

# THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,  
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

12¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers \$1.50 in advance, or 92¢ if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 127 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.

Agents for the Review.  
E. W. CARR, 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.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the *new* and the *lancid* assortment of *new* and *Yankee* Jon Tins, ever brought to this place. We insist on 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.

12¢ A very spirited revival has been going on for the last two weeks at the Methodist church in this place. We understand that many converts have been added.—

Men, who last year connected themselves with secret political associations, and who met at the hour of midnight to plot against the civil and religious rights of their fellow citizens, and denied with brazen face their

being members of the Order when charged by their neighbors, can be seen daily among the numerous mourners at the altar. We

congratulate them upon their repentance, and devoutly hope that the Saviour of the

world, though born in a *foreign land*, will accept the prayers and supplication of these

*native christians*. The Rev. Mr. Smith, the worthy pastor of the church, is doing a good work, and we wish him all success in his labors, and as an act of justice to a faithful servant and zealous laborer in the Lord's vineyard, we will state that he denies most emphatically of any connection with the secret, jesuitical Order of the Star Spangled Banner.

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY.—We have up-

on our table this favorite magazine. Its contents are as follows:

The conduct of the War; Civilization;

Zaidee, part 2d; Rural Economy of Great

Britain and Ireland; Mr. Thackeray and

his Novels; Peace and Patriotism; and part

2d of the Story of the Campaign.

VALENTINES.—Next Wednesday is St.

Valentines day, and as a matter of course

all our young people will have to be sup-

plied with those tender and untried mis-

sives. Some will want the beautiful and

chaste, others the grossly comic. We be-

lieve a greater variety and larger quantity

have never been brought to Crawfordsville

than those just received at the Post Office,

by our young friend John Schoeler. The

young folks will find here the most splen-

did assortment of Valentines that their eyes

ever gazed upon, and what is more, they

can be purchased at prices fifty per cent.

lower than at any other establishment in

town.

12¢ We take pleasure in informing the citizens of Montgomery county, that another new mercantile firm has been formed in our town. W. C. VANCE and SAMUEL RONINSON have entered into a co-partnership with JOHN R. RONINSON. They will make a strong team, and the splendid and heavy stock of goods they design bringing on next month, will enable them to supply an unlimited number of customers. We recommend our readers to open accounts with this house.

COREY'S WASHING MACHINE.—We understand that immediate steps are to be taken to have this unrivaled machine patented. We predict that Mr. Corey will realize a handsome fortune out of his patent, and surely no man is more deserving of it. As an ingenious mechanic, he has few equals, and his washing machine is a splendid triumph of his inventive genius.

CENSUS OF IOWA.—From a tabular statement of the census of the several counties in the State of Iowa for the year 1854, presented to the Senate by the Secretary of State, it appears that the aggregate population (last summer) was 326,014—being an increase since the U. S. Census of about 134,000. The whole number of males in the State is 170,502, and the number of females 154,900. There are 59,984 voters, 10,373 aliens, 400 colored persons; 47 insane, 28 deaf and dumb, 20 blind, and 7 idiots in the State.

12¢ Wm. H. Seward has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

## THE CONTINENTALS.

By reference to another column, our readers will see that this celebrated band of vocalists design giving two concerts in our town. Their high reputation is everywhere spoken of by the press. The following from the Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman*, is sufficient guarantee as to their excellence:

THE CONTINENTALS.—This quartette of vocalists have given two concerts in this city, Saturday and Monday nights; and we are fully justified in saying that never, at any time, has a concert been given in this city which gave more delight, pleasure and enjoyment to an audience. They are not only superior vocalists, but they are very superior. We have certainly never heard a quartette to surpass them; we do not remember ever to have heard them equalled. Their superiority consists not only in the style of their voices, but in the selection of their pieces, which are of rare excellence, and the perfect freedom and ease with which they execute whatever they undertake. If it be art, it is certainly art in its highest perfection; for they seem to throw their whole soul into whatever they sing, and by this sympathy with the subject-matter of that which they vocalize, they play upon the feelings of the audience as though those feelings were so many strings which vibrate to their touch. The basso of Mr. Frisbie far surpasses anything we have ever heard. It is almost incredible to relate the depth to which he can descend, and yet preserve perfect clearness of tone. While the fullness and clearness of his tone delights, its depth, compass and power astonish. He should always sing, to every audience, one of his bass solos—otherwise no one can fully appreciate his wonderful voice. It will excite the incredulity of musicians when we state, what we believe is true, that he can distinctly articulate A, A, flat.

