

# THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1854.

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

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordville!

Advertisers, call up and examine our list of

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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 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 best and the largest assortment of new and second-hand type ever brought to this place. We insist on these wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts, etc. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARL, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. H. PARVIS, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District, ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey 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. LARABEE, 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 execution, for or against, confiscation, 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 searches and seizures, 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 5th 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 5th) District, at Crawfordville, Thursday, August 10, 1854.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

It was expected that the Whig party would unite against the Democracy on the basis of this law. We know that the abolitionists counted on this. Every day proves them mistaken. That party cannot be abolitionized.

The Louisville Journal, once the very soul of whiggery, has taken broad ground in favor of the law.

Gov. Letcher, formerly the wheel horse of the Whig party in Kentucky, steps into the same ground, and maintains the measure in a long and ably written letter. He says that the act of 1820 was a compromise between the Senate and House of Representatives. As he participated in the whole agitation, he certainly ought to know.

The best sign of the times, however, is the late letter from Judge Chamberlain, who, together with Mace and Harlan, opposed the bill in Congress. The letter is published in the Goshen Democrat. He says now—"My opposition to it has been uniformly firm, but not factious." He further adds—"My future course upon the question, will continue to be precisely what my past course has been. And it seems to me that the only effectual mode left us, is by encouraging emigration from the free states, to vote it out there. For thus, they would both be admitted into the Union as free States, beyond all doubt, long before the act could be repealed."

There is a great deal of practical common sense we think in this foreshadowed course of the Judge. We commend it to thinking men who have committed themselves to the opposition.

We call the attention of our musical friends to the advertisement of Messrs. Smith & Nixon. They intend keeping on hand the largest and finest assortment of pianos of any house in Cincinnati. If our friends wish to purchase a fine instrument and a cheap one, we recommend them to visit this new establishment.

The fags are terribly frightened since the "union." Their plan is now to sow dissensions. T. W. Fry, who last spring abused and vilified the Anti-Maine Law whigs, is now begging and whining to them like a whipped cur. He undertakes to give them advice—tells them to beware of the Democrats &c. &c. The little abolitionized Dr. is to small potatoes to give advice to Whigs in Montgomery County.

Dr. Jackson, the itinerant vagabond, who was seen here on the day of the fag convention, is now busily engaged in organizing Know-Nothing societies throughout the State.

Nearly every rowdy, and brothel-pimp in New York, belongs to the order of Know Nothings.

## KNOW NOTHINGS.

This mysterious organization is fast spreading throughout our State. Few precincts, especially in the cities and larger towns, but will, in the coming election, show their handiwork.

Uninitiated as we are, we can, of course, be possessed of but little knowledge of the order; and from recent Congressional proceedings we perceive that wise men in high places are equally ignorant in regard to it as ourselves. Everybody who has read it will agree with us, that Senator Seward's recent speech inasmuch as it relates to the K. N.'s was at least very laughable.

This much, however, is now clearly established—it is essentially a political organization. To secret societies based upon moral principles, such as the ancient order of Masons, and its younger sister, the Odd Fellows, we have no objections; so with the Sons of Temperance as they were originally, and before they were subverted to politics; but a secret society for political purposes we regard in a different light. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and is inconsistent with that perfect equality of rights, which is the glory of our government. In a war like that of our revolution it might not only be excusable, but, for reasons self-apparent, it might even be absolutely necessary. But as it is, we have no war in our midst. All is peace. As citizens we dwell together in generous confraternity, proud of our strength, hopeful of the future, free and happy. This results, in our opinion, from the fact, that politically we have no classes, orders, monopolies, or exclusive privileges. Our laws make no distinctions; they totally ignore the idea of castes as well as of titles. Break up this order of things, and all becomes confused, and terrible danger will threaten both society and government. To such interruption may many of the late riots in our cities be attributed.

The Know Nothings, we have every reason to believe, are composed of citizens whom their very patriotism and national pride have deluded. They are an exclusive order. Citizens of foreign birth are inadmissible. They are therefore a caste. They strike at our naturalization laws, if they do not seek the total subjection of all the foreign born. Their's is, therefore, an organized war upon a class having for its object the deprivation of rights.

A bold, open, manly warfare upon the emigrant, naturalized or not, would be reprehensible; but that it is secret and ignominiously prosecuted, is not only degrading to the character of the native born American, but also promises consequences more immediate and unhappy. If it was done in the light of day, the citizens against whom it is projected, might the better meet it; but a work of night, they live in a perpetual insecurity, which will eventually exacerbate their feelings, if not destroy their love of country and its honor, which they have bravely shown upon many a bloody field.

