

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Aug. 15, 1857

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

52¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or 50¢ if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordsville!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 125 SUBSCRIBERS.

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.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK done to order.

52¢ We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the first and the largest assortment of saws and FANCY JIGS ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call upon us, and we will show them our assortment of types, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

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W. H. L. BROWN, Son, East corner Columbia and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; our Agent to procure advertisements.

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

ATTENTION!!!

We want every subscriber to pay up for the present volume.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

The leading journals of the opposition, the resolves of that party in mass convention, the known views of the leading spirits of that party, and all their legislative enactments where they have the ascendancy, demonstrate beyond all question or doubt, that negro equality is the ardent desire of Black Republicanism. In the last Ohio legislature, the word white was sought to be stricken from every law in which that word occurs, thus placing the negro upon an exact political equality with the white citizen. At the last election, in every portion of the State where the Black Republicans had control of the ballot-boxes, in defiance of law the African was allowed to vote; and in the late Mass. Convention of that party, they nominated S. P. Chase for Governor, who has long advocated the abolition of all distinction of color, and all their other nominations are of the same character. In Iowa, in the new Constitution drafted by the Black Republican party, the same object is set forth, and in all probability the recent election has resulted in the adoption of a clause in which the negro is placed upon a political equality with the white man. Everywhere, where that fanatical party has the control, this one great idea, the degradation of the white man to a level with the negro, is the watchword of our opponents.

Could they succeed as they propose, in establishing their abominable doctrines—“By whom was our race? No, sir, by negroes, by African descendants; by people who possess no part, as I contend, in our political system; and the question which arises is, whether we shall have law; and whether the majesty of the government shall be maintained or not; whether we shall have a government of white men or black men in the cities of this country.”

ILLINOIS FARMS.

The extent of some of our Illinois farms is a stumbler to the men of the East, who are accustomed to consider five hundred acres, a large farm. The editor of the “Spirit of the Agricultural Press” has recently been on a visit to the farm of M. L. Sullivan, Esq., in the south-eastern part of Champaign county. The farm contains over twenty thousand acres, and although only about seven thousand acres are yet under cultivation, employs over one hundred men! Three thousand acres are planted in corn, and the editor estimates that the farm will produce at least 15,000 bushels of wheat this year, besides large quantities of barley, oats, flax, &c. Mr. Sullivan employs five different reapers this season, and threshes immediately after cutting, employing a steam engine as his power in the latter operation. A blacksmith’s shop is located on the farm, and employed continually in repairing farm implements; a school is kept up for the education of the children of the workmen. One hundred and twenty-five yokes of oxen and fifty horses are employed. It must be acknowledged that this is something of a farm, and that Mr. Sullivan possesses much executive ability to successfully manage such a “stupendous concern,” yet we are informed that everything moves on as regular as the click of a chronometer—This is but one of the many large farms which now grace the broad prairies of that and adjoining counties, none of which are so large as this, but large enough to excite the wonder and admiration of outsiders, who know nothing of the magnificent West.

During the last election many persons, under a mistaken idea, flocked to the standard of the so called Black Republican party, under the belief that the National Democracy were pledged to the propagation of Slavery, and with the opinion that Slavery would be extended into Kansas if our party proved successful in the last Presidential campaign. Now, when they see the imposition practiced upon them, the present aspect of the country, the virtual decision of the question of Slavery extension, the patriotic policy of the present administration, and the determination of the Governor of Kansas to afford every opportunity to all the *toma fide* inhabitants to determine the character of their own institutions, without undue interference from any quarter, and that now the late boasting Black Republican party has been reduced to its one, only great plank in its platform, negro equality, socially and politically, will those who attached themselves to that organization upon account only of the Kansas imbroglio still adhere to Abolition fanaticism? Do they desire this innovation made upon our social and political sys-

tem? Would they desire to see their fashionably dressed and accomplished daughters accompanied to churches and parties by fantastically dressed “buck negroes”? Do they desire them to intermarry with them? Do they desire this vastly inferior race to be the instructors of their youths? Do they desire to fill our Legislatures, our Congress, our courts, all or any of our public stations, with such a race? We cannot tolerate for a moment that any who were Republicans upon the grounds of Slavery extension, will now take a fatal leap into the foul embraces of negrism, and follow in the dark paths of Abolitionism. That once strong party in the North will be shorn of its great element of strength, now that the leaders have shown what they actually design accomplishing. We look forward with intense interest to discover how many of this wing of the late defunct party will rally under the Abolition banner and gulph down this new doctrine of equality—negro, wool, smell and boots.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The royal mail steamship *Canada* with

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Texas advices, received by telegraph from New Orleans, make the startling announcement that Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, United States Senator from that State, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act.

About a year ago he lost his wife, to whom he was said to have been much attached. The sad event preyed upon his spirits—but his active mind could not brood over misfortune, and he returned to Washington at the beginning of the late session of Congress. He took a deep interest in the construction of the projected wagon road to Pacific, and the overland mail route was authorized by Congress. After the adjournment, last March, he remained at Washington for several weeks, to contribute his personal aid in the initiation of those enterprises. When he saw them placed on what he deemed a satisfactory basis, and certain to be prosecuted with promptness and vigor, he left for home, where an active canvass was then progressing between his colleague, Gen. Sam Houston, and Rummels, the regular Democratic candidate for the Governorship.

