

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

Saturday Morning, April 25, 1857.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. DOWEN.

5¢ The Crawfordville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

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Agents for the Review.
E. W. CARE, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans Building, 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.

For several weeks past our cotemporary across the way has been regulating his readers with articles commenting upon the decision given in the Dred Scott case.

His strictures upon the character and legal abilities of Chief Justice Taney were so nearly akin to the street-corner declamations of Fisher Doherty and Mademoiselle Finkins, that while they only excited a smile of derision from our citizens, seemed hardly worth our time to notice. We will venture the assertion that Joseph Addison Gilkey, the great bard, (peace to his ill-starred soul) could never have originated in his brain a more palpable hit at this decision of the Supreme Court, than the article of Mr. Cantrell, in which he styles Chief Justice Taney's decision in the case as "infamous and windy." Now it is not our intention to go into any discussion upon this matter for two reasons. First, the decision of Mr. Taney has not yet been published and consequently we are not posted as to how far it protects our southern brethren in their property. Second, from all we can learn from Abolition sources, it only allows the owner of a slave the constitutional privilege of passing through a free State with his slave property, and declares the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. Of course no national man will find anything in the decision that he cannot heartily approve of. The silly and idiotic assertion that the decision virtually establishes slavery in the free States is too ridiculous to notice, and nobody but a consummate ass would make it. If our neighbor expects to revolutionize Montgomery county by laborious efforts to prove that a nigger is the equal if not the superior of the white man, he will find that his career will be inglorious as the great bard's. The faculty of Wabash College we opine are laying it on a little too thick when they boldly assert, as in the last issue of the Journal, that the "negro is the equal of the white man and susceptible of the highest intellectual culture and refinement." That sentence has proved as sickening as an emetic to some of the Republicans in Crawfordville, who openly denounce the man that penned it. They say that the new proprietors of the Journal are managing things worse than Gilkey, and that if such is to be the doctrine taught by that organ of the Republican party in the county will dwindle into a minority so miserable that it will lose all identity. Now, there are many good, honest, well-meaning men in the ranks of the Republican party who were led off from the Democratic and Whig parties by that old hobby "slavery extension." When they joined the faction they never dreamed that they were allying themselves to a miserable set of Abolitionists and aiding in the dismemberment of the Union. That fact, however, is beginning to dawn upon them, and they are already denouncing the negro worshippers. The future of the Democracy is bright and cheering. We predict that Kansas will come in as a free State notwithstanding the efforts made by Black Republicans to the contrary.

A NUISANCE.
We notice that a miserable dirty dogger has recently been reopened in the vicinity immediately north of the Court House. Regularly every Saturday it is the scene of disgraceful brawls and fights. We think that our citizens should take some steps to abate this evil.

Every prosecution with but one exception for misdemeanors in our last Court sizzled. The gambler and disturber of the Peace went scot-free.

We notice that FRANK HEATON has just received a very large supply of new books and stationery at his periodical depot. Among the selection we notice a fine assortment of school books. Mr. H. is deserving of much credit for establishing what has been long needed in our town—a first-class book store, where not only all the standard books can be purchased, but where can always be found the very latest literature of the day. We shall publish a catalogue of his books in our next issue.

MORE ABOUT THE COMET.

A distinguished astronomer of New Jersey is said to urge the following objections to comet collisions generally, and the foolishly apprehended collision now talked of particularly. There is nothing new in these ideas, but they may tend to quiet the nerves of the very weak:

1st. The earth and the comet would have to arrive at the same part of the earth's orbit exactly at the same time—if either were a little too soon, or a little too late, there would be no concussion. Now the probability of their keeping such time is very small. In the year 1836, a comet crossed the path of the earth's orbit about a month before the earth arrived at the place where it had crossed, and was some millions of miles distant at the time of the crossing.

2d. Even if the collision should happen, it would not injure the earth. A comet may be said to be almost all tail; now the quantity of matter proved to be contained in any comet is small, say diffused over a large space; indeed, some says that the tail is due to electrical action and its density cannot much exceed air. Stars have been seen, by means of a telescope, when the tail of a comet was directly between them and the comet was.

It is a fact known to all astronomers, that about the year 1700, a comet passed so near the planet Jupiter, as to be more strongly affected by his attraction than it was by that of the Sun, and therefore it was turned out of its orbit but the planet and his satellites moved on, taking no notice of the intruder, or being at all disturbed by it. The only effect a comet might produce, if it came in contact with the earth, is this:—It might leave behind some of its matter, and thus poison our atmosphere. However, the probability that a comet will ever come in contact with the earth is about one chance that it will, and two millions that it will not happen.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Harper's Weekly, after discussing at some length the question of who will be Minister to England under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, thus mentions the name of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in that connection:

"But there is one name which has not yet been heard in connection with the mission to England, name known to every school boy in this country, and quite familiar to statesmen in every nation of Europe. That name is Senator Douglas, of Illinois."

A ripe statesman, tried in every sphere of domestic employ, a laborious Senator, a brave man, undoubtedly the chief of his party under the President—Stephen A. Douglas is entitled, politically, to the mission to England if he would accept it, and among the Democrats to whom the Presidential choice is necessarily limited, perhaps no one is so likely to be chosen as him."