Really, what does it matter in what land a man is born? What matters the religion he professes? Cannot all live, flourish, labor, and worship, all be happy and advance our country? Sorry will be the day when the opinion is entertained that one set of citizens mar the prosperity of another. It will be yet another step downward.

We were induced to the above comments by information, (which we hope is not true), that a lodge of the Know Nothings was about to be established in our town. If it should be true, we beg Democrats to pause and reflect well before they attach themselves to it. There are many reasons against it besides those we have mentioned—it is a subject very fruitful of objections. Let it alone—let it alone, is all we have now to say.

Since writing the above we have ascertained beyond a doubt that a "wig-wag" of K. N.'s has been established in our town. Its place of meeting is in a room or cellar in the row of buildings west of the Court House. We have a well authenticated list of the gentlemen—well authenticated, we say. At the proper time they shall be gratified by the publication of some, if not all of their names. Let them stand for under!

We have received the 2nd number of the North-Western Argus. We hail it a good omen for the people of Indiana, as it advocates Democratic principles, as taught by the immortal Jefferson. The Argus is a neatly printed paper, published by Dicks and Rudisill, edited by John C. Turk. We hope the Democracy of Putnam will ably sustain him.

The "Hole in the wall" is still in blast. Its wallings continue nightly. Since the Alamo Convention, however, it is put to a new purpose. The unhappy "spooks" that infest it go there now to measure faces. We haven't yet heard whose phiz is the most elongated.

Catherine Hays has left California for Australia; Strakosch is in San Francisco, and Ole Bull, at last accounts, at Panama.

## THE THIRTEENTH OF JULY CONVENTION.

It cannot be denied that the grand fusion movement is a failure at least in Montgomery county. Since then there has been no excitement over it. There has not even been a ratification meeting called in its honor, nor has a tongue wagged applause for its hybrid ticket. The self-appointed delegates who represented our county in that meeting of the 13th have gone to bed, or go stalking about 'silently chewing their chud of disappointment. They expected the Whigs with one voice would sing it hosanna. They thought to trade them to abolitionism, and that, like cattle in the market, they would submit to the transfer. They thought "Nebraska" was a pill that would purge them of every Democratic inclination. They mistook their men. The Whigs of Montgomery are not "serfs," nor are the five delegates the "lords" to absolutely command them. The incorruptible Whigs who fought through former years for principles, which they honestly entertained, have won from their old foe, the Democracy, a degree of respect and honor, which their independence of thought and action has eminently entitled them to. In every township they have united with the Democracy. No trade—no sale—no traitors for them; but a brave enemy, whom success cannot lure from their banners, nor money bribe from the support of their republican principles, they choose in preference. October will live forever in the memory of the five Montgomery delegates. There is nothing the Democrats and Whigs united cannot do. They have numbered the days of Prohibition, and will cast the money-changers from the temple.

Among the many daguerrean artists with which our country is flooded, there are few who have ever attained any degree of eminence in the art. Our friend FRANKLIN COREY, is naturally an artist, and second to none in the Union. We have visited the daguerrean galleries of the first artists in Chicago, Louisville, Buffalo and Detroit, and Mr. COREY's pictures will compare with any of them. We understand that he contemplates leaving our town in a few days, with the intention of permanently settling himself in Peoria. Those persons who have as yet failed to have their miniatures taken should visit his rooms immediately.

We are officially given to understand that another temperance paper is to be established in our town. For our part we have no objections. The cause needs a legion of presses. Besides that, those now languishing, not living, among us are woefully insufficient. One of them never contained more news and readable matter than could be conveniently put in one's eye; the other never had an editor, but has always conducted itself, assisted now and then by a Dr., and a pair of pill-bags. Let the child be born. The more will the pockets of the fanatics bleed. We suppose the editors, like all the Prohibition speakers, will be strangers, probably from New England. They will be sure to inform us, too, that they are Democrats.

In the history of all the Whig Conventions that have been held since the days of Washington, is there a solitary resolution in favor of liquor making or drinking?—Journal.