Gen. Rusk declined any part in the canvass, and the next we hear of him is that he has died by his own hand. His health has not been very good for a year or more past, although his robust appearance gave no outward token of disease, and his friends rarely heard him complain. It is possible that when he returned to his home, and threw off the harness of public life, the sad bereavement which had desolated his heart came upon him with stunning force, prostrating his already exhausted frame, dethroning his intellect, and impelling him to seek oblivion in death; but, until further advices, we shall cling to the hope that there is some error in the melancholy intelligence, which will soon be exposed.

The following dispatch was received from Queenstown:

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, July 31.

The submarine cable was joined last evening, and messages were sent through its entire length in less than a second for each signal.

Fourteen horses ran for the Goodwood cup. The American horses, “Pryor” and “Pryress,” came in fifth and sixth. The first favorite and two other horses fell, so that the race can scarcely be regarded as a criterion.

The following meagre particulars of the great race for the Goodwood cup we gather from the Liverpool papers. The French horse Monarque won the race—The English horse Righer, is placed second and Fisherman third. Gunheat slipped and fell, and Kestrel and Gemma Diverge also fell heavily. Monarque won by a head, and Righer beat Fisherman by three lengths. Anton was placed fourth and was two lengths behind Fisherman—The American horses Pryor and Pryress were placed fifth and sixth, and the others pulled up. The finish is said to have been the most exciting ever witnessed. The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the American horses would have figured more promptly had they been rode by English jockeys.

The Emperor and Empress of France were expected at the Isle of Wight on the 5th inst.

It was rumored that the English Government intends sending ten thousand additional troops to India.

The advance on Cossols on Saturday was on the strength of a communication from an East India house that Delhi had fallen.

The Bombay Times says that the rebellion was universal in the Bengal Army, and the Seventeenth Regiment of native Infantry—which had been publicly thanked three weeks before for its loyalty—had been disarmed.

The Madras Army manifested the most perfect loyalty. A list is given of fifty-six regiments or portions of regiments which had mutinied, while twenty disarmed and one dislodged of the Bengal Army had ceased to exist.

There is much anxiety to hear from the Nezanis country, as the first regiment of cavalry stationed there had mutinied and committed great atrocities at Hansir and Hesser.

No Europeans had been killed at Arangabad, and the mutineers were dispersed.

At Albulad twenty-six Europeans and their families were killed.

There was a rumored conspiracy at Calcutta, in the part of the Musselman. The King of Oude and others were at the bottom of it.

Nearly all the native troops stationed there had disarmed.

The Goldby Times says that the rebellion was universal in the Bengal army.

The defense of Calcutta is a subject of much anxiety, and the government has consented to the enlistment of volunteers, who patrol the streets at night. The inhabitants are armed, and the public bridges, hotels and other principal places are garrisoned by the sailors belonging to the shipping in the river.

A letter from a highly respectable source at Madras, dated June 27, says that official intelligence had been received of the fall of Delhi.

WHO ARE ARISTOCRATS?

Twenty years ago this one made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, another butchered, a fourth carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals, others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them—though it will not do to say so out loud. For often you shall find that these toiling worms hatch butterflies—and they live about a year. Death brings a division of property and it brings new financiers. The old gent is discharged, the young gent takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty which he reaches before death, or his children do if he does not. So that, in fact, though there is a sort of moneyed race it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all. Three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up—a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children to labor. The father grubbs and grows rich—his children strut and use the money. The children in turn, inherit the pride and go to shiftless poverty. Next, their children reinvigorated by fresh plumb blood, and by the smell of the clover, come up again.

Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great variety, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in new dress and fresh garniture.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF SENATOR RUSK.

We take the following from the New York Times:

Texas advices, received by telegraph from New Orleans, make the startling announcement that Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, United States Senator from that State, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act.

A AFFRAY BETWEEN A SOUTHERNER AND A WAITER IN NIAGARA FALLS.—THE WAR OF RACES.

An affray occurred at Niagara Falls yesterday morning, causing considerable excitement there. The particulars of the case are stated to us by different parties substantially as follows:

A gentleman from the South—Kentucky or Missouri—with his wife and daughter, were stopping at the International Hotel.

On Tuesday they were on the Canada side, and took a ferry skiff to return.

After the ladies had taken seats in the skiff, an impudent colored man took a seat between them. The gentleman who accompanied these ladies, the husband of one and father of the other, requested the negro politely to leave the seat that he might occupy it. The fellow refused to change his seat, and gave abusive language in exchange for politeness. The white man ejected the black one by force from the seat and choked him soundly.

Yesterday morning the man and his wife came to the breakfast table of the International later than usual, and after nearly all the guests had left the dining-room. After taking his seat at the table beside his wife, the negro with whom he had the altercation in the skiff on the previous day came up to him and said: “You are the man who choked me yesterday.” The reply was: “Yes, and I ought to have thrown you into the river.”

