

# THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1854.

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DAY MORNING BY

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

12¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished 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

12¢ SUBSCRIBERS.

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.

12¢ We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and largest assortment of NEW and FANCY CLOTHES ever brought to this place. We invite all those wishing 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.

## Agents for the Review.

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

S. H. PARVIN, 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, ELLIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington county.

For Auditor of State, JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, WILLIAM C. LAKRABEE, 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 necessarily results in the infliction of greater ones; and that we are therefore opposed to any law upon this subject that will authorize the SEARCHING for, or seizure, CONFISSATION, and DISMEMBRATION of private property.

## Rend! Rend! Rend!

"The rights of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable SEARCH or SEIZURE, shall not be violated," SEC. 11, *Cont of Ind.*

"No man's property shall be TAKEN BY LAW, without just COMPENSATION," SEC. 21.

## CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Congressional Convention which assembled here yesterday, was largely attended, and exhibited much enthusiasm. Every county in the district was well represented. We are unable to publish the proceedings this week, but will do so in our next issue.

Dr. JAMES DAVIS of Fountain county, received the nomination for Congress, SAMUEL TELFORD of Lafayette, was nominated District Prosecuting attorney, and ANSEL V. AUSTIN, of this place was nominated, District Attorney for the Court of Common Pleas for the Counties of Montgomery and Boone.

12¢ The Illinois Central is the longest Railroad in the world, extending as it does, seven hundred and thirty-one miles. It is now nearly completed.

12¢ The Chicago Daily Democrat of the 9th inst. says: The Telegraph last evening announced the probable election of Mr. Kennet, the whig candidate—voted for by the Anti-Bentonites—in the St. Louis district, by about 500 majority over Col. Benton.

12¢ FAGAN & FISHER are the present proprietors of the Crane House in this place.—We are well apprised that they are keeping just the right kind of a house. So far as attention, and good fare is concerned, no one can go away from the Crane House and say that he has not been well entertained.—We hope they will be well patronised by the travelling community.

12¢ If the "diplomatic disorganizations" in the East should happen to break out into an earnest war, European dominion on the Western Continent is quite likely to be annihilated before peace is restored. The Washington correspondent of the *Courier* and *Enquirer* says events are rapidly tending to that consummation. He says Russia has already agreed to cede to the United States her extensive province in the North-west. That cession will be consummated within a few weeks. Our government has neglected no means of protecting this acquisition. The Commander of the Pacific squadron has already received orders to concentrate his squadron in the Straits of Fuca, and to co-operate with Governor STEVENS in the protection of American interests and the advancement of American policy. Immediately on the conclusion of the treaty the harbor of Sitka will be occupied by an American squadron, and will be defended as an American possession. The incorporation of this distant North-western fragment of all the West Indies, and all British America, with the Union, is no longer a doubtful contingency. They will fall away from their present proprietors under the operation of a natural law. The passions and energies of their possessors are directed to the prosecution of international feuds—ours to the extension of empire. It is inevitable that we should overrun the continent and its territorial dependences.

## TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.

The prohibitory liquor law, enacted by the Legislature of Connecticut at its late session, went into operation on the first of the present month. The good people of the land of steady habits, who have been in the habit of qualifying the water they drank with a drop of something stronger, are understood to be well prepared for the new law. According to the papers in all parts of the State, liquor enough has been laid in to last through a siege as long as that of Troy. The *Hartford Times* says: "For a month past, and especially during the past fortnight, this city has been filled with demijohns, and almost every steamer brings up new invoices. The liquor shops, the grocery stores, the stage houses are filled with them. Baggage wagons are loaded with jugs, kegs, and demijohns, filled with the 'pizen critter.' Never was there a month in any year since the settlement of the town of Hartford, in which so much liquor was sold in this town—and never was there such quantities distributed among so many different families. The passage of the Maine Law gave a new impetus to the liquor trade—a year's dealing was crowded into a month. It has been fashionable to buy—a merit to lay in a supply. The trade is not confined to 'drinking' men. But the long-faced te-totaler—the hot headed Maine law man—the ranting temperance advocate, has put in a supply. The kegs, jugs, and demijohns go into the cellars of such exclusive sort of folks. For what purpose? The liquor is not to be drank 'on the premises.' Oh, no; but there may be gout—there may be head-aches, and nausea—there may be trembling of the limbs, or vertigo, swift whirling circles around the eyes—and these honest souled gentlemen are prudent and thoughtful enough to lay in a supply."

The New Haven *Register* says, "What is true of Hartford, will apply to every city in the State; and it is a well known fact, that as much spirituous liquor has been sold in this city, during the month of July, as in the previous six months."

12¢ It appears from the Montgomery Journal, that the anti-temperance folks of that county are determined to put down the philanthropists per force, when they can't do so by argument. Some disturbance was kicked up by them on the occasion of a speech delivered by H. W. Ellsworth, on Monday last, at Bristle Ridge. The lovers of white-eye even refused a cup of cold water to father Austin, a worthy "itinerant vagabond," to quench his thirst. It is no wonder that the temperance question is the principal topic of debate in Montgomery, when such a spirit is manifested by the supporters of the second plank of the Democratic platform.—*Lafayette Courier*.

A more wilful, unadulterated falsehood of the abolition dye was never perpetrated

on the citizens of a gallant, hospitable, and

christian community. The charge made

its appearance originally in the *Montgomery Journal*, a lately abolitionized paper, so

debauched in morals, infamized in public

opinion, and utterly void of common political

honor, that we thought it unnecessary

to notice the story. The whiskey-consuming,

nigger-loving, jack-fathered, Mac-

bough, disunion-seeking creature, nose-

pulled and oft-kicked, to whom an honest

old man some forty years ago loaned the

name of Ellis, for reasons other than be-

cause he was lawfully entitled to it,—it,

poor thing, believes and circulates the slander. Well, Ellis may; but only under

heaven, and below earth, in the brimstone

region made for just such enormous fools,

can another be found so mean. "Father

Austin" is not an "itinerant vagabond,"

nor was he refused "a cup of cold water."

