

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1855.
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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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 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 inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Agents for the Review.
E. W. CAMP, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. PARKER, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the largest and the latest assortment of new and fancy Jan. 1st ever brought to this place. We have on these 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.

THE FREE BANK LAW.

We give below the vote on the final passage of the Free Bank bill, both in the Senate and in the House.

It will be observed that out of 32 whigs in the House, but 4 voted against the measure, and that but 22 democrats voted for it, while 25 voted against it. Observe, also, that twice as many democrats as whigs in both Houses voted on the bill, and yet the number of whigs voting for the measure is nearly equal that of the democrats—there being in all 83 democrats and 41 whigs—41 of the former voting for the bill, and 35 of the latter; and while but six whigs voted against the bill, forty-one democrats recorded their names against it.

The members from this county, were, in the Senate, Joseph Allen, Esq., and in the House, Messrs. Manson and Stover. Mr. Manson did not vote upon the final passage of the bill, being absent at that time; but he opposed it from first to last, whenever he was in his seat.

Here is the vote in both Houses, copied from the Journals. Democrats in roman letters, Whigs in italic, and Free Soilers in small caps.

Those who voted for the bill in the House were,

Messrs. Beach, Beane, Beeson, Behm, Bryant, Channing, Conwill, Crawford, Cromwell, Davis, Dice, Donaldson, Dougherty, English, Geddes, Gibson, Gookins, Goudy, Hannah, Hay, of Clarke, Hays of White, Helmer, Henry, Holliday, of Parke, Hudson, Huey, Hunt, King, Laverty, Lawrence, Levison, Lindsay of Howard, Litchfield, Marrs, Mayfield, McDonald, Miller, Owen, Reynolds, Shanklin, Smith of Marion, Smith, of Spencer, Stanfield, Stevens, Stuart, Suit, Sumner, Sweet, Thompson, Wilson and Withers—51.

Those who voted against the bill in the House, were,

Messrs. Barker, Bulla, Buskirk, Dobson, Douthill, Eccles, Graham, Hart, Hicks, Holman, Huffstetter, Humphreys, Lewis, McAllister, McConnell, McDowell, Morris, Mudgett, Nelson, Porter, Schoonover, Seader, Stover, Struble, Taggart, Torbet, Wells, Williams and Mr. Speaker—29.

Those who voted for the bill in the Senate, were,

Messrs. Athon, Brugh, Davis, Defrees, Delavan, Edley, Henton, Hickman, Hicks, Hunt, James, Kendall, Logan, Longshore, Marshall, (old Jo.) MILLIKIN, Odell, Reid, Soffer, Stoker, Secrest, Tegarden, Todd, Turman, Walker, Washburn and Winsteadley—27.

Those who voted against the bill in the Senate, were,

Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Berry, Cravens, Emerson, Hatfield, Hester, Holloway, Kinnard, Knowlton, Mickel, Miller, Newland, Niblack, Slack, Sleeth, Spann and Withers—18.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

House.

For the bill, Democrats 22
" " " Whigs 28
" " " Free-soiler 1

Against the bill, Democrats 25
" " " Whigs 4

Senate.

For the bill, Democrats 19
" " " Whigs 7
" " " Free-soiler 1

Against the bill, Democrats 16
" " " Whigs 2

REV. JUDGE PETER SMITH AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The following communication has been handed us by the Rev. Mr. Smith, a colored citizen of this place. As an act of justice, to one whose fine sensibilities and appreciation of character feels outraged, we cheerfully resign a portion of our columns for his defence:

For the Review.

Mr. Editor:—I have seen with great pleasure the article in your paper of the 30th of Dec. In that article I am charged with being a member of the Know-Nothing council of Crawfordsville. I wish this impression eradicated from public opinion as expeditiously as possible. I am not a Know-Nothing—Sir, I choose rather to follow the precepts of Christ than those of Satan. My character is too estimable with me, at least, to suffer from the imputation of such an infamous and diabolical connection.

I am a humble minister of the Gospel, and sincerely try not only to serve my God, but also to show my faith by my works. Regarding the Know Nothing Society as a band of political pirates, utterly destitute of christianity, I think the charge of membership is a direct impeachment of my religion, and as such worthy of refutation.