12¢ We want an "effectual prohibitory law"—one that will accomplish the purpose—dry up the doggeries—stop the bung of every musty whisky barrel in the State—prevent sober men from getting drunk, and give a chance to the thousands of living, breathing, walking, whiskey rectifying blots to evaporate back into their original human forms.

So says Ellis, of the *Lafayette Courier*. If he should "evaporate back," what form would he take? a very small dog, undoubtedly. He hasn't lost the instincts and habits of one yet.

ANOTHER UNIVERSALIST COLLEGE.—It is said that \$70,000, has been raised for the establishment of the Universalist College, to be located at Salisbury, Illinois. Thirty thousand dollars more is required before the charter will take effect, and this, it is believed will be procured before June next.

12¢ A fair-skinned blue-eyed, sunny-haired, white girl of Wooster, Ohio, lately ran away with a goaded, curly-haired, big-heeled negro of the same place. Verily, the mysteries of amalgamation are as great as those of human nature.

The principles of the "Fusionists" must be popular up in the neighborhood of Wooster.

"Resolved, That Editors be allowed to pass free over the Slabtown and Catticorner Railroad—UNTIL IT IS COMPLETED."

This resolution is said by some of our exchanges to have been adopted by a railroad company down east. We think there are some western companies which have adopted some such resolution as the following:

Resolved, That while this road is in progress, and so long as the places held by the officers of the company are insecure, and so long as we may consider the influence of the press necessary to carry our plans through the Legislature, that the patronage of this company be given to the newspaper press. Provided, That when said road is completed, and we think we can get along without help from newspapers, that we dispense all our favors among our personal and political favorites."

Who is QUEEN VICTORIA?—Victoria is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the son of George the Third; who was the grandson of George the Second; who was the son of Princess Sophia; who was the cousin of Anne; who was the sister of William and Mary; who was the daughter and son-in-law of James the Second; who was the son of James the First; who was the son of Mary; who was the grand-daughter of Margaret; who was the daughter of Henry the Eighth; who was the son of Henry the Seventh; who was the son of the Earl of Richmond; who was the son of Catharine, widow of Henry the Fifth; who was the son of Henry the Fourth; who was the cousin of Richard the Second; who was the grandson of Edward the Second; who was the son of John; who was the son of Henry the Second; who was the son of Matilda; who was the daughter of Henry the First; who was the son of William the Conqueror; who was the bastard son of the Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaise.

AN UNFORTUNATE WIDOW.—The *Shasta Courier* has the subjoined experience of an Oregon widow during her sojourn on the Pacific coast:

"I have indeed been most unfortunate; both of my arms are slightly palsied, each of my legs have been broken; my health is generally bad; I have had four husbands in my time, but they all up and died, poor things; and I had four yoke of oxen, and the cussed Indians stole and eat them."

12¢ As Ruius Choate was cross questioning a witness in one of the Courts a few days since, he asked him what profession he followed for a livelihood. The witness replied: "I am a candle of the Lord—A minister of the gospel." "Of what denomination?" said Choate. "A Baptist," said the witness. "Then," said Choate, "you are a *dirt*, but I trust not a wicked candle."

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the United States, on the 2d inst., was \$81,878,831.05. Redeemed since the 4th of March, 1853, \$82,250,556.22.

