

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 8, 1857

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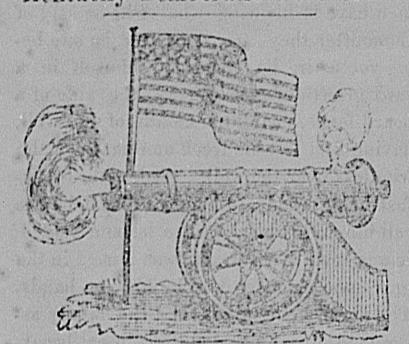
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KENTUCKY ELECTION—JAMES B. CLAY.

Seldom has a State election occurred which was looked forward to with more intense interest throughout the country, than the late Kentucky election. Upon the verdict as there rendered, depended the last hope of recuperating the moving powers of Know Nothingism. The tale is told. The Telegraph wires have borne in to every portion of our country the result of the recent election, and it is everywhere heralded with pleasure by the Democracy, and sends Know Nothings and Republicans into their gloomy cells to meditate about their hard fate.

Glorious old Kentucky! Nine Democrats elected out of the ten Congressmen, and some little prospect for the tenth one. Every district has been carried, unless Humphrey Marshall is elected in the Louisville district, which is probable. The City authorities made no proper arrangements for the protection of naturalized foreigners, and, to be secure from violence over two thousand of this class of citizens left Louisville previous to the day of the election. The Legislature is largely Democratic, which insures a Democratic Senator. The State Treasurer is elected by a very large majority. Kentucky is now firmly stationed in the Democratic column. Know Nothingism is forever extinct in the United States.

The greatest victory in this election is the triumphant success of JAMES B. CLAY, in the Ashland District. No man in the Union has so grossly maligned for so little active political life, as this worthy descendant of a most illustrious parentage. True to the principles, teaching and practice of his father, with every instinct opposed to all proscription and all sectionalism, when the Whig party was disbanded he had no hesitancy in determining what was his duty. The love of country overcame at once the prejudice of party, and in vindication of his motives, he for the first time ascended the rostrum. Wherever he went thousands flocked to hear him. No one man effected more real good in the late presidential campaign than this noble scion of his illustrious parent.

Office was urged upon him by the present Administration, but like Cincinnati, he preferred the quiet of home and his own fields to the cares of public life. His immediate neighbors would not let him repose, but compelled him to accept a nomination for Congress. He met his opponent before the great tribunal—the voters of the Ashland District—and although the vote in that District two years ago, was Know Nothing by upwards of two thousand, James B. Clay is elected Congressman by a decisive majority.

James B. Clay has been styled by the press and street brawlers of the opposition factions, everything that could be derogatory to him as a man and a gentleman. He was called an "arch-traitor"—everything that could be found in the Billingsgate of a fish market. The verdict of his neighbors have forever settled the treatment of a gentleman they well know and so highly appreciate. What will our representative now think, after declaring that he did not care how Kentucky went, if that worthless devil, Jim Clay was defeated? O, Jimmie! Mr. Clay will take his seat upon another side of the chamber. He will be your proud compeer, and his record will reflect honor to the country. Nobly will he ever wear the unsullied mantle of his illustrious father.

DAY'S GONE BY.

Since the death of the late distinguished Secretary of State—whose memory is dear to every citizen—many of his sayings, reports, and good natured remarks have been the subject of newspaper articles. Our risibles have been at times excited. Particularly have we had reason to laugh over things long since forgotten.

When the American army arrived upon available ground this side of Mexico, the topographical engineers were sent to inspect and calculate the strength of the threatened Gibraltar, and make their reports as required. They returned after surveying the plain in front, and the heights in the rear, and their report was submitted to the assembled wisdom of the American army there. During the time that TAYLOR, WORTH—all the gallant officers who added glory to our country in the siege of Monterey—as they had before and afterwards done in other great battles when all were doubtful and full of suspense, each anxious that another would suggest a better mode of attack—at this time a certain common soldier who had volunteered at Louisville, Ky., made his appearance in their council. This soldier said: "GENTLEMEN! OFFICERS! SOLDIERS!—You are now deliberating upon a very momentous subject, and without enquiring into your affairs, still I think I can put you in a way whereby you can take the city of Monterey, without the shedding of one drop of blood!" Of course all were anxious to know how such an unusual feat could be accomplished, and urged by these noble soldiers, he coolly explained, in his own way. "I have been a hard subject, by which I mean I have been in all the prisons of the United States. To save stretching hemp, I thought I had better risk Mexican lances and Mexican bullets—leave my country for my country's good," and do in war what I had never done in peace—Now gentlemen, let me say, Monterey can be taken without the shedding of a single drop of blood. I have learned new tricks in my trade. Send the Third Indiana Regiment and the First Ohio Regiment into the city of Monterey to-night and if they do not steal it all away before morning, I, as a theiving soldier, will forfeit my life."