12¢ The following Resolution was adopt-

ed by the Delegates of Montgomery county,

attending the Congressional Convention,

held in Crawfordsville on the 10th of Au-

gust, 1854.

Resolved, That a Ratification Meeting be

held in Crawfordsville, on Saturday the 19th day of August, 1854, to ratify the

proceedings and nominations made at our

Democratic Congressional and County Con-

ventions; and that the nominees of our

county convention be requested to attend

and address the meeting on that occasion.

Done by order of the meeting.

Aug. 10th, 1854.

12¢ The *Evansville Enquirer*, speaking

of the censures of Mr. Robinson, by the

Whig press, and the character of his late

speech in that city, thus vindicates that

gentleman:

The tones of Mr. Robinson's remarks con-

cerning the clergy in general was respect-

ful although sometimes severe. There was

nothing insulting, nothing ungentlemanly.

We take this occasion to say that those who

heard Mr. Robinson in this District, were

very agreeably disappointed on this head.—

From the slanders heaped upon him by the

Whig press, they feared that he might be

too bitter or too insulting. But they found

him a courteous, polite, accomplished gentle-

man. He has made hundreds of fast

friends here, who will hail with pleasure

any opportunity to prove their respect and

friendship.—*Chi. Dem. Press*.

12¢ Governor Wright has been invited

to deliver the annual address before the

New York State Agricultural Fair in Oc-

tober next.—*Sentinel*.

## WHAT RUSSIA PROPOSES TO SELL.

The Russian possessions in the North-western portion of this Continent have attracted so little notice on account of the remoteness of their geographical position, the paucity of their white population, and the insignificance of their commercial relations with other parts of the world, that now, when attention is directed towards them by Russia's offer to transfer their ownership to us, we find it difficult to arrive at a proper knowledge of the territory proffered in exchange for some of our superabundant millions. But though comparatively unknown, the Russian Possessions occupy a large space on the map of North America. Extending a distance not exactly measured around and above Nootka Sound, and reaching inland to 151 deg. of West longitude. Russian America embraces a territory variously stated at from 259,000 to 351,000 square miles, with an area equal to nearly eight States of the size of Pennsylvania. This territory is bounded north by the Arctic ocean, South and West by the Pacific ocean and Behring's Straits, and on the East by the line of division from British America, which commences on the Arctic ocean at the 141st parallel of longitude West from Greenwich, down to the 60th parallel of latitude, where it diverges and runs down to latitude 54, on which it enters the Pacific. The population of this immense region does not exceed fifty or sixty thousand souls, of whom ten thousand are whites, principally Russians and other Europeans and their descendants, who are connected with the various trading posts of the Russian Fur Company. The natives are chiefly Esquimaux and Nootka Indians, a hardy and vigorous race, accomplished in all the arts of fishing and hunting, but in every other respect miserably degraded and uncivilized. They are held in a state of subjection by the whites, with whom they barter the skins and peltries gained by the chase.

Sitka, or New Archangel, a port and town on the island of Baranov, in King George's Archipelago, on the Northwest coast, is the chief Russian settlement, and the principal trading post of the Russian North American Company. Baranov, so named after its discoverer, but more generally known as Sitka, is the largest of the Aleutian islands, and lies off the mainland of New Cornwall, at some distance from the body of Russian America. The town is a mere assemblage of wooden houses, with that usual appendage of Russian towns, a fortress. From thence the Fur Company directs its trade with Russia proper, and also to a small extent with China and the Marquesas Islands. Of late years ice has also been sent from thence to California. Its whole trade does not exceed a half a million of dollars a year, and it is rated by many at a much lower figure.—The control of Russia America is vested exclusively in the Company, whose directors reside at St. Petersburg, and pay an annual tribute to the Czar, for the almost absolute privileges they enjoy.

We have thus briefly thrown together such particulars as we have been able to gather, in relation to the territory which is now offered us by Russia. The motive which has induced that offer is undoubtedly the Czar's inability to hold it against the House of Representatives, in which it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a "general system of internal improvements" by the Federal Government, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous either to the country at large, or effectual for the object contemplated.

I shall consider it incumbent on me to present to the present Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government the great interests of the United States require, the Constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling the differences both of Constitutionality and expediency. In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a "general system of internal improvements" by the Federal Government, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous either to the country at large, or effectual for the object contemplated.

Franklin PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1854.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE VETOING THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The following is the message received from the President:

To the House of Representatives:

I have received the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow a full opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as Internal improvements by the General Government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates. On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in it certain provisions, national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to, at the same time it embraces others which are merely local, and not in my judgment warranted by any safe or true construction of the Constitution.

To make a proper and sound discrimination between these different provisions, would require a deliberate discussion of the general principles, as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightly applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation. Public opinion with regard to the value and importance of internal improvements in the country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the benefits sought to be attained by them fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvement by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of Constitutional power, though more or less connected with considerations of expediency. My own judgment it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a "general system of internal improvements" by the Federal

Government, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous either to the country at large, or effectual for the object contemplated.

Washington was a wise man; he foresaw

the uprising of demagogues in these latter days, and warned the country against their treason and rascality. In his Farewell Address he says:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination—northern and southern, Atlantic and western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expediments of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."