

# THE CRAWFORDSVILLE REVIEW.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER---DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, MECHANIC ARTS, &C.

VOLUME VI.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, IND., SEPT. 2, 1854.

NO. 8.

## A FIGHT WITH SIX HUNDRED INDIANS--TWO MEN KILLED.

[From the Pittsburgh Union, Aug. 14.]  
We publish below an extract from a letter of an emigrant crossing the Plains, directed to a gentleman in this city:

Fort Laramie, June 20th, 1854.

The Indian depredations on the Plains this season have been very numerous. They have learned to systemize their attacks upon the emigrant trains, and through considerable practice have become very expert. We have seen all along our route thus far, traces of their savage doings. Several trains have been robbed by them within my immediate knowledge. Not long since they made a furious attack upon a small company, which they dispersed, killing four of the men. Three of these were burned; the other they stuck in a hole in the ground, his head, shoulders and upper part of the body imbedded in the earth, and his legs sticking up in the air. On this occasion they got four hundred sheep for spoils. From another train they killed three men. I saw the remains of a number of persons whom they had killed. They have declared that they will exact a tribute from this time forward.

We were not allowed to escape without a small spurt with them ourselves. About fifty miles from this point, when crossing the Sioux country, a large body of Sioux and Shyans, numbering probably not less than 600, came down upon us like a perfect tornado. We were so taken by surprise that the men were dreadfully frightened, and quite a panic got up. Had it not been for presence of mind, prompt action and energetic daring of one man, a dreadful slaughter would have prevailed. Many would have been killed, and probably some fifty wagons been destroyed. But at the first sound of alarm, when there seemed no head to direct us, a young man named Bradley Lee, mounted on horseback, rode rapidly along the line and took command. He ordered the men to seize their guns, get behind their wagons, and fire on the Indians as they approached. He directed each man to pick his Indian, and take a sure aim. By his language and example he inspired the timid and gave fresh courage to the brave. The sharp firing from the start kept the Indians off; after a few volleys they were repulsed with a loss of two on our side. I was two hundred yards behind the train when the attack was made, having charge of some loose cattle. Had it not been for the heroic daring of Lee, I should not now be here to write these lines.

I was unarmed, and in a moment was surrounded by six of the Indians, who were just about taking my life, when Lee came to the rescue. He had seen my danger, and called on some of our party to come with him. But they were afraid to leave the cover of the wagons. Still, he came alone, at full speed, shot down five of the savages with his revolver, and killed the other with his bow-knife in a hard grapple. They had fired a shower of arrows at him as he approached, but missed him. The last one put a ball through his clothes, without harm. The Indians then fled. What number were killed we could not tell, as they carried off most who fell.

The names of the two men of our party who were killed, were George Adams and Daniel Hontis. Bradley Lee, to whom we are in a great measure indebted for our salvation, is a young man of about 23 or 24 years of age, and one of the most daring men I ever saw. He told me he was originally from Bradford County, Pennsylvania, but had made his home at Pittsburgh and Beaver for a year past. He took a liking to me, because I was from his own State. He has left our train and gone on ahead because we traveled so slowly. He was only a hired hand connected with the train.

You must excuse my bad penmanship, as I am writing on the ground, in the sun, with a stick for a pen.

Yours ever,

SAMUEL JONES.

[From the Washington Union.]

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The present attitude of the Democratic party cannot fail to elicit admiration even from its most decided adversaries. While the abolitionists have shorn the whig party in twain, leaving the one half entirely in the hands of the northern fanatics, and forcing the other half to take up arms against its former associates--and this as a matter of sheer self-defence--the democrats have consolidated their strength in one united body, extending not to a single section, but embracing both sections of the Union, and co-operating with all the zeal and efficiency which animated them in the most glorious days of our political history. The Whigs of the north are combined not only against the South, but against their former friends in the South. So blindly have they yielded to the influence of fanaticism, that there is not a single whig in the north who has the courage to raise his voice for those who are now hunted down by furious zealots, and who are as much entitled to his respect and his support as if they were his immediate neighbors. This state of things exists for the first time; and it is one of the most threatening aspects of the present period. We fully realize it when we contrast the northern whig faction with the democratic party, and ask ourselves, how much the Union would be worth if the latter were united with its whig antagonists, and ac-