Our abolition neighbor attempted last week to prove that the old Whig party was always in favor of a Maine Prohibition Law. The above is a specimen of his logic. By this same process the devil could prove himself a christian. Actions, however, are better than words; and with that as a criterion we can prove that the abolition Dr., and the good old whig party, which he, with others, helped murder on the 17th of June, have been decidedly in favor of liquor drinking, at least. Of course, we have reference to the scenes of 1840. The Dr. at that time was neither an abolitionist, nor in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. How many whigs in the country will acknowledge that their party was ever in favor of a Prohibition law, embracing "seizure, confiscation and destruction?" Look out, you man with the pill-bags! To kill your old party was bad enough; but to willfully misrepresent it, also, is perfidiously doubly distilled. Next year you'll be proving that "since the days of Washington" the National Whig's to a man were abolitionists.

Sometime ago the Lafayette Courier started the story, that Messrs. Bright and Pettit had offered to bribe Messrs. Mace, Chamberlain, and Harlan. Mace didn't exactly deny it, but he certainly winked at it, as will be seen in a Buncombe note of his on the subject. But the State Sentinel contains notes from both Bright and Pettit positively denying the concoction. Try again, Ellis. Mace will wink at anything you say.

The Congressional Convention of this district will be held at the Court House in this place on next Thursday the 10th. We hope to see the several counties well represented.

## HON. H. W. ELLSWORTH.

Had this gentleman consulted his true friends he would never have contracted to stump Montgomery county in favor of Prohibition. And had he been duly enlightened as to the condition of politics with us, we are sure his good sense would have impelled him to refuse the highest proffer.

With all his talent, education, experience, and political character, he has failed—disgracefully failed. And the reason was not more in his want of a cause, not more in the people's want of confidence in the honesty with which he supported that cause, bad as it is, than in the people themselves.

His true friends would have told him that the people, both Democrats and Whigs, in Montgomery, have been stirred up about this temperance movement, as a people have seldom been stirred. The very odious employers of Mr. E. accomplished that within the last year. They accomplished it by a series of wanton outrages, a system of intolerable persecutions, and an ebullition of fanaticism long-continued, the people the sufferers all the time, such as were without precedent in our history. To such an extent had they carried matters, that they themselves had become utterly without influence good or bad; and they brought Mr. E. into the canvass for that reason. He, by his name and standing, might draw crowds—they could not. But even he has failed of the purpose. It must have been very humiliating to a gentleman of his pride, to have had to address a crowd numbering not more than twenty-five voters. And who will undertake to describe his feelings when he could with difficulty find a place to speak?

Go back home, Mr. Ellsworth. Your doctrine is odious. Wash your hands; put on your undefiled Democratic garments, provided you have such any more; come to us again, as you ought to have come now,—be the true man, toiling for country and people, and we'll warrant you a better reception and a more honorable one. The people of Montgomery are hospitable, particularly to the stranger; it is seldom they ask a man wearing the appearance of a gentleman for his references; but they know the writers of your letters, and how you came to honor them with your visit, by whom you were invited, all no less than the party you serve. Your fair renown, could it speak, would beg you to go home, or if you must stay, to change your party and companionship.

The accidents of our boyhood are coming back to us. The other day we ran into an exceedingly fresh Brown pile, and have now to acknowledge a badly "cut foot." See the last Locomotive.

Charles Dickens is said to have ran away from his creditors, and gone to the Continent. During several years his income equalled \$100,000, and he might have amassed nearly a million in all. But so completely did he realize the old story of "beggar on horseback," that he was obliged to fly to escape imprisonment for a paltry wine bill. He has also recently committed the incredible meanness of selling one of his children to Miss Burdett Coutts, an antiquated wealthy lady, to whom he made an appeal for money. Miss Coutts refused to comply a second time with his request, but she offered to "bring up" one of his daughters; and this fellow, who so loudly arraigned the Americans for "man-selling," actually parted with one of his children, in a manner which any mechanic earning thirty shillings a week would have scorned at.—Chicago Dem.

THE WARM SUMMER.

This is the name by which the present season is destined to be known to future generations. The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember one that will equal it "so far as heard from," and the early promise which August holds forth leads to the conclusion that she will eclipse her rivals in the forthcoming heat.

Those who live through it will have something to boast of and will have furnished an era in their lives from which all remarkable events may be dated.—La. American.

HOW THEY BLEED!

It is a notorious fact that every itinerant temperance lecturer, so far as we know, now in the State, is laboring for hire. Their love of the cause is nothing more than love of money. We have no faith in such virtue. But where does the money come from? Who foots the bill?

The several politico-temperance orders that infest the "Hole in the wall," have bled profusely in the past, and bled in many ways. Is the vein still open?

