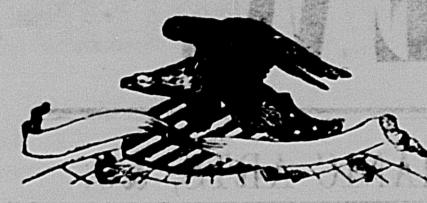


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1857.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 1500 SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handled in publication should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted uninserted out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have the moral and the proper assignment of work and labor. The work is bound to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our rate of terms of types, etc. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Agents for the Review.

F. W. CARP, 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.

V. B. PALMER, U. S. Advertising Agent, New York.

Owing to the great length of the Delinquent Tax List, we have been some what delayed in the issue of this weeks paper. We shall be up to time next week.

THE CONTINENTALS ARE COMING.

Many of our citizens doubtless recollect the splendid concerts given here last winter, by these celebrated Vocalists, and all will be delighted to hear that they will be with us on Friday night, the 30th inst., when we shall have the pleasure of listening to a choice selection of pieces including of course Saxe's Railroad Song, Poe's Raven, and the Bridge of Sighs. Go early if you wish to secure seats; they sing at the M. E. Church.

We call attention to an advertisement of Webster's Dictionaries in our columns to day.

The unabridged is to well known to need any extended notice. In the language of the National Intelligencer: It is the Dictionary of all Dictionaries of the English language, full and precise, and is the book of all others essential to all professional men, all men of science, all printers, and indeed, every man who understands the force of words, and the importance of an accurate and perfect knowledge of the vehicle of his own ideas and of the thoughts of others.

The academic is the most full and convenient hand book for schools, academies, offices, &c. that we have ever seen.

Webster's unabridged should be on every teacher's table in every school room in the State, ready at all times for reference. And no pupil, after becoming able to read with any degree of facility, should be without some one of the abridgements and the teacher should see to it, that every pupil, not only has a copy of his own, but that he shall know, also, how to use it. There has been too much neglect on this point, and too great scarcity of dictionaries in the school room the consequence of which has been that pupils pass through school without learning to distinguish the shades of meaning in different connections, and without acquiring even a tolerable command of the use of words.

The above Dictionaries are for sale by H. Purcell & Bro.

Every body recollects how Fry died last winter the existence of any secret political Society. Notwithstanding he lied willfully and knowingly he hesitated not to profane the holy sanctuary of the Lord, polluting its altar with his foul presence and partaking of the sacrament. Every one who knew his wicked and abandoned disregard of truth and morals were shocked at such irreverent and blasphemous mockery perpetrated by a wretch that defied his God and swore with uplifted hand to disobey and violate the ninth commandment. Having proven him a liar repeatedly one would think that he would desist from a practice so ruinous to individual respectability and endeavor to acquire and gain the confidence of at least a dog. We have sometimes doubted his sanity, unwilling to believe that a being wearing the image of immortal Deity could be so far steeped in degradation and beastly depravity. Were he indeed as he seems likely to be a candidate for the Lunatic Asylum he would certainly be refused admission. His presence would corrupt and demoralize the inmates, and turn a benevolent asylum where morals and purity prevail to a pandemonium rivaling hell itself. We see no possibility of reformation in him. The incarnate spirit of Satan himself dwells in his heart and not until some miracle like to the casting out of devils can we hope for a change.

From the New York Times.
A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

We do not regard the chances of a war between this country and England as coming within the probabilities of human occurrences, unless some causes of dispute should arise, growing out of events of which we have no premonitory intimation at present. But, if ever a war should take place between England and the United States, we are persuaded that the provocation will not come from the other side. The first warlike demonstration will be made by us, for England cannot afford to be at war with the United States; her national existence would be imperiled by such an event. She lives by her workshops alone; the manufacturing interests pay the interest on her debt, supply her with the sinews of war, and are the chief source of her regal splendor. But a war with this country would at once shut up the most valuable of her manufactures, by cutting off the supply of raw material which is necessary to keep them in motion; it would deprive her of her best market, and cut off the source on which she relies for food for her operators; it would cancel a debt, the loss of which would bankrupt her wealthiest merchants; it would place her colonies in danger, encourage them to revolt, and weaken her in all her extremities, while it would cripple her at home. In her war with Russia she has been compelled to borrow troops wherever she could find them, and our own ships have been of material service to her in transporting her armies and military stores; yet she has not been compelled to guard one of her ports against the enemy, or to take any steps toward protecting her colonies.