cepted the abolition creed as an unalterable and undying covenant against fifteen sovereign sister States, or nearly one half of the confederacy? The imminent danger of the public tranquility, and the inappreciable importance, as a practicable and palpable fact, of the democratic party, to the vast social and political interests involved in the American Union, may be estimated from this point of view at one and the same time. Observing men have seen how steadily all the movements of the whig opposition have tended to a sectional organization confined to the north. They have also noticed the sacrifices and intemperities of the democracy in the free States in breasting the fanaticism which has toiled with herculean power to compel the democracy to cut loose from the South, and to swell the ranks of the northern movement, which, once embarked in its career, will stop at nothing short of the abolition of slavery, no matter at what sacrifice of law and humanity. In a word, men are constrained, whether they will or not, to venerate and applaud the democratic party, not only for what it has done, but for what it has forborne to do. There are many evidences of the truth of this, besides the instructive events of the present time.

We take the broad ground that every measure which the whig party of the north has made its own must certainly have resulted in humiliation and disaster if the democratic party had not thrown itself in the path-way, and resisted and defeated each proposition in detail, as soon as it became manifest. Had the present abolitionized whig party been strong enough, it would have defeated the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California; and even as it was, the efforts in that direction embraced the great mass of the working machinery of the whig party, and were more than once on the eve of being crowned with success. On other occasions, the whigs have made a tremendous rush against liberal revenue laws. We have seen them build up a great bank, and fly, terror-stricken, before the ruin and dismay it created. The whig bankrupt law was an engine of almost supernatural mischief. Whig tendencies--we had almost said whig practices--in favor of profuse expenditures would soon render the public treasury insolvent, if not sternly checked. Whig proclivity to make terms with any faction, no matter how abandoned, has more than once shaken northern society to its foundations. Each of these dangers has been met as soon as it showed its head, or soon as its purposes have been disclosed, and each has been corrected or destroyed by the instinctive sagacity and the strong hand of the democratic party.

This brief retrospect is intended less to recall what it may be unpleasant to many good men to see, than to show how eloquently the voice of history vindicates the claim of our great party to the gratitude of the country, and to prove that what is now regarded as the surest bulwark for the public peace and the people's safety--we mean the Democratic party--has been the result, not of the fidelity and unselfishness, and patriotism and courage of a day, or of a year, but of a long, consistent, and almost uninterrupted career of good deeds, and of uncalculating devotion to the principles which often demanded self-sacrifices, and quite as often threw those into minority who honestly advocated them.

The Democratic party stands like a great wall between opposing and hostile extremes. While it exists the infidel demagogues may profane the memory of the holy past, and their horrid blasphemies will injure themselves alone. While it lasts, revengeful and infuriated mobs will seek in vain to resist the laws. While it lasts, the perjured organs of disunion will hopelessly toil to mutilate the Constitution. Calmly, resolutely, and with all its great energies, long may it stand to defy the common enemy, to denounce the secret foe and keep alive in the hearts of men that love for the heroes and sages of the revolution, without which the examples they have left to us would soon cease to be respected or obeyed.