As regards Mr. Patterson and Jones belittling members, I have nothing to say. I speak only for myself. If they have been foolish enough to allow themselves to be drawn into an order so bigoted and disgusting to every true patriot and christian, they must suffer the consequences. I can only say, as one, who has taken up the cross of Christ, forsake your idol and follow him who hath promised a rich inheritance to them that love God and serve him, rather than the Devil.

You will do me a kindness, therefore, to publish this card.

Respectfully,

JUDGE PETER SMITH.

The members of the Democratic Central Committee, will meet at the Court House on Monday the 8th. Let every member be present.

We publish the following, so that our readers may know what their rights are as passengers when traveling on railways.—The demanding of five cents extra charge from those who have not purchased tickets, is what we consider a most contemptible and pitiful mode of stealing on a small scale. This dirty trick has been, and is still practiced on the New Albany & Salem Railroad.

LARGE VERDICT.—An important cause, inasmuch as it tends to settle the "law of this road," was recently tried in the Supreme Court of Connecticut. The company owning one of the railroads running out of New London was prosecuted by a seaman named Crocker, who was put off the cars between Norwich and London because he would not pay the five cents extra demanded of those who do not purchase their tickets at the station office before starting. Crocker was unable to get into the office, and had but fifty cents. The conductor refused to accept that sum, and told the passenger that unless he paid the whole fare, would be put out. The Superintendent upheld the Conductor in this demand, and the Railroad men were called upon to oust the sailor, which was effected. Either in putting him out, or in his attempt to get on again, Crocker was severely hurt, and his kneecap broken. He crawled three-quarters of a mile to the nearest house. The judge in charging the jury on this case, instructed them to inquire whether Crocker had used due diligence to obtain a ticket, according to the Company's requirement, and if he had reasonable time to do so; whether unnecessary force was used in putting out the plaintiff; whether he was kicked, and whether his kneecap was broken in putting him off or in his attempting to get on again. If he had a right to remain in the cars, he had a right to get on again, and in that case it matters not when the injury was inflicted. Railroad Companies are compelled to carry all who apply for passage, but may put out those who are disorderly. The jury were out several hours, and finally gave the plaintiff \$8,200 damages, which will not only compensate the sailor for injuries, but probably serve to convince Railroad men that the public have rights, as passengers on cars, which the Courts and Juries will protect.

MONUMENT TO PROF. BUTLER.—The citizens of Louisville have erected a monument to the memory of Prof. William H. G. Butler, murdered by Matt. F. Ward, in November, 1853, and placed it over his remains in Cave Hill Cemetery, near that city. It is built of Italian marble, and about ten feet high. On a heavy base is placed a square die, the faces of which are worked into Gothic panels, which receive the inscriptions. On the die is placed an octagon Gothic obelisk, which is surmounted by a rich moulded Gothic cap, with an ornamented Gothic finial. The following are the inscriptions:

On the east side—
WILLIAM H. G. BUTLER, born in Jefferson county, Indiana, October 3d, 1823; died at Louisville, Kentucky, November 2d, 1853.

On the west side—
A man without fear and without reproach; of gentle and retiring disposition; of clear and vigorous mind; an accomplished scholar; a devoted and successful teacher; a meek and humble Christian.

On the north side—
He fell by the hand of violence in the presence of his loving pupils—a martyr to his fidelity in the discharge of duty.

On the south side—
This monument is erected by his pupils and a bereaved community, to show their appreciation of his worth, and to perpetuate their horror at his murder.

QUERY?—If a negro becomes indignant at the charge of belonging to the order of Know Nothings, how must a white man feel?

We take pleasure in informing our citizens, that the Baker Family, whose high reputation as vocalists are well known, will give one of their splendid concerts, at the Court House, next Monday night, the 8th.

The authoress of *Ida May* has been discovered to be the widow of TORREY, whose reputation and fate are well known to persons of strong anti-slavery sympathies. The Portland Enquirer says:

Mrs. Torrey's maiden name was Mary Ide, daughter of Dr. Ide, of Medway, Mass. She felicitously names her offspring *Ida May*, after herself, with a slight variation.

E. & I. H. Henoch have removed one door south of Elston & Lane's bank.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Eight days later from Liverpool—Advance in Breadstuffs—Change in Turkish Ministry—The Queen's Speech—Treaty with U. S. and Austria—The Car Drafting One Million of Men—Increase of Allied Forces—Loss of the Packet Ship Queen of the West!

