presumed that neither a literary nor scientific performance was expected on the occasion." He proceeded however, and gave some very judicious and able advice to young men considered in their relation to American Institutions. He spoke ably of the danger of the secret organizations in our society and deplored the utilitarian tendency of all American talent.

Dr. BLANCHARD gave a sound and lucid exposition of the Doctrine of Human Freedom as based in the Will and developed in History.

The forenoon of Thursday the 20th was occupied with the regular commencement of Wabash College. The audience was large notwithstanding the heat of the day.

Ten orations were delivered by the members of the Graduating class and all of them were characterized by a good degree of literary merit.

It is not our purpose to enter into any criticism of their subject, matter or delivery, both of which were in the main, worthy of notice, had we time and space to devote to the subject, but as literary productions, we must say that several of the addresses were, to say the least, far above mediocrity.

The two Masters orations, by SAMUEL MERRILL of Indianapolis, and W. N. STEEL of Dayton, both highly creditable performances, were listened to with marked attention.

The closing address to the Graduating class by Dr. WHITE was a most admirable production. He exhorted his hearers to avoid all vain philosophy, and the distinctions of science falsely so called, and closing with words of sound advice and an affectionate farewell.

SCOUNDREL ARRESTED.—The Rev. G. W. Adams, whose rascalities have been the subject of newspaper paragraphs for several months, was arrested the other day by a tavern keeper at Fulton, Rock Co. Ill. He is the rascal who obtained the \$5,000 awarded to Mrs. E. G. Templeton as damages for the killing of her husband at the Norwalk tragedy. Adams introduced himself as a clergyman tendering his services to procure the money for the widow, and having obtained it absconded with the amount. At the time of his arrest he was announced to preach an Anti-Nebraska sermon. It will be recollected that he was one of the three thousand clergymen who protested against the passage of the Nebraska bill in the "name of God Almighty."

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

Who has ever met with a more eloquent tribute than the following to the Press:

"When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering with steel, with his battle axe on his shoulder, till his fierce hosts filed out to new victories and carnage, the pale looker-on might have fancied that nature was in her death-throes—for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the sun of mankind seemed setting in seas of blood. Yet it might be that on that very gala-day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing at nine-pins in the streets of Mentz, whose history was more important than twenty Tamerlans. The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passed away like a whirlwind, to be forgotten; and that German artisan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably expanding itself, and will continue to expand itself, throughout all countries and through all time. What are the conquests and expeditions of captains from Walter the penniless, to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with the moveable types of Johannes Faust?"

WHAT THE FLEET IS GOING TO DO.—The London News states that the combined fleets made a junction on the 13th ult., and that the combined force was 54 sail, armed with 2,726 guns, and manned with 29,150 seamen and marines. The News adds:—

"It is said that at the late cabinet council a dispatch from Admiral Sir Charles Napier was discussed, in which he defined his intentions in reference to the operations against Russia in the Baltic. The propositions of the gallant Admiral are understood to be of a character quite consonant with the tenor of the most remarkable points in his past career, and great news from the North may be expected before long, should no unforeseen changes of intention arise. If we had the most exact knowledge of Admiral Napier's plans our patriotic sense of duty would forbid any publication of them, remembering as we do that there are electric wires from London to St. Petersburg, and, unhappily, too many people who—enjoying the privileges and flourishing under the shelter of our constitutional system—would like no better task than giving information or other aid to the Czar. But this we may say, that we have heard enough of the plans in question to justify a confident belief that a great blow will be struck against Russia before long. The Czar's frontier is long and open, and he needs now to watch its whole line. But no watching is likely to guard him from the coming shock."

A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

A flat-footed candidate for Chief Justice at Palestine Texas, says the Knickerbocker, comes out in the Journal with the following address to the sovereigns:

"With the issuance of this sheet, is unfurled to the breeze, either in tempest or calm, my name as a candidate for the office of Chief Justice of Anderson County, at the ensuing election. I do it from choice, not from solicitation. I do it, for the office is honorable and profitable. I feel myself competent to discharge the duties of the office. I claim no superior merit of qualification over any one else who may choose to run against me. I would like to run the race solitary and alone, but if any are desirous, let them pitch in, it isn't deep. I stand flatfooted, square-toed, hump-shouldered, upon the platform of free rights and true republicanism. If you elect me your Chief Justice, I will make the welkin ring with loud huzzas for the sovereigns of Anderson county. If not elected, I will retire with dignity and perfect good humor, remembering a most beautiful little song, which I sing remarkably well, called 'I'm adrift, I'm adrift.'"