We often turn with contempt from those who, feeling the full force of the claims of the Democratic party upon popular applause and gratitude, and yet, from recent opposing connexions, unwilling to admit what they cannot deny, do not hesitate to descend to the poor malignity of seeking out individual instances in the ranks of the Democratic party, in the hope of being able to lessen the lofty fame which surrounds that organization in the aggregate. There are Southern whig papers who delight occasionally in this wretched injustice--papers conducted by men who see the Democracy of the free States battling the enemies of the Constitution and fighting down the fierce revolts of frantic mobs, and breathing the maddening torments of fanaticisms; and yet these leaders of public opinion are too ready to forget what is due to the right and the truth, by seeking to cheapen the consistency and courage of those who do their duty in the face of so many fearful odds. But all will not avail. THE DAYS OF THE WHIG PARTY, AS A NATIONAL PARTY ARE NUMBERED. Mr. Webster's prophetic soul saw this fact from the narrow isthmus between him and the grave. He beheld the vision of the thick-coming future. He saw that any attempt to re-unite the Whigs of the South and the Whigs of the North would be only to sacrifice the former, and to pave the way

for the overthrow of the Union. He felt that he was the last of the race of Northern Whigs who would courageously stand up and resist the fanaticism of the free States; and with his dying breath besought his friends to act out what must have been, at that hour, almost inspiration. Thus his final political aspirations was an involuntary tribute to the attitude of the Democratic party, as the true soldier of the Constitution, and as the only bulwark, in the North, against the menaces and machinations of the Abolitionists.

## THE WHITE MAN vs THE NEGRO.

The *New York Tribune* is greatly elated with the prospect that Fred. Douglas, the negro, will probably be elected to Congress to fill the place now occupied by Gerrit Smith, who has resigned his seat. This is no mere jest, but an idea seriously broached by that journal. The two manias of the day are aiming to raise with one hand the negro, and with the other to strike down men of the same race as ourselves. Down with the adopted citizens and the sons of adopted citizens, and up with the negro! We are turning not from darkness into light, but from light into darkness. The time when a decent white man, who behaved himself, was considered as good as a negro even by the gentlemen of color themselves, is rapidly passing away. The badge of political inferiority is to be taken from the brow where the hand of nature placed it, and transferred to those of men of our own race, color, origin sympathies and feelings.

When the Nebraska bill passed, the people of that territory were deemed perfectly competent to decide all questions affecting the welfare of the white race, but it was held as an offence little short of high treason, for any Northern man to presume that it was right for those citizens to be permitted to control their legislation with reference to the negro, who was considered entirely too precious an article to be governed by any power short of Congress itself.

Down with the white man, up with the negro! When the Nebraska bill passed, the bare possibility of the transfer of negroes who are already slaves into those new regions was sufficient to throw all our political opponents into terrible convulsions of patriotic zeal for the cause of freedom. When the effort is actively and earnestly made around them, however, on every hand to reduce to the condition of a degraded estate, hundreds and thousands of their white fellow citizens, through the operation of Know-Nothingism, they have scarce a word of protest to utter against it, but on the contrary place themselves at the very head of this tyrannical movement.

Down with the white man, and up with the negro. When the Nebraska bill was under consideration, the *Tribune* asserted that it were far better the Capitol should be burned down, with all its occupants, than that law should be passed. The value of the Union, too, was calculated with as much coolness as the Yankee would estimate the price of a lot of wooden nutmegs. This whole fabric of government under which we have grown so prosperous, great and happy, was threatened with demolition, for the negro's sake. But what are the rights of white men--what the privileges which the Constitution and laws of the land guarantee to all citizens, whether native or adopted, and to men of creeds, compared with the imaginary welfare of the negro?

Down with the white man, and up with the negro! The Constitution of the United States must be ruthlessly disregarded and violated to shield the latter from the operation of the compact which binds this nation together, to give the negro liberty--and the same instrument must be assailed by a band of secret oath-bound conspirators to bring hundreds of thousands of our white fellow citizens to a state of political slavery.

"Can such things be and overcome us like a summer's cloud,  
Without our special wonder?"

[Pennsylvanian.]

## A WORD FROM HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay, in his great speech on the compromise measures of 1850, said:

"But if it (the whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step farther. If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency, who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the constitution and the Union."

This eloquent and patriotic sentiment will find a response in the hearts of thousands of Whigs in Indiana.