But in case of a war with this country, she would require a larger army than she has yet been able to send to the Crimea to protect Canada alone while all the ports in her three kingdoms would be left open to our steamships, her merchant marine would be left unprotected, and her possessions in the West Indies would be an easy prey. She would have the aid of France, perhaps; but France could as ill afford to try the experiment of a war with us as England; in fact we are as important a market to France as to England; she, too, depends upon us for the raw material of her manufactures, as well a market for her superfluities, and she could as ill afford to do with our gold and cotton as England. Our losses in a war with these great European powers would, at first, be large, but they would not be ruinous; we should take more than we should lose in the long run, and we should not be weakened as a nation by being compelled to depend upon our own internal resources, the extent of which we have hardly begun to appreciate. We can very well afford to give up French silks, French wines, and all the other luxurios products of French skill and genius for which we pay so large an annual tribute to the Gallic people now; there is not, in truth, an article which we import from France which we cannot produce at home, or else very comfortably dispense with altogether. And we may say the same of England.

A war with those countries, then, would not entail upon us any of the calamities which it would bring upon themselves, for it would tend to consolidate us as a people, would heal up our petty sectional disputes and lead to a development of our internal resources which would raise us higher among the nations of the earth than centuries of such peaceful intercourse as we now enjoy with Europe would do.

WALKER, THE FILIBUSTER.

The New York Times gives the following sketch of Walker, who has so successfully invaded Nicaragua:

Mr. Walker is a native of Tennessee. His education is liberal to an extreme. Few young men, we understand, enjoyed finer advantages in that respect, than he did on coming to manhood. That he has not properly improved or legitimately directed them in his subsequent career on the Pacific, is no fault of his personal habits, his lack of firmness, or want of political information. He is a lawyer by profession, and had editorial experience at the press. His devotion to the democratic principles of free government is extreme. On this point, faultily, if you please, he has been stubborn and persevering, rather than enthusiastic. We understand, indeed, that enthusiasm, in the popular sense, is no part of his disposition. He is, or was, when he left the Atlantic States, and we have since heard nothing to the contrary, of a steady, sober habit, remarkably quiet in personal intercourse, of high moral courage and indomitable will. While nothing could have given his family, friends and acquaintances at home more surprise than the first news of his turning filibuster in Lower California, there is not one of them who has since doubted his bravery, or questioned his perseverance in execution of a settled political purpose. Nor do they believe that his success, when achieved, will be turned to bloody account, as against humanity, or to the willful disturbance of the relations between friendly powers with which his movements have no necessary connection.

Mr. Walker is a young man of only thirty years. If he is yet wanting in the elements of true wisdom as a politician, he is equally devoid of motive to desperation or recklessness as the successful invader of Nicaragua. Of the character or the material, in men, that he carried with him from San Francisco, and that which has since joined him from Sacramento, we are partially ignorant; though we incline to believe that he has the power and influence of complete control over them, and that, in any event, he will sacrifice his own life sooner than see his followers, as a body, bring odium on the cause; or defeat the purposes which he has (unwisely it may be) asserted in Nicaragua.

Messrs. Ball & Johnson have just received a large and splendid assortment of cooking and parlor stoves which they are offering at extremely low rates.

J. P. Watson will commence operations at his pork house on Tuesday the 4th of December.

From the Newark Free Press.
THE FATE OF FUSION.