The Chicago Daily Times expresses the opinion, and we presume correctly, that Judge Douglas would accept no foreign appointment. He can scarcely be spared from the Senate, and we presume does not desire to change his position, at least till the close of the present administration.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The gain of two members of Congress to the Democracy in Connecticut dispels the last, lingering hope of the Republicans that the Democracy would not have a working majority in the next House of Representatives at Washington. Thus far sixty-six democrats and ninety-three opposition of all shades have been elected to the House. The remaining States and districts were represented in the last Congress by 49 Democrats, 25 Southern Know Nothings and one Republican—in all 75. Of this number one is to fall in the vacancy in Missouri, occasioned by the resignation of John S. Green, Democrat, and one in Indiana, by the death of Samuel Brenton, Republican. Should all these return men of the same politics as before, the new House will be divided politically as follows:

Democrats.

Southern K. N.'s. 29
Rep. & Northern K. N.'s. 92

Leaving an opposition majority of four; but there can be no question but that there will be very considerable gains to the Democracy in elections yet to be held in the South, and it is not at all improbable that the vacancy in this State may be filled by a democrat. There can be no reasonable doubt of a democratic majority sufficient for practical purposes.

A NEGRO BABY IN A MOLASSES BARREL.—The Wheeling (Va.) Times says that a short time since a man who keeps a grocery in the vicinity of Fairview, Va., some distance out on the national road, west, came to Wheeling and bought a barrel of molasses. He took it home and commenced retailing it in small quantities to his customers, all of whom were attacked with a strange sort of sickness, from which, however, they speedily recovered. No one could account for this singular circumstance until the molasses barrel was pretty well drained and the head knocked out of it, when the whole community was astonished at the discovery of a negro child, about eight days old, inside the barrel in a state of partial putrefaction.

5¢ PANORAMA OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—This magnificent Panorama will be exhibited at the Christian Church this (Friday) evening. We notice that it is very highly spoken of by our exchanges. We recommend everybody to go early so as to secure good seats.

5¢ ALF HOWARD, the great Violinist gave a concert in the Universalist Church Saturday Evening last to a large audience receiving rounds of applause from ever seat in the house. His performances upon the violin by far exceeded our most sanguine expectations and we have no hesitancy in saying that he stands preeminent in the ranks of the first Violinists of the age.—*Terre Haute Union.*

THE ELOPEMENT OR INTRIGUES OF A COLLEGE HUCKSTER.—Next week we shall commence the publication of the above original and thrilling tale. Persons wishing extra copies of the Review will leave orders at our counting room.

5¢ Major Elston's fishing club starts for the Kankakee next week.

MAMMOTH LUMP OF COPPER.

The Lake Superior Miner, the editor of which is himself a practical miner, contains the following interesting description of the big "copper midget":

"Since our last publication we have been twice into the Minnesota Mine, to look at this wonderful piece of copper. A few tons have already been taken from it, and there are some thirty men at work cutting it up, more pieces will be put on soon. The lower end of the copper was raised by the powder from the rock in which it was enclosed—the upper end being very little disturbed. This leaves it inclining but little from the horizontal, and in an excellent position for cutting to advantage. They are cutting in some ten places, two of which are already in to where the copper is *five feet thick*. Another is four feet, and a quarter. Eighteen inches further will bring one of the cuts to where the copper is *seven and a quarter feet thick*. Its greatest thickness is between eight and nine feet but the cuts driven in from the edges very soon reach the thickness of 3, 4 or 5 feet, and its average thickness will be from three and a half to four feet. Its greatest length is forty-six feet. Greatest width eighteen and a half feet. We make the following measurements of its width at several joints, in feet and decimals: 11—12.5—13.5—16.2—12.7—10.9—6 showing a mean of about 12.12 feet. We cannot think its average thickness to be less than three and a half feet. These dimensions give it a cubic content equal to about 2,000 tons, and this amount of pure copper would weigh 549 tons.

Large masses from this mine have generally been of high purity, and the exterior of this is quite clear of rock and the cuttings thus far show it to be remarkably pure. In the five feet cuts scarcely a speck of rock is to be seen, but the copper is as bright as a new polished penny. Unless it should prove to be a great shell enclosing rock, its purity must be very high, probably more than 90 per cent; and we think there is no ground for such an apprehension. On the contrary its solidity is indicated, not only by its external purity, but also by the manner in which it resisted the action of the powder, and rose from its bed without the slightest crack or bending at any point. There is scarcely a possibility of its being anything else than almost solid metal. If it is 9 per cent, and this is a high estimate for such a mass, it contains about 500 tons of pure copper, and will be worth when prepared for the market, about \$300,000.

This we respectfully submit, is the largest mass of metal of any kind ever yet exhibited in a single piece upon this planet. Indeed it is only here upon Lake Superior that pure metals are found naturally in considerable quantities. And the mechanical arts have little use for pieces of such immense weight. They would not be very pretty things to handle. The largest, of which we now recollect any account, is the great bell of Russia—the "Tsakolok." The product of an empire of thirty millions of people was scarcely taxed to produce that great mass of metal. But its weight is only 360,000 pounds. This we admit, makes a "smart chance" of a bell, but the great copper mass of the Minnesota mine is nearly three times that weight.

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