A NEW ORDER.--It is rumored that a new secret political order, designated as the N. N.'s, that is 'No Nations,' started in New York, some time since, to oppose 'Know Nothingism,' has made its appearance in this city, and a meeting is to be held to-night, to give it a local habitation among us.--*Cin. Columbian*, 15th.

The contract for constructing the Pacific Railroad, awarded to Messrs. Walker & King and their fifteen associates in Texas, requires them to complete fifty miles within eighteen months, and finish one hundred miles each year thereafter until the road is completed.

## From the Chicago Democratic Press.

### RAILROADS IN IOWA.

Iowa City, August 22d, 1854.

Messrs. Editors.--By the kindness of Mr. Dey of this place, Resident Engineer of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, I have been able to obtain some definite and reliable information concerning Railroads in Iowa. It is easy to obtain information enough concerning these matters from almost any one, but the difficulty is that very many *locate* roads wherever self-interest dictates. The following may be relied on, and more than this is not reliable, as the roads have been located only so far as is stated in this letter.

There are three divisions of the Mississippi and Missouri road; viz: first, second and third.

The Davenport and Iowa is the first division, and will run ultimately to Council Bluffs. It is located to Fort Des Moines, running through the southern corner of Scott County, thence through the northern line of Muscatine, via Moscow, thence through Johnson to Iowa City, thence through Iowa Co., eight miles north of the Southern line, and six south of Marengo; thence bearing north through Poweshick, thence west through Jasper, via Newton, thence southwest to Des Moines in Polk Co. The heaviest grading on this road is through Jasper County. January 1st it will be in running order from Davenport to Iowa City. One survey has been made from Fort Des Moines to Kaneshville and the Bluffs. Mr. Dey, who had command of the corps, brought back with him some sketches of the country, the most interesting was one representing Kaneshville among the bluffs, with a road leading to it and the teams of the company in the foreground. The scenery is truly grand and imposing, and arouses the spirit of enterprise and adventure as one gazes listlessly upon it. Another was a scene in Nebraska, from a high point on the Iowa side of the Missouri. Mr. Dey crossed over and explored the Platte some distance, and he pronounces the general appearance of the country and the soil, far superior to that east of the Missouri. He found the Indians very friendly and only disposed to "take" clothing during the cold weather. Two persons were stripped by them, and left to the mercy of the cold. The expedition started in September, and returned by the 20th of November.

The Muscatine and Oskaloosa is the second. It is located to Oskaloosa, has three hundred men at work, and is under contract to Fredonia. This road will probably run to the mouth of the Platte. It is not at any rate the intention to run it to Council Bluffs. From Muscatine it runs south-west to Columbus City, in Louisa Co., thence west through Louisa and Washington, via the town of Washington, thence through Keokuk, six miles north of the southern county line, thence to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska Co. The Muscatine and Cedar Rapids branch is the third division of the M. & M. Road. It is under contract from Muscatine to Moscow, and will be completed by the first of May next. The M. & M. Company is composed principally of stockholders in the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad.

The Burlington and Wisconsin, a connection of the Northern Cross and Military Tract Road to Aurora. It is controlled by the Mich. Cent. R.R. It is located and under contract to Ottumwa, running north of west through Des Moines and Henry counties, via the towns of Hartford and Mt. Pleasant, thence to Fairfield in Jefferson Co., thence to Ottumwa, in Wapella. It will probably run thence to the mouth of the Platte, nearly through the centre of the counties of Monroe, Lucas, Clarke, Union, Adams, Montgomery and Mills. It is built by the Mich. Cent. Company. We thus have three lines west of the Mississippi, all converging to nearly the same point. It is now, however, considered a well settled fact that fifteen miles of rich country on each side of a railroad track is sufficient for its support. If such is the case, Iowa can support many more railroads than have yet been located or talked of.

Another Road is in contemplation from Dubuque west. What steps have been or will be taken with regard to it, I have not been able to learn.

NORTHERN AGGRESSION.--On Tuesday last, the governor of Indiana took by force of arms, a young lady from the very centre of this State, and bore her off to Indianapolis unmolested. The lawyers say there is no remedy; that the paladium of liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*, affords no relief.

