

# THE REVIEW.



## CRAWFORDSVILLE

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

OLD FOGIES.

All business, all occupations, all avocations in this—in every country—are aimed to be stoked by old drones, if we are to take the pretensions and practices of would-be-rulers for our guide. There was a time when a few done the thinking for the many. It was reserved for the new world to infuse into all governmental matters the life and vigor of individual rights. A principle once true is always true. One right acknowledged once, becomes a right for ever. One by one, all the old principles have been assailed, and as each have been assailed, so each have failed before the progressive mind of the age. Yet how enthusiastically do musty minds cling to the fond delusions of their youth! With what sage sagacity do they profoundly refer to the staid conventionalism of their early days—to the prejudices and predilections of past generation! The obsolete ideas of centuries long past are hugged as the most beautiful phantoms! Coke and Littleton were the wisest of law expounders, and yet, unfortunately, not one of these wiseacres can interpret a single sentence from either of these learned commentators of the then common law of old foggy England! Custom then made law, but a brighter day has dawned. Wealth does not make a man, neither does its possessor constitute an oppressor. Rich, poor, high, low, hilt, lame and blind, all in this country are free participants at the feast of human intellect—None dare arrogate to themselves principles not freely accorded to their neighbors.

And yet, in all the avenues of life, in social walks, in commercial circles, in political wire-pulling—everywhere, the most careless observer will daily meet with the musty notions of ages long since passed.

Perhaps we are too haggard generalising. Some men think they have the property to foot the bills, and therefore they are privileged characters. Some think they have always been in business, and therefore their names are legion. Others have been long in office, they imagine their august corporate construction is but a vast *feé de l'âge* leave upon the talents, energy and life blood of the rising generation. The last described class think, "once in office, always in office"—and to carry out that general idea, they hope to outgeneral the people.

The people in this confederacy are their own rulers. If they are not, who are? Talk long and loud as they may, if any will properly answer *me*, where does sovereignty lay? Is it with the people, with combinations, with secret lodges, with emigrating committees, with self-styled interlopers, midnight assassins, or bold, daring filibusters?

Every right claimed for the people is an *innovation*! How beautifully are old lights looked for? Recently we took up a pretended organ, in which it was claimed that the wisdom of the age was opposed to innovation—the people could elect a Governor and members of the Legislature. All other officers were better if elected by the Legislature than if chosen by the people. Who but the people are interested? Who better able to judge of their desires than those affected by the result? For instance, the United States possess two Territories in rich fruit for admission into the Union. Who are the proper ones to draft the organic laws of Minnesota and Kansas—old conservatism in the old States, or the people residing in those Territories? Who are to live under the laws of those Territories, the people of the old States, or the people of Minnesota or Kansas? There is no right in the American Union but that which has been delegated by, or reserved to, the people. That delegated to the Federal or State government, has all been for specific objects; all the remainder reside with the citizens of the States or Territories.

Boldly we claim that all right is with the people, and they can only part with those rights as they may see fit to delegate them. It is in the interest of too many men to act in the capacity of self-styled "self-sharpeners." We are for the largest privileges of the people. They are the sovereigns in any country, State or Territory. They are the men to make empires, develop the resources of a country, elect their own officers, fashion their own laws, and cause all to tremble who desire to make innovations upon what vested privileges nature gave them.

If the masses are capable of electing a chief executive officer and all their lawgivers, they are equally able to select all under officers. Not only are they capable of all this, but the decision is directly referred to them, they will always nominate suitable men for office. The sober second thought of the people is seldom wrong and always efficient."

### THE "GUARDS."

We are glad to see the interest taken by the citizens of our town in the welfare of the Military Company recently organized in our midst. If one will only think a moment, and shut the valves down upon all bigotry and foolish prejudices, it is impossible to refuse countenance to such an organization.

Consider, first, that Crawfordsville has now a population of three thousand people, among whom are a large number of young men, to whom the military exercises necessarily practised by the company will be healthy, invigorating, and advantageous in every way. Let the moralists next consider their old and favorite axiom—*young men will find amusements*. Taking that for truth, the point is to see that these amusements are of the right character. Very well. What are the facts? What amusements of an innocent and orthodox kind are offered to the young men of Crawfordsville? We call on the guardians of the town morals to answer us straight out—What are the amusements? There are none, and everybody knows it.

Now the Guards, nearly fifty of them in all, meet in their armory twice a week—They drill there from seven or eight o'clock on to ten, and sometimes later. There is no chance for improper play or indulgence. The hours are filled up with the "manual," with marching, and with the practice of some maneuvers as the limits of their hall will permit. They are hours of silent exercise. Will the sharpest Puritan tell us that possible chance for evil there is in this? On the other hand, the town is full of "temptations and snare for the young," if not in the armory during those two nights in the week, the probabilities are that the forty Guardsmen might be coming the "old soldier" in places far more disreputable.