A party that is born of iniquity in a few days is full of trouble. We have not the heart to exult very much over the drooping, damaged, limping condition in which the "republican" party comes out of the New York and Massachusetts contests. But a short time ago it was a proud and courageous party, with high comb and magnificent plumage, eager for battle and confident of victory; now it is a prostrate party, all bloody and crest-fallen, its tail feathers trailing in the dust. A year since it carried every northern State in which there was an election. This year it has carried but two—Ohio and Vermont. In the second period of its existence it begins to decline, and apparently its fall will be rapid as was its rise. Certainly it has reached the apex of its fortunes. Certainly its late misfortunes are fatal to its future prosperity. Containing no element of permanency—composed of incongruous materials—a band of horde of ambitious gamblers, seeking by a fusion of the discontented and the lawless, the fanatical and designing, to seize upon power; the first serious repulse of its forces is pregnant with disaster. Its legions, once scattered, cannot be again effectively marshalled. Defeated in its strongholds—Seward rejected by New York, and the whole infamous crew repudiated by Massachusetts—the days of mock republicanism are numbered.

But much as we rejoice at the downfall of sectionalism in the two States, we lament that the victory is not with the democracy—'Americanism'—in somewhat modified form as regards religious and political proscription, and divested of abolitionism, carries the day. At least such is the result in Massachusetts, and at the present writing such appears to be the result in New York. If we do not greatly mistake, the final returns will show that a united democratic party might have achieved a tremendous triumph in the latter State, and our belief is that the event of the election will hasten a union which will exhilarate the whole democracy of the country. In this respect we exult; and we may exult that so far as 'Americanism' in New York is anti-Sewardism a plurality of the people have chosen the lesser of the two evils. Upon this alternative, thousands doubtless acted, for of course know-nothingism has no such real strength as the vote for its ticket indicates. The prevailing disposition to sustain the successful ticket was, we imagine, designed as a sort of physic, administered allopathically to a diseased patient whose healthy condition is that of democratic allegiance. That the event of the election will hasten a union which will exhilarate the whole democracy of the country. In this respect we exult; and we may exult that so far as 'Americanism' in New York is anti-Sewardism a plurality of the people have chosen the lesser of the two evils. Upon this alternative, thousands doubtless acted, for of course know-nothingism has no such real strength as the vote for its ticket indicates.

THE END OF A KNOW NOTHING.

The democracy of Cass county, Texas, held a meeting on the 24th ult., and appointed delegates to the State Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Sam Houston, in his capacity as United States Senator, has violated the confidence reposed in him by his constituents, and that, in view of the almost unanimous wishes of the people, he ought to resign his seat, so that they might elect a man who would become the exponent of their principles and the defender of their rights.

Gen. Houston made the fatal mistake of joining the Know Nothings last year. At the ensuing election the people of Texas repudiated him, and now there seems to be a somewhat general movement in the State to make him surrender the trust he has betrayed. Houston's object in going over to the dark lantern party was to be made President. He stands a beautiful chance!

(From the Evansville Enquirer.)

KNOW NOTHING DOCUMENTS.

Early in January last, it was determined by the Democratic State Central Committee of Indianapolis, to send the Know Nothing ritual and the charter of the Poseyville Council, to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, to be used during the canvass in Virginia. Judge Lockhart, of this city, having them in his possession, was directed to forward them. Their receipt was duly acknowledged, and the documents returned as requested a few days since, accompanied by the following note from Mr. Wise.

ONLY NEAR OONANCOCK, VA., September 10, 1855.

HON. JAMES LOCHART—Dear Sir:

On the 14th of January last, the Hon. J. D. Bright, of Indiana, addressed me from Washington, enclosing a letter from you to him, with the enclosed charter and ritual, &c., and saying: "With the request that they be returned after the canvass (in Virginia) is over." I now return them, sir, after making constant and effective use of them for one hundred and twenty-seven days of discussion, during my late winter campaign. They were vouchers of light upon the "Dark Lanterns"—they made their owls and bats to fit restlessly from their roosts of secrecy, and enabled us to beat them out of our habitations. I now, with grateful acknowledgements, return them to you.

I am, sir, yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

The New York Express, commenting on the recent Free Love developments in that city, says:

The Free Love League is but one of the many old things in new forms that corrupt and destroy the vitality of society. The ills of slavery are just as destructive to the Federal Constitution as is this Loveism to the constitution of society. One saps the organization of the political world, and the other the social world. When a man becomes the victim of one of them, he is very likely to become the victim of all, for they all run in series and groups, and they are all catching. First, a diseased mind runs into the abolition fanaticism, and then into spiritualism; if a man then does not bring up in Free Love, it is because a beloved wife and children snatch him from the burning brand.