SCARCITY OF CORN.--A writer in the *Alton Telegraph* suggests the propriety of calling a meeting of Farmers, and all others interested, to consider the best method of economizing grain for feeding cattle, in view of the expected scarcity of corn.

The farmers of Illinois are "making hay while the sun shines;" they are cutting the grass off the prairies to feed their stock next winter, for there will be neither grass nor fodder.

The hemp crop of Kentucky this year, is estimated at thirty-three per cent. better than that of last year, and more abundant than for ten years past.

The New York Tribune wants the equestrian statue of General Jackson pulled down. The Tribune has tried to pull down Old Hickory before, but only levelled itself with the gutter by the effort.

## A LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be awarded at the next Annual Fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, to be held at Crawfordsville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th days of September, 1854.

At a meeting of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, held on the 12th day of August, 1854, J. B. DURHAM, Esq., President of the Society, presiding.

Dr. T. W. Fry, Chairman of the Prudential Committee, submitted the following report, classifying the articles for which premiums are to be awarded, the amount of such premiums, and appointing committees to award the same, which was unanimously adopted, and is as follows, to-wit:

### CLASS FIRST.

Best improved Farm--silver cup, worth \$10.00

Best Essay on the Farmer's Mission, silver cup, worth 5.00

Best Essay on Agricultural Education, silver cup, worth 5.00

Committee--Eli Boots, Prof. C. Mills, Wm. Hanna.

### CLASS SECOND.

Best specimen of Corn, grown on not less than one acre, silver cup, 5.00

Best specimen of Oats, grown on not less than one acre, cash, 3.00

Best specimen of Wheat, grown on not less than one acre, silver cup, 5.00

Committee--Henry Sperry, Andrew J. Snyder, Zimri Manker.

### CLASS THIRD.

Best specimen of Irish Potatoes, not less than one bushel, "Indiana Farmer," 5.00

Best specimen of Sweet Potatoes, not less than one bushel, "The Farm & Shop," 5.00

Best specimen of Onions, not less than one bushel, cash, 5.00

Best specimen of Turnips, not less than one bushel, cash, 5.00

Best specimen of Beets, not less than one bushel, cash, 5.00

Best half doz. head of Cabbage, cash, 5.00

" Pumpkin, " 5.00

" Squash, " 5.00

" Display of Vegetables, "The Farm & Shop," 5.00

Committee--Joseph James, Prof. Wm. Twining, Stephen Ingersoll.

### CLASS FOURTH.

Best specimen of Apples, not less than one bushel, "The Farm & Shop," 5.00

Best specimen of Pears, not less than half bushel, "Indiana Farmer," 5.00

Best specimen of Peaches, not less than half bushel, "Indiana Farmer," 5.00

Best specimen of Grapes, not less than five pounds, "Indiana Farmer," 5.00

Best specimen of Quinces, "Farm & Shop," 5.00

Committee--Stephen Graves, Stephen Allen, Swan Brookshire.

### CLASS FIFTH.

Best Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, silver cup, worth \$10.00

Second best do., silver cup, 5.00

Best Brood Mare, 3 years old and upwards, silver cup, worth 8.00

Second best do., cash, 4.00

Best two year old Stallion, silver cup, 6.00

Second best do. cash, 3.00

" Two year old Filly, silver cup, 6.00

Second best do. cash, 3.00

" Yearling Horse Colt, " 4.00

Second best do. " 2.00

" Yearling Mare Colt, " 4.00

Second best do. " 2.00

" Sucking Horse Colt, " 3.00

Second best do. " 2.00

" Sucking Mare Colt, " 3.00

Second best do. " 2.00

" Saddle Horse, silver cup, worth 5.00

" Pair Carriage Horses, do. 5.00

" Pair Draft Horses, do. 5.00

" Lot of five Colts, from any one Horse, the premium to be awarded to the owner of the Horse, cash, 5.00

Committee--A. D. Billingsly, of Putnam county, Daniel Adams, of Parke co., Clinton Taylor, of Tippecanoe county, Joseph Earl and Thomas Hall, of Montgomery county.