The argument need be pressed no further. We will simply add that, if any of the good "guys" doubt what we say about the exercises in the armory of dull evenings, it will do them no harm to go up and see their hall in the third story above T. D. Brown's Drug Store.

One more point in favor of the Guards. There are days when every good patriotic citizen likes to see something done in the way of a celebration: such as 4th of July, &c. On our last national anniversary, Crawfordsville, with its 3000 people, had very nearly gone without any demonstration. To prevent such disgraceful defaults shall it be sustained?

We have no fire companies, no Lyceums, nothing of the kind usually found in cities to absorb, attract, and occupy young men. While not a city, we are not exactly a village; yet we have but the one organization, the "Guards," and let us sustain it by all means. For this purpose the Grand Ball is to be given in McClelland's Hall, at its opening. People of the town and country will be invited, and we hope to see a general attendance.

### THE WAY TO DO IT.

Recently our friend R. W. McMECHAN, Esq., was alarmed during the night by a parcel of hands in his employ, and at their instance he left his bed to ascertain the cause of their excitement. One of his men told him there must be somebody about the stable, or the noise of the dog could not be accounted for. Another said, "I think I saw a man go behind that box in the yard, and before going to the stable let me see if I am right." As he walked around the box, two men sprang up and ran. The Esq. gave them a race, and from a *siz* something else. The thief was tracked by his blood some distance, and serious hopes are now entertained that all his blood is in mother earth. Farmers, protect your property, without looking for protection from the dull, plodding, unsatisfactory and unreliable laws, enunciated under tall steppes.

### MISSOURI ELECTION.

Nothing but the official reports will determine who is elected Governor of Missouri. In what State of the Union has there been so close a political test, since the celebrated issue for the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio, between John B. Weller and Seberry Ford?

N. B. Since writing the above, we received the news chronicled by the *chicken*.

Thursday morning early, casually our attention was directed to a certain locality, where eight wagons were receiving heavy loads. It was not our privilege to explain to those clever gentlemen at the time. This we may say, many "travel farther and fare worse" than they can do with W. H. LATMON & Co.

### MISSOURI ELECTION!



### STEWART ELECTED!

### Four Hundred Majority.

The St. Louis *Leader* of yesterday says:

"We can barely announce the result, which is certain, though the full official returns are not yet in. Dunkirk and Ripley are yet to hear from officially. It is said that even Dunklin gives a majority for Stewart, but, allowing that it gives 50 for Rollins, Stewart is still 400 ahead. The coalition is defeated. The Democratic party is victorious. Missouri, in this election, though nobody seemed to feel it, has been the battle ground of the Union—and the field is won—thank God!"

### THE BALL OF THE SEASON

A Ball is shortly to be given by the citizens of Crawfordsville to the County. The following are the facts:

A Military Company, composed of the young men of this place and the vicinity, has been organized, and already made two very handsome parades on the streets, which, by the way, for marching are elegant and beautiful as any in the State.

It happens that McClelland is about finishing his Hall, decidedly the largest and neatest thing of the kind on the Wabash. Some of the citizens, pleased with the "Guards," have waited on McClelland, and obtained from him the inauguration of the Hall for the benefit of the Company.

Next Thursday week is the time settled on for the Ball.

The feature of the enterprise, as we understand it, is a grand assemblage in that large and commodious Hall of all the young people (to say nothing of the old) in the county, and in the neighboring towns—Lafayette, Attica, and Covington—the young people, we of course mean, who think it no harm to "chase the glowing hours with flying feet." If carried out as undertaken and promised, we make no doubt it will be the grandest affair of the kind ever given on the Wabash. The steamer is to be made in the papers of the surrounding countries. Next week we will give the ticket. Pass around the word.

### SUICIDE.

On Sabbath last, James Woollenham committed suicide at the residence of his brother, about six miles from Crawfordsville. A coroner's inquest was held over his corpse, and the verdict rendered exhibited that it was his own deliberate act. Suicide is most fearfully on the increase in our country, yet as it is strictly an individual transaction, none can say how far a public journalist dare go in condemnation of this practice. The deceased leaves numerous friends to mourn his loss.

Recently, in reviewing old files, per accident, an old number of the Cincinnati *Nonpariel* emblazoned before us. There never was any person connected with the *Nonpariel* who was not a practical printer, and as we were raised amid types, all may form some opinion as to our feelings when first we met that same old friend. By the way, we notice in its columns a very handsome notice of the Jones' House, at Lafayette. Our experience in traveling is not very favorable to the vast number of persons who are styled landlords. When here and there an exception is met with, the public are interested in knowing it. Persons, through business, pleasure, or accident, stopping at Lafayette, will never desire to repose at any place but the Jones' House. The landlord and Chief Clerk are gentlemen—the table is always supplied to the satisfaction of the greatest epicure—rooms in the neatest order, and every servant knows his place. O! RESIN V., may you live a thousand years! the only princely landlord in Indiana. Reader, the first time you visit Lafayette, for your own satisfaction, look upon the friendly countenance of the liege lord and gentlemanly Clerk and—well if you are dissatisfied we will foot the bill.