BEAT IT WRO CAN.—Messrs. WILSON GRIMES & BURBRIDGE sold on last Friday and Saturday over eighteen hundred dollars worth of goods. This is we believe the largest sales yet made by any one house in Crawfordsville. They are constantly in receipt of fresh goods and are able to fill promptly any order that may be sent them. The country merchants will find this house in every respect desirable for trading both in the quality of the goods and the favorable terms extended.

The Know Nothing candidate for Governor in Louisiana was a Roman Catholic.

The Washington Union's hit upon the late bravado of the London Times, about our Central American Filibustering is pretty good and deserves a circulation.

After alluding to the manner by which the Chinese, at the commencement of the Opium war, attempted to frighten the British back to their boats, by meeting them with horrid grimaces and dreadful noises, the editor proceeds as follows:

The Times turns, with glaring eyes, towards the western world, and, after asserting with great positiveness that filibustering expeditions have been fitted out, and are still fitting out, at our principal ports—if not with the countenance of the federal government, at least without its interference, which reaches the whole world in general, and the United States in particular, that the British Government will undertake the chastisement of these land and water pirates; and, inferentially, the regulation of the international affairs of America, so far as they come into conflict with the wishes or designs of the two great European powers.

As an earnest of what we may expect hereafter, the Times informs us that the English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, which means that some half dozen vessels of War are now on the way to the Gulf of Mexico; and, with this formidable naval force, our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, our gulf and lake boundaries, are to be menaced, and a rich, vigorous, and war-like people, numbering twenty-five millions, are to be taught their duty as members of the great family of nations.

The Times does not hesitate to give expression to the conviction that its amazingly insolent manifesto will be received with mingled feelings of rage and terror on this side of the Atlantic. So far as we have observed, the mock thunders of the Times have excited no higher emotion than that of pleasant derision; no deeper feeling than that of pitying contempt. Several of the leading papers in London and Liverpool have shown an anxious alacrity to remove any mischievous impressions which the puerile petulance of the Times may produce, and have repeatedly stated that there is no confidence or connection between that journal and the British government.

THE SUMMER DIARRHEA OF INFANTS.

Dr. Dixon, the well known editor of The Scalpel, has published an article on the above subject in the N. Y. Tribune, the substance of which we append, because we consider the advice it embodies of the utmost importance:

Resolved, That Gen. Sam Houston, in his capacity as United States Senator, has violated the confidence reposed in him by his constituents, and that, in view of the almost unanimous wishes of the people, he ought to resign his seat, so that they might elect a man who would become the exponent of their principles and the defender of their rights.

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MEMBERS of Congress and Senators begin to arrive in Washington preparatory to the opening of the next session, two weeks hence.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that to be drunk three times in six months does not constitute an habitual drunkard.

A MONSTER RAIL ROAD.

The Newark Advertiser, speaking of the magnitude of the New York and Erie railroad, and its operations, says:

"The whole number of cars and locomotives on this road is 3,168, which if coupled together in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons, in one day, from New York to Lake Erie. The company has its employ no less than 5,000 persons, whose pay per month is \$125,000 or \$1,500,000 per year.

"There are single miles on this road whose grading cost not less than \$170,000 each, and one bridge, near the village of Susquehanna, built upon seventeen stone arches, at the cost of \$320,000. The number of miles from Jersey City to Dunkirk is 459, and is run over by the evening express train in sixteen hours. The company has in its service six printing presses, which are constantly at work printing tickets that are never used but once, blanks, &c."

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

We have received from Mr. Samuel Nowlan a communication, too long for us to publish entire, in which he propounds a new theory of aerial navigation. He believes that since the attraction of the earth diminishes as we ascend from its surface, it will be found practicable by rising in a balloon to the height of twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand feet, to remain comparatively stationary while the globe beneath revolves. Indeed, Mr.