

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

Saturday Morning, June 20, 1857.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATUR-

DAY MORNING BY

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 the advertiser who has inserted it. If not so stated, it will be entered in the list of unclaimed, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the *ax and the ladder* ascertained of who are the *men* who are *not* to be trusted. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will then entrust our list of types, etc. We have given them no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. Goss, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. H. Parry, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

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

SUPPER FOR A THOUSAND.

The Ladies' of the M. E. Church, in Crawfordsville, will give a public supper on Wednesday evening next. All are invited to attend, as ample accommodations will be provided in the spacious audience room of their new church.

Ohio NOMINATIONS.—We notice by our Ohio exchanges that Col. JONAH RILEY, editor of the Toledo Daily Commercial, is favorably named in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State. Col. Riley is an able editor, a sound democrat and a whole-souled gentleman, and would creditably fill any office to which he might be chosen. We hope the Buckeye Democracy may see fit to make him their standard-bearer in the approaching contest, and that we may yet gain him as Governor of Ohio.

Great inquiries are made of late as to the whereabouts of John C. Fremont.—New York Tribune.

We would be happy to furnish some information as to his whereabouts, if we could, but as our State repudiated him, we are satisfied he is not locating a Marijposa claim here. A friend at our elbow—a witty wag—who never in his jolty speaks without a meaning, says *he lately saw the woolly horse?* Query!—Where was the woolly horse he saw? Will this lead to answers to the "inquiries" addressed to the Tribune?

The contested election suit in Fountain county occupied the court the entire time of the last two weeks, and after arguments the Judge reserved his judgment until the 3d Monday of July. The proceedings will all be published, furnishing a vast food for reflection upon the corrupt manner in which the polls are managed at times. We have been assured by those who heard all the evidence in this contested case, that frauds were committed in Fountain county alone to change the result in the last Congressional election, and that by a tenure of fraud alone the Hon. James Wilson at present holds a seat in Congress which the honest voters of the District clearly awarded to Dan'l. W. Voorhees. We look forward anxiously for the publication of the evidence in this case.

We have received a communication from J. D. Masterson, relative to a nuisance in the rear of the Holton House.—Mr. M. complains that the stench is unbearable, and that it is the duty of the corporation board to adopt measures to abate it. We think these gentleman should give this matter their prompt attention. Complaints have also been made in relation to the dangerous pit-fall near the Crane House. There a large hole has been left open on one of the most public walks in the town for over three months, rendering it almost impossible. Will our new board obey the wishes of our citizens and remedy these evils?

We take pleasure in entering on our exchange list the *Egyptian Torchlight*, a Democratic paper, published in the town of Mt. Vernon, Illinois. It is death on Black Republicans.

PATTERSON'S JEWELRY STORE. Mr. Patterson has just received a very fine assortment of new Jewelry. This establishment is unquestionably the place to make purchases. Among the stock we notice some splendid Gold Watches, also, a large and varied assortment of Ladies' breast pins and finger rings, which for elegant design and finish are superior to anything of the kind we have yet seen.

We are requested to state that there will be a picnic party on next Saturday, the 27th, at Gunckle's grove, near Whitesville. Everybody is invited to attend. A rich time is anticipated.

W. H. LAYTON & CO., are offering rare inducements to cash-purchasers. That is decidedly the place for bargains. Call and see.

Judge Woodruff, of New York, has decided that a married woman's note has no legal force.

HARD TIMES!

Throughout all the business avenues of life, in every walk, every personal interview with men, from every tongue, through all portions of town and country a perfect unity of expression reaches our ears—a perfectly close time in monetary affairs.—The rich nabob, living in princely style in his magnificently furnished palace; the millionaire, living at his ease with all his vast bonds and evidences of wealth; the proud farmer, with his numberless acres of land in the finest order of cultivation; the merchant, with his shelves loaded with the choicest importations, and his safe full of most energetic efforts to coerce the Democracy to the issue of local banking.—And some of our papers are so unwise or so unguarded as to be caught in the trap.

The position of the Democratic party on the bank question is neither new or unknown—its landmarks long ago established, and always so faithfully observed, will be readily recognized by every well informed man.

We have always held it to be a part of our creed, that our general systems of government, whether acting in a State or Federal capacity should stand wholly separate and apart from all monied corporations, banks inclusive—and that under no circumstances they should be made a party to any such monopolies or become sharers in any such concerns.

This principle after a protracted and able and brilliant debate in the most distinguished National Council our country has ever known, was finally yielded and established in regard to the United States Banks, when the lion-hearted Hero of New Orleans placed his foot with characteristic firmness upon the slowly bending neck of the monster bank, and the whole Democratic party helped him to keep it until there its life was crushed out, and the remotest hope even of a resurrection despaired of.

So far as our State is concerned, our present Constitution—the work of the Democracy—expressly prohibits Indiana from ever holding or owning any stock in any bank or monied corporation. To divorce the government from all monied corporations, has been the chief and constant aim of the Democracy, and well and proudly have they achieved it. But while from this aim as a political party we have never disgraced, we have in no instance regarded it necessary to make war upon a properly regulated system of local banking, and that may be engaged in by our people.