SMITH, STILLWELL & ALLEN, have recently received a fresh stock of goods which they are offering at very cheap rates. Give them a call.

RAIL-WAYS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The following curious facts, elicited by the Philadelphia Bulletin from a number of the London Courier, of June 19th. 1829, will enable us to calculate the progress we have made, in this direction, in a quarter of a century.

"More than half a column is occupied with an extract from the Birmingham Gazette, describing the opening of 'Shut End Railway.' This work, which was then regarded as extraordinary, ran from Kingswinford to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, and was of the enormous length of three miles and one-eighth! A locomotive engine—then a marvel of art—drew a train of eight cars, carrying 300 passengers, 'from the foot of the first inclined plane to the head of the second, and returned, being a distance of 3 1/2 miles, in half an hour, or at the rate of 7 1/2 miles per hour! Subsequently it drew a train of coal and passenger cars, the whole train weighing 131 tons—a distance of 1 1/2 miles in thirty-three minutes, being at a rate of nearly 3 1/2 miles per hour! Afterward the engine, with only the tender and twenty passengers, ran a mile on the road at the rate of 11 miles per hour! All these exploits were witnessed by an immense crowd, who were amazed at them: and his lordship, the Earl of Bradford, graciously 'expressed himself much pleased with the extraordinary powers of the engine.' It should be remembered that it is only twenty-five years, or within the age of most of our readers, that these wretchedly slow performances, which would not be tolerated on the meanest railroad now in existence, were regarded as almost miraculous in England."

STATE ELECTIONS.

The following States hold their annual elections the present year upon the days named:

Iowa,	Aug. 7
California,	Sept. 5
Vermont,	" 5
Maine,	" 11
Pennsylvania,	Oct. 10
Ohio,	" 10
Indiana,	" 10
Massachusetts,	Nov. 13
New York,	" 7
New Jersey,	" 7
Illinois,	" 4
Michigan,	" 4
Wisconsin,	" 7

All these States elect Representatives this year. The Legislatures of California, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin, each choose a United States Senator also at their next meeting.

St. Petersburg.—Very few Americans are now in St. Petersburg; a single room would hold them all. Those who are here are treated with marked courtesy by all classes of society. At the commencement of the present hostilities, strange rumors were in circulation in regard to the sympathies of the American Government. It was currently stated that a fleet was to leave the United States for the Baltic, with the intention of furnishing material aid to the Russians, against the allied forces of England and France; and even now, some of the less informed believe some much decided demonstration of the Union of Autocracy and Democracy will very soon be made. The arrival of the American Minister has, undoubtedly, had due weight in establishing the truth, that the United States are desirous of maintaining the friendly relations which have never been interrupted, between Russia and themselves, while at the same time they have at present no cause to depart from that neutrality in European political dissensions which has heretofore been the invariable policy of the American Government.

Great talk has been occasioned in this city by the announcement that an American gentleman (from one of the Southern States) had offered his services to the Russian government as a surgeon for the army. His avowed motive in so doing was merely a love of humanity.—For a time he was received with very marked attention even by the highest in authority; and as length it was announced in the Journal de St. Petersburg that he had been appointed to the post rank of Surgeon Major in the Russian army, with the rank of a Counsellor of Court. He is now stationed at Cronstadt.—Jour. of Commerce.

CHARACTER OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—An Austrian officer of rank, who has had many opportunities of seeing the Russians in action, speaks in the highest possible terms of the stoical courage which they display. One great fault of their system is, that little or no discretionary power is left to the subordinate commanders, and the consequence is, that innumerable lives are unnecessarily sacrificed during a campaign, simply because the instructions issued must be executed to the very letter. During the war in 1849 a Russian regiment was exposed to a most murderous fire from a Hungarian battery, which might have been altogether avoided if the men had been drawn a little to the right, where the ground was lower. The circumstance was pointed out to the colonel, but he replied that he could not move his regiment, as he had received orders from the commander of the corps to remain where he was until further orders. "In a pitched battle, on good ground," says the Austrian officer, "I would back 100,000 Russians against an equal number of men of any other nation. The fact is that Russians acting in large masses can not be made to run; ever such large gaps may be made in their ranks, and they are filled up with a calmness and precision which is perfectly astonishing. Strange to say, the very perfection of their training, makes these same men inferior troops on ground which is more coupured (intersected by natural obstacles.) On such a terrain, where they can no longer act as mere machines, they are helpless, irresolute, and easily thrown into disorder."

Cumberland & Manson are agents for Gaar & Co's celebrated thrashing machines.