## [For the Crawfordsville Review.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1855.

Mr. BOWEN: Sir—I have not the time to write as lengthy as I should like. Yesterday the Temperance Bill come up on its third reading, which passed by a vote of 29 to 18. You will see that my vote is recorded against it; my reasons for so doing are, first, that in my judgment it is clearly unconstitutional; one section of this bill provides that the county commissioners are to authorize two agents in each township to sell for other purposes than a beverage—Sec. 23, Art. 1 of the Constitution of 1851, declares the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens; the late bill was declared unconstitutional because the Legislature could not delegate its power, and the present one, of course, the Legislature can neither delegate the power intended nor any other exclusive privilege. Another section of this bill is, that if liquors are found, they are to be taken into custody, trial is to be had, and if condemned, the liquor is to be destroyed.

Sec. 21, Art. 1 of the Constitution, declares that no man's particular services shall be required without just compensation, and no man's property shall be taken by law without just compensation, nor except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered. Now the only question is, whether liquors are property, if they are, that part of the bill is most unquestionably unconstitutional. Another section in the bill which I object to, is, it forbids any person selling a less quantity of cider than three gallons, which is to be taken away at the same time. Another objection is, it allows any one to import any liquors he may choose, provided he sells it in the same packages it is imported in. Now, sir, if I wish to set up a fashionable liquor shop, I will have my liquor imported in gills, half pints, pints or quarts, as may suit my customers, with the custom house marks or brands and sell with impunity under the provisions of this act, and my prediction is, if this act becomes the law of the land, there will be but little liquor imported here in casks or barrels. It will be in small parcels to meet the emergency of this so called Temperance bill. Another objection is, if the liquor traffic is an evil, of which I have no doubt, why compel the county commissioners to set up liquor shops in every township in the country, which are to be conducted by some man appointed by said Board, the liquors to be sold at 25 per cent. above costs, and the proceeds to be paid into the county Treasury. Now, sir, we see from the features of this bill, if I am not very much mistaken, there will be as much liquor sold and drank under this law as at any time preceding the present. There is another odious feature in this bill, but I have not time to speak of it. I was in hopes when I came up here that we could get up a good reasonable, constitutional temperance law, which would most effectually tie up those little dram drinking shops; such a law I am ready to vote for at any time, believing them a nuisance to the country. We got up a bill which I think would more effectually prevent the evils of intemperance than the one just passed, and we offered to amend by striking out from the enacting clause, and inserting, but it was voted down. I have not time to write further, but will send you a copy of both bills soon.

Yours, &c.,

SWAN BROOKSHIRE.

12¢ A pair of the brass-knuckles used on election day in New Albany to crush the heads of presumptuous Irishmen and Germans who dared to go to the polls, has been sent to this city. It is proposed to place them, as a curiosity illustrative of the freedom of the ballot of 1854, in the State Library. A few of the bricks and stones used in battering the Catholic church in the same city will be likewise deposited as a new kind of argument against "Popery" introduced by the "moral reformers." Future generations will look with wonder on these products of political enlightenment, while the descendants of those who thus shamed our republican institutions will blush for their fathers' shame. We had not a few rows in our own section which some of these very respectable gentlemen who participated in them are now disposed to forget. Let small hounds whine—the means both secret and public by which the fusion triumph was secured will not be allowed to rest in oblivion. Neither the slander of puny puppies nor the mutterings of larger rowdies will prevent the Democratic press from doing its duty, by keeping facts before the people.

The Fusion camp presents a spectacle at present similar to that of the allies before Sebastopol. The Democratic hosts hold out like the besieged Russians and the allies are wasting away before the fortress of principle. The bodies of dead "wheel horses" (Milton Gregg), of slaughtered cavalry-chargers, and of pack mules are encumbering the ground. Dissension is rife in the camp. There is distrust everywhere. The Know-Nothing Turk is laboring in the trenches all night and dying of mortal cholera in the daytime. The heavy federal Whig English are kept steadily to their work. They are well drilled and are slaughtered without a murmur. But one gash of reproachful agony has risen, the dismembered spirit of the murdered Gregg has given one howl of disappointment and all is still.