We would gladly see the country without banks, and universal hard currency prevail, but we suppose no well informed man or in fact any man that can think for himself, believes it possible to drive the paper currency from the State altogether. This then being our position, it seems to us that the only question we have to settle is shall we have a paper currency of our own, or shall we let Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, and other States furnish it for us.—The public officer however occupies a widely different position. No man can imagine—no man can tell the sacrifices made—by which the poor mother or orphan's money is made to mingle with the millionaires surplus, in the common receptacle of citizenship—the public coffers. Officers, then, not only obligated by their honor after being selected to public stations, but likewise by that great connecting link between man and his Creator, cannot be too judicious either in the levy or expenditure of public funds. Especially is this the case when amid every class of community you hear the cry of distress. When bankers have no money to discount with and on the street side shavers are compelled to decline the best of paper.

These crude remarks are applicable to all times and all places, although it is true that it is only in *hard times* that the great body of people take any thought of the manner in which governmental machinery is operated. The staid rationalist, whose mind is sufficiently quiet to enable him to calmly and deliberately look through our public archives and closely examine the official reports of the vast amount of money annually expended by our public officers, and then convince himself of the real benefit to the great body of tax payers, he will be led to the endorsement not only of our views as expressed in this article, but numerous others that are to follow.

Many ideas suggested in this, have been urged forward at present by the noble stand lately taken by our County Commissioners against an attempt to filch on a small scale from our county Treasury. As they have done, let all guardians of public money do. Pay all honest debts. Millions of defence, but not one cent for tribute." We are not going into a defence here of this bank or any other bank—we would not have voted for the bill—nor, we may add, for any other bank bill we ever saw; but if it furnishes the people of the State with a safe currency, we shall place or attempt to place no obstacles in its way—if it fail to do this our voice is let it be wound up under the law.

While therefore we shall not defend it, we shall condemn no man who may be in favor of it. We do not by any means hold that to be a democrat it is essential to eschew all connexion with banking as a business any more than that he should refuse to embark in any honest and honorable mercantile enterprise.

In fact since paper currency cannot be driven from our State, and we cannot attain to this our first wish—and as home currency is better than foreign currency, we are rather inclined to think that a few sound democrats stationed at eligible posts in these concerns would be admirably adapted to the emergency as a means of moderation and defense. Experience has taught us that the thriving propensities of these Black Republican managers are at all times a proper subject of vigilance and care. It has been so with the old State Bank—it may be so with this. It will be a gloomy day to the Democracy of Indiana when they shall attempt to incorporate into their creed either opposition to local banks, or support of local banks, as a test of political faith.

Were we to attempt to ostracize all who do not support or who do not oppose such institutions, in either event, our influence so far as it accomplished anything, would tend to bring us ruin.

Let us adhere to the old landmarks—let us keep the government wholly separate from all monied corporations; but let our policy in reference to individuals be to leave them unmolested and unadvised to pursue whatever branch of business best suits their tastes and means.

For the Review.

BANK QUESTION.

We notice that the Indiana State Journal, the leading organ of the Black Republican party in this State, still expecting by distraction abroad to gain that which it has hitherto failed to accomplish by its own schemes at home—preferring rebellion, revolution, disunion, anything to the quiet success of the opposition, is now engaged in most energetic efforts to coerce the Democracy to the issue of local banking.

Owing to the severity of a long winter, also a late cold spring, it has been generally supposed that our wheat crop would be quite a failure, but from what we are enabled to learn from correspondents and glean from the different publications in the country, we are satisfied that such is not really the case, and we are extremely happy to so inform our readers. For although the scarcity of the article might render the prices higher, yet all who raise it must remember that their product is so much lighter than their receipts for grain must necessarily fall short; and the distress of the poor man is great in the extreme.

If wheat, one of the staples of the country, is a failure, then money is scarce, and when it is scarce the laborer receives but poor compensation for his daily toil, and cannot raise the wherewithal to meet his every-day expenses and comfortably support his family.

It should be cause for universal rejoicing to know that the staff of life is abundantly supplied. Wheat, at one dollar per bushel, with a full crop, is better for the farmer than the high prices that have sometimes ranged with a third or half crop. There is no doubt but what the wheat was sadly injured from the protracted winter. In some counties and States it was sadly affected from the snow having been blown off of it, and its roots being thawed, but this is not so general as was at first supposed.

It is not generally conceded that the cold spring, instead of injuring it, has been a benefit to it, causing it to take deep root and spread so as to cover nearly the whole ground.

In our own State there are many places where on the prairie farms it is considerably injured, but yet in all of the timbered sections even in the Northern sections of the soil, the crop is a full average.

While in the whole Southern portion there is little or no cause of complaint.

We are quite familiar with the matter in Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin.

In all of Southern Illinois and the whole

From the Lepore Times.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP IN THE STATES.

From a general knowledge of this subject we think we can give some information that will be of practical utility to the farmer and also the produce merchant.

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