New York, Dec. 31, 1854.

The steamship Atlantic arrived off Sandy Hook at 3 1/2 P. M., and was boarded by the news yacht of the associated press, and her news telegraphed to the agent about two hours ahead of her arrival at her dock.

The Atlantic met with an accident to her rudder head, on the 16th, and was compelled to return to Liverpool, where she was detained till Monday, she therefore brings dates to the 18th.

The news as to the war is unimportant. Breadstuffs market was firmer, and prices slightly higher.

Money unchanged. Consols closed at 92. The New York packet ship Queen of the West, was wrecked in Cardigan Bay; all hands saved.

The news from the seat of war is to Dec. 4th. Nothing could be done in consequence of heavy rains. The trenches were full of water, and the roads impassable.

Omar Pasha was at Varna, embarking 19 battalions of troops for the Crimea. The British Parliament had opened.

The Queen's speech is wholly occupied with the war, except one sentence, in which the Queen says: "I have concluded a treaty with the United States, by which discussion long and difficult, have been equitably adjusted." The rest of the speech speaks of the army in the Crimea with admiration and gratitude; praises the co-operation of the French; says she has concluded a treaty with Austria, and calls for instant reinforcements for the Crimea.

The speech had no effect on funds.

The debates on the address are interesting.

A bill was read in the House of Lords to enlist a German Swiss legion; also a bill in the Commons, to send militia garrisons abroad.

Nothing has been said of a loan.

The Danish Ministry has been reconstructed.

The China mail has been telegraphed.

Trade in China was dull.

Parliament has voted thanks to the army in the Crimea.

The duration of the session depends on the progress of the Government measures, but it will probably adjourn in about a week.

Gen. Osten Sacken has arrived in the Crimea to take command of Dannenburg's division.

A private letter says that the ratification of the Austrian treaty was exchanged at Vienna on the 14th.

If the negotiations now pending do not produce a peace, Russia will call on the 16th man per thousand, equal to a million of men, to take the field as early as possible.

Kurzu Pasha is appointed Turkish Minister of Finance.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Richardson, Spencer & Co. report—Beef, only a few tierces at 140s. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon at retail only. Lard quiet at 6d @ 1s lower—61s @ 62s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report—Market again dealer in consequence of small stocks, and reports wheat 4d @ 6d in advance.

Flour advanced one shilling, with fair enquiry. Corn quiet and unchanged. Western Canal Flour 42s @ 43s, Ohio 46. White Wheat 12s 9d @ 13s 3d; Red 11s 9d @ 12s 6d. White and Yellow Corn 44s @ 45s 6d; mixed 43s 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

D. Bell & Son report securities in good demand, especially Virginia and Pennsylvania bonds.

Money unchanged.

Consols had fluctuated slightly, and closed at 91 7/8 @ 92 without dividend.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

Later from the Crimea—Prussia Refuses to Come into the Triple Alliance.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3—P. M.

The steamer Asia, with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult., has arrived at this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cotton market at Liverpool gathered strength during the week, and prices of some grades had improved. The sales reached 42,000 bales; only 1,000 bales were taken on speculation.

Business at Manchester was slightly better. In the Breadstuffs market there was no special change.

The demand for Flour was limited, but prices were steady at the last quotations. Wheat was firm, with a moderate demand. Corn is quoted at 44 @ 42s, for Yellow and White, with a limited demand.

There was nothing of consequence doing in American Beef or Pork, although government contracts were being taken at considerably higher rates for both. Lard is quoted dull by the Brokers' Circular, but Richardson says the news from this country had a favorable effect on the market, causing it to close buoyant at 52s 8d @ 53s.

Consols closed at 93 1/4.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The latest advices from the Crimea contain nothing of special interest.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill had produced an angry discussion in the British Parliament.

Prussia declines to join the triple alliance, but has sent a special envoy to London to establish conditions for a treaty with England and France. Affairs before Sebastopol remained without much change.

The weather continued frightfully bad, and much sickness prevailed. The Russians had made frequent sorties, chiefly against the French. Re-enforcements continued to arrive to both armies, but the roads were almost impassable.

President Pierce's Message was not commented upon by the English press.

The steamer Baltic arrived out on the night of the 29th.