Monterey was nobly besieged and taken. The volunteer adviser of his Generals still lives and is pursuing an honest business and prospering to his heart's content. WILL JOHN B. WELLER of *world renown* and JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas notoriety, he pleased with our allusion to the times that tried men's souls?

A few days since, passing the pleasant residence of our personal friend AARON L. SNYDER, we paused to refresh ourself with a cooling draught from his most excellent well. Aaron is ever obliging and gentlemanly, and his lady is one of those rare personages we seldom meet since so many innovations have been made upon the social customs of good old times. Invitation was extended to us, and we took a stroll over his farm, and from what we observed and from his conversation, we came to the conclusion that he is one of the foremost farmers in our county, as he is acknowledged to own one of the best of farms. His corn is the farthest advanced and the most even we have seen. The wheat stood in such large shocks and the shocks were so numerous, we could not count them without traveling all over the fields. Oats yet uncut, were up to our shoulders, and the heads were equal to the straw. Success and long life to this never failing friend, for of all men he is the prince of good fellows.

WHAT KNOW NOTHING DOES.

The New Albany *Ledger* says: "At an early hour yesterday morning the ferry boats plied between New Albany and Portland and Jeffersonville were crowded with Irishmen and Germans fleeing from Louisville to the Indiana side, feeling that their lives were not safe in that city on election day. Many of them had with them their wives and children. Among them were men of property—honest, industrious, sober citizens. What a commentary on the spirit of Know Nothingism! This is the freedom and the protection which the secret order guarantees to the citizens—compelling him to abandon his home and his State, as if a band of Cimarron savages were on his trail!"

Old Hickory awakened the natives. Fifteen miles from this country friends say they were awakened and thought it distant thunder. A gentleman from Linden says he heard one report that defeated him, and he heard no more. When he came to, he saw his goods thrown from the shelves. A gentleman from Lafayette says the jar of Old Hickory broke the face of the clock on the court house, and he thinks it was heard to Michigan City. The young Democracy done their duty well, and Old Hickory under their management, can always speak right.

Recently a notice appeared in one of the Lafayette *Journals*, offering a reward for any one who could tell the whereabouts of the Pay-master of the N. A. & S. Railroad. The hands employed at this station say they have, for the last seven months, heard nothing concerning him. Is the road busted up, or are men to work forever without compensation? Has the road become so very poor that it cannot even afford to give notes to its laborers?

Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri—all the States holding elections last Friday have gone Democratic. Crow Chapman's Crow!

THE WAR IN INDIA.

We are not in possession of full details of the dreadfully-brilliant movements in the East; but the leading facts, combined with a knowledge of the measures on foot previous to the arrival of the last mail, suggest to us the needful propriety of anticipating the details by some remarks which will tend to illustrate what is to come.

It is very evident that the outbreak has been meditated for some time. A private letter from the Rev. Dr. Duff to a friend in England (since published in the London *Times*) says: "So long as the spirit of disaffection in the native army, with its occasional outbreaks, was only *circulated* by whispers, I felt it better not to allude to the subject." The religious indignation at being offered pig and bullock fat to grease their rifle cartridges was only a natural and national ebullition of part of that

"spirit of disaffection" which was not only known to exist, but was feared; and not publicly alluded to, lest it might the sooner derive that importance which the public notice of it by disbanding a regiment has since conferred upon it. The movement loses the guise of a mutiny, and stalks forth with all the majestic rage of a national religious war. It takes the shape of a war of independence. From the seat of the extinct glory of the mighty Mogul it is proclaimed.

Thus have we glimpses of the conflict, and echoes of the "dreadful notes of preparation" being made to sustain it. We must suspend judgment, however, and remember that, as Edmund Russell said in regard to the rifle brigade, and the 7th fusiliers, making a force of 4,500 men, were under orders to embark for India before the arrival of the last mail.

The 64th and 78th regiments have before this reached Calcutta. Altogether the total augmentation of the troops in India will amount to 14,000 men."

The draughts at the depot at Chatham to the different regiments amount altogether to about 3,000 men. The 2d regiment of dragoon guards, a battalion of the 60th rifles, the regiment of the rifle brigade, and the 7th fusiliers, making a force of 4,500 men, were under orders to embark for India before the arrival of the last mail.

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