LA FAYETTE ARGUS.—We are pleased to welcome on our table, as an exchange, the Daily and Weekly *Argus*, of La Fayette. The *Argus* is ostensible under the editorial control of Mayor Williams, a name that will always entitle it to respect. Yet Mayor Williams is not all. All the great democratic minds in Tippecanoe have their shoulders to the wheel!

"Here's a hand for aud lang syne."

SALMON P. CHASE AND JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.—We take the following paragraphs from the Shelby County *Democrat*:

White men of Shely, what do you think of the following, which is an extract from the speech of Governor Chase, delivered at Columbus, on the evening after the Black Republican nominations were made?

"I know negroes here in the city of Columbus, black as the ace of spades—but that's not so black—who are this day better qualified to vote than nine-tenths of the white citizens."

THE BLACK RECORD.—There is nothing but darkness in the opposition camp—Hear what Giddings said in the Woolley State Convention, last week. He said:

"The negro is a heavenly institution, and it is God-like in man to elevate him to an equality with the white."

### Three Days Later From Europe.

### Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

### THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

NEW YORK, August 24th.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., arrived at Quebec yesterday.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Ocean Telegraph was progressing favorably.

The rumored suspension of negotiations in the Spanish-Mexican difficulty is unconfirmed.

France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia have suspended diplomatic relations with Turkey.

### SECOND DISPATCH.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Her route was too far north of the line selected for the Atlantic telegraph to lead to any expectations of her falling in with the fleet. She reports much thick weather, and constant winds throughout the whole passage.

Owing to an accident at the shore connection with the landing of the cable, the expedition did not sail from Valencia Bay until the evening of Friday the 7th inst. The latest report from Valencia is dated August 10, four o'clock in the afternoon, as follows:

"The work of laying down the Atlantic cable is going on as satisfactorily as the friends of the great enterprise could desire.

Up to the present time about three hundred miles of the cable have been laid. The depth of water into which it is now being submerged is nearly two miles—The laying of the cable from shallow to deep water was affected without difficulty.

The signals from board the Niagara are everything that an electrician could desire.

The steamers are heading west with the cable is being run out from board the Niagara at the rate of about five miles per hour, and messages are continually received on shore.

The following is the last flash from board the Niagara:

"All well on board—moderate westerly wind—all are more and more trustful of a complete success."

Lord John Russell had reported from the Select Committee, that the Jews could not be admitted as members of Parliament under the existing act for a modification of the same.

Lord Palmerston also stated that there had been differences with the English and French Governments relative to the principles, not as to their union, but simply as to the regularity of the election.

Lord Palmerston submitted to the House of Commons difficulties with France in regard to Moldavia, and stated that it had been decided, in a conference at Osborne, to recommend the Sultan to annul the late elections.

There was good reason to believe that Austria would concur with the decision arrived at between France and England, and that the Sultan seeing that there was nothing in the measures recommended that would compromise his dignity or independence, would adopt their views and declare the election void.

Lord Palmerston said that there was no ground to apprehend any estrangement between France and England, on account of the Moldavian difficulty.

A spirited debate had taken place in Parliament in regard to the affairs in India.

Lord Palmerston stated that 30,000 troops had been sent out, and that active recruiting was going on.

Mr. D'Israeli expressed an opinion that the campaign for this year was lost.

The Emperor and Empress had returned safely to Paris.

Later Indian news was momentarily expected when the Anglo-Saxon sailed.

French news is of little interest. The journals unanimously support the attitude assumed by the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

A despatch from Vienna states that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia, have announced in notes couched in precisely similar terms the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte, and their approaching departure from Constantinople.

The Russian Ambassador struck his flag on the 6th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the leading difficulties in regard to Moldavia, will be submitted for solution to a conference of the representatives of the various powers interested.

Late Madrid journals state that the Government is informed that certain inhabitants of Cuba have formed a project for attacking the filibusters in a coup de main, but that no rumour was felt as to the result.

The schooner Jupiter, under American colors, was seized in sight of Bonin Africa, on the 15th of June and condemned.

She had seventy slaves on board, and many more awaiting shipment, on the beach.

The captain threw the Jupiter's papers overboard.

The departure of the steamship Gen. Williams, for St. Johns and Portland, has been postponed until to-morrow.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday.

Her passage is called nine days and thirteen hours.

In the meantime, the Atlantic, which sailed from New York at the same time with the Vanderbilt, arrived at Liverpool at twelve o'clock on the night of the tenth inst.

The Cunard steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

### STILL LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The steamer America, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst., arrived here this morning.

Telegraph advises from