The \$11,000 corruption fund raised last winter must have been recuperated since then, if it pays the salaries and traveling expenses of this army of Hessians.

Will somebody enlighten us about this thing?

The Lafayette Courier and the Journal of the same place are trying which can tell the most prodigious lies about Nebraska and Kansas. The Courier is good, but the Journal is rather ahead. Here is its last:

The Western Reporter, published on the borders of Kansas, contains an advertisement offering a reward of two hundred dollars for Eli Thayer, of Mass., agent of the Nebraska Emigrating Society.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

New York, Aug. 1.

The Canada arrived at half past 9 last evening.

Breadstuffs—The market is dull, and prices irregular, and for a few days past there has been quite a panic in the trade. Flour declined 3s a 4s 6d per bbl. Western canal is quoted at 28s 6d a 29s 6d, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canada 30s a 30s 6d a 31s. Wheat also largely declined, say 1s per 100 lbs. The quotations for White 9 a 9 1/2, Red, 8s 6d a 9 s. Indian Corn, White and Yellow of fair quality 32s a 32s 6d, Mixed 31s.

Pork—Large business doing, but lower prices. Market for Bacon firm at previous prices, but only a moderate business going forward. Hams and shoulders moved freely at last week's prices. Lard, at early part of the week market heavy.

Dantzic, July 20—The Nicholas has arrived here. She left Bar's Sound with the allied fleets on the 19th. The fleet went to Aland Island.

A letter from Kiel, dated 19th, published in a Berlin paper, says the French exploring army will disembark provisionally at Zeland.

Denmark shortly will abandon her neutrality.

Prussia and Austria have asked France and England to state conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

The Russian party state that military operations are nearly at a stand.

The attack on Sebastopol was indefinitely postponed.

The attack on Cronstadt would not take place this year.

A retreat battle near Bucharest is anticipated.

The Swedish legislature reports in favor of Decimal Coinage.

Paris advises from Madrid to the 18th state that the insurgents are masters of Madrid. During the night the troops engaged acted vigorously against barricades but for the most part unsuccessfully.

LONDON—In the House of Commons the Earl of Harrington asked the ministers whether they had authorized Lord West moreland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna that Polish subjects of Russia will not be allowed to enter the English army or follow the standard of allies.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that no instructions had been given.

The Earl of Aberdeen then brought forward the following message from the Queen.

Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may occur in consequence of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia on the defensive and offensive, asks of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision accordingly.—The message will be taken into consideration on Monday.

LATEST FROM MADRID.—The Gazette publishes a list of the new ministers.

General Cayaglas is appointed Commander of Cavalry in Madrid.

A battle was fought between O'Donnell and Bazes. The latter was defeated, and wounded taken prisoner. The populace sacked the palace of Christina at Salamanca, near Grenada.

A private telegraph despatch from Constantinople, received at Paris, states that the Russians met with a check near Batam.

No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none likely until after further consideration by the English and French governments of the recent conduct of Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, annex the following communication: The Cabinet of Vienna at Berlin, communicated to the French and English Governments, that the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor St. Nicholas to the summons sent by Austria to evacuate the principalities.

The German powers now pronounce to their opinion the proposition contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear calculated to serve as a basis for further negotiations, and they propose that Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further conferences. They moreover express their opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the principalities, if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the allied powers shall not stop their movements in advance, in other words, Austria has fallen back into alliances with Russia, but the Austria reserves are to be called out and placed on war footing.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield, but discontent prevailed in the capital.

Details show that the recent victory of Guirguio was achieved, by the Turks assisted, leaving the whole banks of the Danube from Guin to Occintza in their hands. The main body of the Turkish army is said to be moving forward to the mouth of the Danube. The allies have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at the Salema mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing sunken ships from the channel. The Russian Danube flotilla must soon fall into the hands of the allies and the free navigation of the Danube again be established.

Gen. Awrep having been disgraced, shot himself.

The French and English are slowly drawing their lines around the Russians.

In the Black Sea on the 7th, the combined fleets were seen off Akermann sailing east. It was reported that admiral Bonat forced an entrance to Novo Risch.—Kerom Pacha surprised them, capturing 56 guns and 400 prisoners at a pass in the mountains.

The importation of "Itinerant Vagabonds" from the New England States still continue. They are shipped expressly to slander and vilify our citizens, and dictate to the farmer what use he shall make of his corn. They remind us of the Hessians who were hired by the British to fight against our country.