### CLASS SIXTH.

Best Jack, 3 years old and upwards, silver cup, worth \$10.00

Second best do., silver cup, 5.00

" Jennet, 3 years old and upwards, silver cup, worth 3.00

Second best do., cash, 4.00

" Two year old Jack, " 5.00

Second best do., " 3.00

" Yearling Jack, " 5.00

Second best do., " 3.00

" Yearling Jennet, " 3.00

Second best do., " 2.00

" Lot of ten Mules, silver cup, 10.00

Second best do., cash, 5.00

" Sucking Mule Colt, " 3.00

Second best do., " 2.00

Committee--William Rey, of Putnam co., Harvey Adams, of Parke county, Elihu Hollingsworth, of Tippecanoe county.

### CLASS SEVENTH.

Best thorough bred Bull, 3 years old and over, silver cup, \$10.00

Second best do., silver cup, 5.00

" Bull of graded stock, cash, 5.00

Second best do., " 3.00

" Thorough bred Cow, silver cup, 8.00

Second best do., cash, 4.00

" Cow of graded stock, " 4.00

Second best do., " 2.00

" Thor'gh bred 2 y'r old Bull, cash 5.00

Second best do., " 3.00

" 2 y'r old Bull of graded stock " 4.00

Second best do., " 2.00

" Thor'gh bred 2 y'r old Cow, " 4.00

Second best do., " 2.50

" 2 y'r old Cow of graded stock " 3.00

Second best do., " 2.00

" Thorough bred yearling Bull, " 5.00

Second best do., " 3.00

" Yearling Bull of graded stock " 4.00

Second best do., " 2.00

" Thor'gh bred suck'g Bull calf " 4.00

" do. do. do. Heifer do. " 4.00

" Graded Bull calf, (sucking,) " 2.00

" do. Heifer do. do. " 2.00

" Lot of Steers, not more than five in number, " 5.00

" Yoke of work Oxen, of any age, 5.00

Second best do. cash, 3.00

" Fatted Beef, " 5.00

Committee on thorough bred Stock--John Allen, Henry Armstrong, and John Seabury, of Tippecanoe county.

Committee on graded Stock--Stephen Allen, John Campbell, John S. Gray, David Millholland, A. O'Neill.

### CLASS EIGHTH.

Best Boar, cash, \$3.00

Second best do. Diploma, 3.00

Best Brood Sow, cash, 3.00

Second best do. Diploma, 3.00

Best Lot of Hogs, not less than five, 5.00

" Ham, cash, 3.00

Second best do. Diploma, 3.00

Best Lard, cash, 3.00

Second best do. Diploma, 5.00

Best lot of ten Sheep, cash, 5.00

Committee--Abraham Cashner, Joseph H. Graham, Dan Yount.

### CLASS NINTH.

Best pair Chickens of any Breed, 50

" do. Ducks, do. do. 50

" do. Geese, do. do. 50

" do. Turkeys, do. do. 50

Committee--J. Y. Durham, O. G. Green, James Heaton.

### CLASS TENTH.

Best Pork Barrel, \$1.00

" Lard do. 1.00

" Flour do. 1.00

" Barrel of Flour, 2.00

" 1 dozen Brooms, 1.00

" Set of Horse Shoes, 50

Committee--Henry Sperry, Jas. Brown, Joel Leaming.

### CLASS ELEVENTH.

Best Pair of Boots, \$1.00

" do. Shoes, 50

" Saddle, 3.00

" Set Harness, 3.00

Best Specimen of Job Printing, 1.00

" do. Upper Leather, 1.00

" do. Sole do. 1.00

" do. Harness do. 1.00

" do. Tin-ware, 1.00

" do. Cloth not less than 10 yds. 2.00

Committee--J.