Advices from Balaklava to the 5th ult., say a Russian steamer arrived on the 6th outside the quarantine fort, and opened a fire on the French flank, but the allied vessels compelled her to retreat and seek safety under the batteries of the fort.

Lord Cardigan had left the Crimea for England.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the following dispatch from Admiral Hamelin:

"KARNISH BAY, December 12.

"A severe cannonade has been going on and two sorties made by the Russians were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The struggle was obstinate."

A letter from Jassey, dated the 9th ult., says great activity existed among the Austrian troops of occupation, and that some regiments had advanced to the fortified points on the south, and extended their advanced posts to the Frith.

Lord John Russell announced, in his place in the House of Commons, that before the opening of the next campaign a treaty of offensive and defensive would be completed with Austria.

The London Times correspondent in the Crimea gives a gloomy picture of the state of the allies in the Crimea. He says the siege is practically suspended; that the batteries are used up, and the army completely exhausted, but is, nevertheless, still able to hold its position, and occasionally chastise the Russians.

He describes a desperate affair which took place between the chasseurs de Vincennes and Russian riflemen, and which lasted for seven hours; on the night of the 23d November, the French penetrated behind the outer intrenchment, and established themselves for a time within *excentric*, but as there were no preparations made for a general assault, they had to withdraw after a terrible conflict.

In the sorties made by the Russians they were always repulsed, but with great loss on both sides.

During the 29th a storm of wind and rain prevailed. On the 30th a sortie was made by the Russians, two thousand strong, on the French. Seven hundred of the latter silently mounted the Russian batteries, and after discharging a deadly volley from the Minie rifles, leaped down, and attacked the Russians with the bayonet, and compelled them to retreat. A heavy fire was kept up by the French during the night.

The following is a correct list of all the free specie paying banks in the State. All others are twenty-five per cent. discount.

SPECIE PAYING FREE BANKS.

Bank of Indiana, Michigan City.
Bank of Syracuse.
Bank of Rockville.
Bank of Monticello.
Bank of Goshen.
Bank of Salem.
Bank of Warsaw.
Bank of Mount Vernon.
Bank of Paoli.
Bank of Elkhart.
Bank of the Capital.
Bank of Perryville.
Brookville Bank.
Canal Bank, Evansville.
Cambridge City Bank.
Crescent City Bank.
Central Bank, Indianapolis.
Fayette County Bank.
Farmers Bank of Westfield.
Farmers & Mechanics Bk. Indianapolis.
Gramercy Bank.
Hoosier Bank, Logansport.
Huntington Co. Bank.
Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.
Indiana Bank, Madison.
Kentucky Stock Bank.
Kalamazoo Bank.
Lagrange Bank.
Laurel Bank.
Merchants & Mechanics Bk. N. Albany.
New York & Virginia Stock Bank.
Prairie City Bank.
Salem Bank.
Southern Bank of Indiana.
Traders Bank, Indianapolis.
Western Bank, Plymouth.

DEATH OF A GREAT AND GOOD MAN.

Ex-Governor and Ex-United States Senator, James T. Morehead of Kentucky, died at Covington, on Friday last. He was born in the County of Bullitt, on the 23d of May, 1797, and graduated at Transylvania in 1813. He was a gentleman in the truest sense, and possessed brilliant attainments, and was a great orator. In the private walks of life he was without stain or blemish, and in the discharge of public duties, his only aim was to serve his country.

A Pennsylvania town in Kansas, has been founded by the colony which lately went out from the western part of the State. It is called Eureka.

PARDON OF DR. BEALE.—It is reported here this evening, on reliable authority, that Dr. Beale has been pardoned by the Governor, and that he will be liberated on Monday.

A Methodist preacher "out West," recently gave vent to his feelings in this way:

"As I was riding along once on one of those beautiful Western prairies, with my dear old wife, who has since gone to Heaven in a buggy!

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.—Gov. Hamstead of Iowa, in his annual message, strongly urges the prohibition of all bank notes under \$10; cautions the Legislature against granting unnecessary bank charters; recommends a stringent liquor license law in preference to prohibition, and suggests the endowment of a State Lunatic Asylum. The funded debt of the State amounts to \$79,795, and there is a balance in the treasury of \$15,522.

The Mechanic's ball which came off on last Monday night was a splendid affair.