## THE MAINE LAW BUBBLE.

For two years past, this State has been patrolled by a set of itinerant lectures on the subject of Temperance, manufacturing public opinion on the subject of a prohibitory liquor law. Every influence has been pressed into the service of this crusade, which bribes, threats or promises could control. Party and Church influence have been diligently sought, and carefully propitiated. Every species of prejudice has been appealed to, dragon unwilling converts into the ranks. Ministers have preached, broken-down, but aspiring politicians have stumped and "bush-whacked," a subsidized press has entreated, denounced and ridiculed by turns, street brawlers and village orators, have fizzed, fussed and gassed. Conventions have been called, platforms have been manufactured, candidates nominated and collections taken, and what is the sum total of all this expenditure of time, talent, money and gas in point of result? Who has been benefitted, and what good has been done? A few of the leaders have got nominations for office, the rank and file have the privilege of voting for them on a free soil ticket, broils and dissensions have been stirred up in nearly every peaceful community in the State, crime and drunkenness have fearfully increased, all moral reform has been checked in its course and rolled backward at least a quarter of a century, a sectional party has been formed and the way opened for a long train of misrule and misery. The bubble has broken, as we have long predicted it would, and we defy any one to point out the first result of that movement by which humanity has been bettered, by which a single human creature has been morally or socially elevated, by which the happiness of a solitary man, woman or child—or the prosperity of a single town, village or community in the state has been promoted. Its leaders wanted office, and the moment the prospect of getting it was presented, they sold themselves to the free soilers, and left their county candidates and their honest followers, who were pledged to the doctrine of "search seizure confiscation and destruction" to defend it and themselves, before the people as they best could. O, what contemptible tricksters, and how severely do they deserve to be rebuked. If we mistake not the ideas of October next, will tell them such a tale, as will make each particular hair stand on end, "like quills on the fretful porcupine."—N. W. Argus.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.—The reason why Greytown in Central America was destroyed by the American frigate Cyane was as follows:

Our minister's life had been threatened, passengers en route for California had been detained, and the property of the steamship company damaged to a considerable extent. So the Cyane, whose commander was familiar with these waters, was ordered to San Juan. On her arrival, the captain demanded twenty thousand dollars to recompense the damage done to the property of the steamship company, and an ample apology for the insult to the United States, in the person of our accredited minister.—The Nicaraguan authorities refused to comply with either of these demands, whereupon Commander Hollins gave them one day to think the matter over. They still refused, whereupon, after due notice and providing means of transit for those persons who desired to leave the place, the Cyane opened her batteries upon the town. Finding that the houses were so flimsy that the bombardment was likely to be of no avail, Commander Hollins detailed a corps of mariners, under Lieutenant Pickering, who burned the town. An English man-of-war was lying in the harbor at the time, and her commander protested against the proceeding, but his protest does not seem to have been particularly effective.

The only paper in Indiana which has within the last few years been recognized as Democratic, that now supports the mongrel ticket is the Lafayette Courier. The editor of that paper published an abolition sheet in 1848, and received his education at the notorious Oberlin College, where whites and niggers mingle promiscuously, and eat, drink, and sleep, and recite together. Our democratic and whig friends in southern Indiana, who support the hybrid ticket must be proud of their company.—N. A. Ledger.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Gen. Lane, and Senator Bright, have accepted invitations to address the people in this city on the occasion of the meeting of the Congressional Convention on the 24th of August. The people should, and we have no doubt will, turn out by thousands to hear these distinguished speakers.—N. A. Ledger.

The Democratic Platform, a campaign paper, is creating terrible havoc among the fags and abolitionists. The last number was a rip-snorter—it took hair and all—over 90 copies are taken in this place.

Something new under, not the Sun, but the "Crane House!" An "ale and beer shop,"—beverage cheap for sickly Prohibitionists—room rented for the purpose by the man who wants the Maine Law enacted and the Union dissolved—price four dollars per month, and, we suppose, "daily allowances" to "His Honor" gratis—proprietors of the shop gentlemen—ale and beer pure and cool—cigars good.

Mr. Charles Fillmore, brother of Ex-President Fillmore, died at St. Paul's, Minnesota, on the 27th ult.

The fags caucus daily and whistle loudly—nothing like keeping up courage and appearances.

Sidney Smith compares the first whistle of a locomotive to the squeak of an attorney, when he is laid hold of by his Satanic Majesty.