The light and agile Fusion Democratic French are in a better plight than any of their allies. They have not fought any very hard fight. They prudently kept out of harm's way and while the battles of Inkerman and Balaklava were fought by the Whigs, while the Turkish Know-Nothings have done the heavy work, the Fusion Democrats have, with the same instinct that induced them to leave the Democracy, grasped only at the spoils.—*Ind. Cor. Env.*

A discussion ensued on the merits of free banking and the bill before the House. Mr. Meredith defined his opinion, at length, as being opposed to the present bill, and in favor of the repeal of the general banking law.

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## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY Morning, Feb. 7, 1855.

Senate met.

Mr. Richardson of St. Joseph asked leave of the Senate to recede his vote on the passage of the Temperance bill, which being granted, he voted against it.

Mr. Reynolds moved to reconsider the vote on the Temperance bill, in order to give those opposed the bill, a fair hearing on the subject.

Mr. Anthony was opposed to a reconsideration, he thought those gentlemen had sufficient time to make their objections. If we consider, there will have to be a resolution passed, calling it back from the House, and he saw no good reason for this course.

Mr. Suit made a few explanatory remarks in relation to his course yesterday. He had stated to the Senate that if the bill was put on its passage, he should vote against it.

Mr. Brown hoped the resolution would not prevail. He regretted to see a disposition on the part of the Senate to put it back, now that it had passed. The action of the Senate yesterday was unlock for and unexampled; and how was it done?

After remarks by Mr. Hervey in opposition to the principles of the Free Bank system, and of Mr. Clark of Tippecanoe, in its favor.

Mr. Trusler moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost, ayes 29, noes 61.

The question being on Mr. Newcomb's amendment, it was decided in the affirmative; and as thus amended, Mr. Lander's amendment was adopted. Ayes 71, noes 22.

On motion of Mr. Hillyer, this amendment was so modified, as to require a deposit of only \$115 worth of stocks, when all the stockholders were residents of this State and *bona fide* owners of the stock.

Mr. Freeland was in favor of the resolution. There were some things in the bill which he did not like, but if he could not have them corrected, he would vote for it again.

Mr. Drew said he had felt a great interest in the passage of the bill under consideration. When the bill was first introduced in the Senate, there was a disposition to put it through in about an hour and a half. This was too unceremonious. He did not oppose the bill because his constituency were drinking people—they would favorably compare with any other member's, but he opposed it because it was unconstitutional. It took away the rights of the people. He did not believe their rights were to be struck down here as they were of no more value than a straw. He did not bear any ill feeling against any member because he had voted for this bill—he conceded to them the right to act as their sense of duty prompted them; but he considered the whole bill an unconstitutional enactment. He would only, however, point out some of the more objectionable features. The bill provided that no man should keep liquors in his own domicil, and give authority to the officers of the law to search his house. This he thought was not the way to bring about reform. You might persuade a man, but you can't drive him. He was aware the Democratic party had been stigmatized as the whisky party; he repudiated it. Bring forward a bill, said he, that was right, and he ventured to say that every Democrat would vote for it. Their motto is "the greatest good the greatest number." There was another clause in the bill which provided that no liquor should be given away. If a friend called on him and he wished to take a glass of wine with him, he must be subjected to the penalty of the law if he gave that friend the wine. Is this right? He was sorry to see the odium of this bill shouldered by the Democratic press; he cited an article published in the *Sentinel* of this morning, and contended that the Democrats did not pass this bill.

Mr. Crane said that if the gentlemen from Vanderburgh did not wish to father the bill, his shoulders were broad, and he would bear it; but he thought that if the Democrats had not voted for it, it would not have passed, and he thanked them for their assistance.

Mr. Drew retracted his allusion to the *Sentinel*, in his former remark, as the publishers of that paper, had informed him that the article in question had appeared in its columns without their knowledge.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Hosbrook, Gr