At this point the black fellow struck the man on the head with a heavy tumbler, felling him senseless to the floor. The wife of the gentleman thus assaulted rose, and, with commendable heroism, dealt the fellow a blow which restrained him. Without an instant of delay, she ran up stairs to the room she occupied, and finding the door locked, her husband having the key, she burst the door open, seized a revolver, and ran to the dining-room. By this time the black waiters had passed their companion out of the house and out of danger. Tolerable quiet was restored by the interference of the proprietors of the house and friends.

The negro who had caused the disturbance ran to the river bank, intending to escape to Canada, but did not succeed. He was arrested by a constable, and while on his way to answer to the magistrate, in passing a hotel a shot was fired from the second-story window. The ball did not mischievous, but passed near the constable and his prisoner. Who fired the shot, no one has yet ascertained, or at least it is not publicly known. It is charged upon both parties.

The negro was taken before a magistrate examined and found guilty of the assault. The magistrate decided to sentence the fellow to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and go to jail for three months.

The Southerner who was assaulted came forward and requested that the fellow be not sent to jail. The magistrate then changed the sentence to a fine of twenty-five dollars, which was paid.—Rochester Union, Aug. 8.

A SCHOOL TEACHER CUT TO PIECES.

A shocking affair took place near Greenville, Hunt County, Texas, on the 3d of July, between a school teacher by the name of Moore and a man by the name of Jesse Howard and his four sons. Moore undertook a chaise to Howard’s son, about twelve years old, for traveling incident language in a young lady’s copy-book.

By private letters, from Mexico, dated the 3d inst., we learn that a Spanish invasion of that Republic was fully expected by the Government. We are further advised by disinterested correspondents at the Mexican capital that the defensive preparations now going on are of a formidable nature, and that Spain, if she prospers, will meet with a very stubborn resistance, if not with actual defeat.

A war with Spain, we are told, is extremely popular among the masses, and though the Conservatives, the Conservatives, and the Church party continue to conspire against the peace and honor of the country, they are numerically weak, and are wholly unable to oppose the tide of popular opinion.

Perhaps Spain is the only power whose

animosity can effectively rouse the nationality of the Mexican people.

Their pride and patriotism will be easily enlisted in this contest, and they will not yield out with a desperate struggle.

A war with Spain will bring out all their energies more than a war with any other nation would.

It is, probably, on this account that Spain has hesitated so long, and has taken so many precautions before pushing matters to extremes. We still, however, hold to the opinion we have all along expressed, that the present Spanish demonstration will not be followed by actual hostilities.

A war at such a distance from home, with the Crimean example before her, is altogether too great a responsibility for Spain to undertake in her present exhausted condition.

It is quite as much as the home Government can do to counteract the revolutions and insurrections which are breaking out over the whole kingdom as fast as they are suppressed. There is a deep, settled discontent among the Spanish people which only lacks an opportunity to make itself felt, and there are plenty of demagogues at the capital ready to fan the smouldering embers in a flame.

The Spanish Government know well the weakness and dangers of their position, and they know that one false step, such as this war with Mexico might well prove to be, will plunge the country into difficulties of which the end can scarcely be foreseen.

As to Mexico, though weak and distracted enough by intestine feuds, she occupies altogether a different position. She will be fighting on her own soil, and her people will be stimulated by the memory of national wrongs to fight as they never fought before since their independence.

At latest advices, Vidaurri, the distinguished General of the North, was receiving instructions from the President to conduct a portion of defensive operations. Among the foreign gentlemen who have offered their services to the Mexican Government in the present emergency, and whose services have been accepted, we find the name of Don Domingo de Goicoechea.—New York Times.

MEANES DOES NOT PAY.

There is no greater mistake that a business man makes than to be mean in his business. Always taking the half cent for the dollars he has made and is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer who sows three pecks of seed when he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the leanness of his soul, only gets ten when he ought to have got fifteen bushels of grain. Every body has heard of the proverb, “penny wise and pound foolish.”

A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people who are short-sighted enough to believe that their interests can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers.

As a general thing, it will be found, other things being equal, that he who is most liberal is most successful in business. Of course we do not mean to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditure; but he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, of those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community where benefits are not reciprocated.

It is the spirit of the “Itant’s Merchants’ Magazine.”

A DOG RACE.

—Henry A. Ewers of Greenfield, Massachusetts, was going last week to Wisconsin to reside, so he left his dog with Henry Briggs as a small memento.

But the dog followed Mr. Ewers to the depot, and then followed the cars to South Deerfield, where he arrived while the train was stopping there having made eight miles in twenty-two minutes. “Give me pure water” as she wrote it.

THE “BOY” HENRY DIXON OBSTINATELY REFUSES HIS FREEDOM.

It will be remembered that during the winter we published several touching appeals in behalf of a free born negro named Henry Dixon, who had been sold into slavery under the laws of a Southern State, and was then held as a slave in the State of Alabama.

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