GOSSIP OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

Sundry letters, written for English papers, state that the Duke of Cambridge had a serious quarrel with Lord Raglan after the battle of Inkermann, and left for England with the determination of letting the people know all about the incompetency and folly of his commander. The story goes that the Duke was enraged at the murderous slaughter of his brigade at Inkermann, and blam ed Lord Raglan for the fearful sacrifice, had an interview with R., became angry, said some very sharp words, went aboard a ship, became sick with grief and rage, and swore that he would go to England.

A letter has been forwarded to the New York Times, from London, by some member of the Revolutionary committee, doubtless, which gives certain new reasons why Sebastopol has not been taken. It is dated at Balaklava, and is stated to be from an unimpeachable authority. The first reason given is that there is no commander-in-chief, with full powers invested in his own hands, and that Lord Raglan, Canrobert, and the French and English admirals cannot agree upon any plan of operations, but act quite independently. The second reason is that there is a real though covert animosity between the French and English, which is a public secret, and kept dark only by the cleverness of the commanders.

THE NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

There is nothing enormously bloody by this arrival, yet the extracts we give will be discovered to be full of interest. Lord John Russell's remarks on the Austrian treaty, are worthy of special attention. They are considered to be an awkward revelation. For their effect, see the comments of the London Times, which undertakes to say that its own interpretation of the treaty is more reliable than that of one of her Majesty's Ministers. But, beside Lord John's exposition of the matter, we have an express declaration by Lord Aberdeen, that England and France do not guarantee Austria her present territory.

The proposition broached in Parliament to form a foreign Legion "such as England employed in her American and Continental wars," caused considerable excitement and was not favorably received. The object was to introduce into the English service fifteen thousand Swiss and German mercenaries. The Earl of Derby inquired whether anything could be more encouraging to the Emperor of Russia than to find that in the first year of the war, the war Minister of England must place his reliance on foreign mercenaries. A British Minister, he said, should blush to make such a proposition. The Earl of Aberdeen thought that such a measure was an evidence of the determination of the government to carry on the war with the utmost vigor. The bill to raise the Legion was read a second time, and has probably passed some time since. The fact is that England has not on her own soil sufficient food power. The demand for the blood of Englishmen is already greater than the supply.

PACIFIC RAILROAD LOOKING UP.—Benton has returned to Washington, and it is said, has in his trunk the Great Pacific Railroad, in the shape of a list of twenty-four names of the solid men of Boston, headed by Abbott Lawrence, which he is authorized to insert in a bill incorporating the company for that enterprise.

Well executed counterfeit five dollar bills on the bank of the Valley of Virginia, and tens and twenties on the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, are in circulation.

HOW A MAN LOOKS WHO HAS BEEN BURIED ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.—Galignani's Messenger of November 20th contains the following:

By the orders of the Bishop of Meaux, the leaden coffin, recently discovered containing the mortal remains of Bossuet, was opened on the 14th inst. The head was found covered with four folds of linen, which was soon cut away with a pair of scissors, and the features were then seen. They were much less changed than might have been expected, considering that the body has been buried one century and a half. The head was leaning a little to the right, like to that of a person asleep, and the left part of the face was exceedingly well preserved, and at once reminded the lookers on of Lignard's portrait of the deceased. The mouth was open, the eyes shut, the nose somewhat fallen in, the hair white, and the moustachios visible. The skull had been sawed across, so as to allow the brain to be taken away, in order to let aromatic substance be placed in its stead. An artist, who was present, took a sketch of the face as it appeared when the coffin was opened.

By the death of Lord Dudley Stuart the liberal cause—the Democratic cause, we might say—of Europe has lost one of its sincerest and most efficient champions, and the exiles from European despotism their best friend. He was an early, and has ever continued, a firm friend of the cause of Reform in England,—advocating measures which would restore to the mass of the people those rights which had been wrested from them by kingcraft and aristocracy. He was also bounteous to the poor and needy in every relation of life. It is supposed that a public manifestation of sorrow for his death will be made in London, and that Kossuth will deliver a speech, expressive of the grief of the exiles, on the occasion.

Miss Tucker says it's with old bachelors as with old wood. It is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame, they burn prodigiously.

ILLINOIS.—The special election for member of the Legislature in Sangamon county has resulted in the choice of a democrat—a result which gives the democrats the Legislature, and secures the re-election of Gen. SHIELDS to the Senate.