

THE REVIEW.



Saturday Morning, Sept. 19, 1857.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

5¢ The Crawfordville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$4.50 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 500 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 unthundered out, and charged accordingly.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have the largest and the most complete assortment of new and FANCY JOB WORK brought to this place. We insist on these wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts, &c. We have got them, and no mistake. Work done in short notice, and on reasonable terms.

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

S. H. PAINTER, South Eastern Columbus 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.

COUNTY FAIR.

The Montgomery County Agricultural Fair will be held upon the spacious and commodious grounds belonging to the Society, near Crawfordsville, upon the days of the 23d, 24th and 25th of September—being next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

From an examination of the articles embraced, the premiums offered, and the composition solicited, taking into consideration the endless amount of produce nature has guaranteed to the husbandman, its almost unequalled goodness, the vast amount of unequalled stock of all grades and classes in the County, with the numerous specimens of horticulture, pomology, and the endless variety of manufactured articles in readiness for exhibition—all tend to confirm the impression that this exhibition will in quality, quantity, variety and magnificence by far transcend any similar display yet attempted in Montgomery County.

Apart from show, aside from pomp, parade, and all the novelty and magnificence that is naturally attached to exhibitions of this character, there always results from them, things of practical utility, only to be reflected upon to insure the most enthusiastic approbation of every citizen. Excellence can never be arrived at without a struggle for mastership. Competition always develops latent resources, and brings into requisition the dormant energies of the human intellect. Scientific investigations and mechanical genius are only productive of good in proportion to the incentive for their employment. The wisest of men are only wise because they study the lessons of the past, apply them to the present and strive to add something to the human lore of the future. These assertions so readily command themselves to the human intellect that they might almost pass into axioms.

Montgomery County, if not the foremost, is at least one of the best counties in Indiana. The soil, timber and water privileges are superior to any other county of the State, and no where is met with farms under better cultivation. The resources here found cannot be surpassed, and nowhere are these resources made more remunerative. Yet, let our citizens refer to the days immediately previous to the organization of a County Agricultural Society with them, and decline if they can to allude with pleasure to the extraordinary change. Here, we are almost prone to give a true account of the vast changes made, but so many are wedded to old fashions, old ways, old things, that it would be wrong to excite the risables of new lights at the expense of old notions. It would not do to say to those who have for many long years used a plow that scraped the earth two or three inches, that they could produce good crops by delving into the earth fully sixteen inches, any more than to say to them that one of Miller & Co's fine buggies are in advance of the old Rockaway or Gig. Men who are wedded to their notions during other days are not susceptible of improvement. They know it all, lucky, lucky, thrice lucky should they feel.

It is alone in competition that improvement is made. By comparing the best specimens, and closely scanning their good qualities and carefully detecting their deficiencies, alone are remedies hoped to be provided. It is for this great object that fairs are instituted. No community can estimate the advantage they are to the science of agriculture—the improvement of stock—the advance of mechanism and art—everything useful and ornamental—all that is substantial or artificial—whatever may suit the judgment, please the eye or give music to the ear.

We hope to see, at the approaching fair, all our old acquaintances. Every man, woman and child in the County—all proud of their trophies to the grand collection on exhibition—all envied for the various prizes—all contented with the awards and pleased that although they were not first best, something has been learned of more real utility than the meager awards appropriated for the most excellent.

H. S. COX & CO.

Among the many fine business houses in Crawfordsville, there is none that reflects more credit upon the town than the extensive grocery establishment of these gentlemen. Their large and varied assortment of groceries, comprising every legitimate article in the line, the marked neatness with which everything is kept, together with the promptness and dispatch with which purchasers are served, renders it at once an establishment of the first class and second to none in the State. We recommend our farmers to give these gentlemen a call. They will find them to be not only affable and courteous in the highest degree but they will have the pleasure of seeing a stock of groceries such as has never before been seen in Crawfordsville.

MEYER & ULLMAN.—These gentlemen have just received their stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The stock is very large, and comprises some most splendid articles of wearing apparel. The reduced prices at which they are selling are drawing large crowds of purchasers to their establishment.

W. H. Laymon & Co., have decidedly the best flavored Cigars in town. By the way they have on hands an endless variety of goods which they are selling at unusually low figures. Go to the boys when looking for rare bargains.

The election for State officers in California was held on the 3d of Sept. There were three tickets in the field. The candidates for Governor were John B. Weller, Dem.; G. W. Bowie, K. N., and Edward Stanley, Republican.

Three young ladies of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were drowned while bathing in a little stream near Ellenville, Ulster County, N. J., on the 11th inst.

On Saturday evening last George Lewis, a young man twenty-two years of age, shot his wife with a gun and killed her, near Boston, Mass. He suspected her of infidelity. He has been arrested for the offense.

WORTH OF INDIA TO ENGLAND.—It is estimated that India is worth to England at least \$35,000,000 per annum. For this handsome annuity they can afford to fight some.

In 1745 hoops were worn as large as now. Sir Robert Strange, fleeing from pursuit after the battle of Culloden, was concealed in the crisis of his trouble by a young lady, who offered to shelter him under the ample folds of her petticoat. To this strange proposal, considering all circumstances, it is not strange that he assented to and here he remained undiscovered. Either love or gratitude suggested the sequel, and they were subsequently married.

THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—A cargo of wheat arrived at Buffalo last week, says the *Republic*, consigned to a house with instructions to sell it at 115c. When it arrived all that was offered was 110c; the consignee telegraphed the owner to come down and sell it himself. On the day of his arrival it had gone down to 105c; he offered it at that figure, and was offered one dollar, but he thought he would look about before selling at that price, and when he went to make the trade it had fallen to 95c; he waited till the next day when he was offered 90c for it, and took it—fearing if he held it a week longer, it would not sell at any price.

HAULED DOWN THEIR COLORS.—Two Fremont papers in Milwaukee refuse to support the Republican State Ticket. The German papers are leaving the fusion party fast as possible.

PROGRAMME OF THE ARRANGEMENTS AGREED UPON BY THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE FAIR.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE STATE BOARD AGRICULTURE.

Editor *Sentinel*: As a general answer to inquiries from various quarters, I send you the following programme of arrangements for the coming State Fair for publication in the *Sentinel*, and request that the papers throughout the State may copy it for the instruction of their papers.

It is quite probable that the Fair will surpass any former exhibition in the number and excellence of exhibited articles and animals, and in the number of its visitors. Our arrangements, therefore, are made on a commensurate scale.

The Sixth Annual Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing Monday, October 5th, and ending Saturday, October 10th, 1857. The following is the

PROGRAMME OF THE FAIR.

Monday and Tuesday, October 5th & 6th,

will be devoted to entries and the arrangement of exhibited articles. The entry fee is \$1.

Entries may be made prior to that time by letter, enclosing \$1 to the Secretary, together with the name of the exhibited article, and the exhibitor's name and residence. The Secretary's office will be open for entries during the two first days, and the articles will be arranged in the proper halls by the Superintendent and his deputies.

The members of the different commit-

tees, invited guests, and delegates from other Societies, should report themselves at the Secretary's office during Tuesday and on Wednesday morning. Visitors will be admitted to the grounds every day of the week. Single admissions 25 cents— for sale at the Treasurer's office and on the grounds.

Wednesday, October 7th.—The arrangements for exhibition will be completed early in the morning. The members of the different committees will be called at the office of the Executive Committee at 10 A. M. of this day, and their badges and committee books will be given to them. They will then begin their labors, aided by the Superintendent of the Halls. Full written reports must be returned by each committee of its examinations and awards, setting forth the reasons for the latter, and the appearance or qualities of all the articles or animals examined. The statements furnished by exhibitors must also be returned by the committees.

The stock exhibitions will commence on this day and be continued during the two following days. The trials of speed and displays of fat animals will be determined. The tests, by dynamometer, of the power of the draught horses and working cattle will begin, and the spading match will take place.

The trial between the corn crushers will take place in the afternoon.

Thursday, October 8.—The trials in the horse and cattle rings will continue during the whole of this day. The trial of threshers and separators will take place in the forenoon. The plowing match for men will also take place in the forenoon. The trial of fire engines and the plowing match for boys will take place in the afternoon.

Friday, October 9th.—The committees will report before 9 A. M. the results of their examinations.

A grand procession of premium animals and wheeled vehicles and a grand display of other premium articles will take place at 11 A. M. The premiums will be paid at the office of the Executive Committee.

Saturday, October 10.—The grand closing sale will be held under the direction of the Executive Committee, and the articles will be removed from the grounds under the direction of the Gen'l Superintendent and his assistants.

Auction sales will be held every day at 11 A. M., under the direction of the Executive Committee, for the benefit of exhibitors and others.

A mill and complete apparatus for making sugar and syrup from the Chinese sugar cane will be on the ground and in operation every day of the Fair, so that visitors may have an opportunity of witnessing this— to Indians—novel and interesting process. Persons wishing their canes crushed, can have it done by bringing it to the ground, taking care to have it perfectly fresh.

Public meetings will be held at night in one of the large halls of the city, for the discussion of agricultural and manufacturing topics. The places of meeting will be designated in the city papers during the Fair.

Seats will be provided for visitors and a hall for the accommodation of ladies.

Reporters and Editors will be provided with a hall and with stationery. A number of the distinguished men of the country are expected to be present.

One or more good bands and the improved steam calliope will probably be on the ground every day of the Fair.

The different railways have agreed, through the Union Railway Company, to carry passengers at half-fare, and exhibited articles at full price going, and free when returning from the Fair, if in the hands of the original owner. Extra trains will run on each road every day of the Fair.

Every effort will be made to accommodate visitors and exhibitors, and it is to be hoped that the arrangements will be satisfactory.

Delegations from the counties, or county societies, wishing to camp near the ground, can do so by bringing their tents; or, if they notify the Secretary, a place will be procured for them to camp upon.

Invited guests and editors will receive complimentary tickets prior to the Fair.

Eight thousand dollars in premiums are offered.

In the hope that the foregoing information may be communicated through every paper in the State,

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

IGNATIUS BROWN,
Secretary Ind. S. B. of Agriculture.

HORRORS OF THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

The English papers received by the Kangaroo at New York on Monday, contain most harrowing accounts of the state of affairs in India. We take the following paragraphs from a letter written by a clergyman at Bangalore. We print them reluctantly, and not only because it seems necessary in order to form a correct idea of the atrocities of which the natives have been guilty. The letter is dated July 4.

We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India, we hear many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to repeat.

The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took 48 females, most of them girls of from 10 to 14, many delicately nurtured ladies, violated them and kept them for base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting off their breasts, fingers and noses, leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They dyed the face of another lady, and made her walk naked through the streets. Poor Mrs. —, the wife of an officer of the regiment at Meerut, was soon expecting her accouchement. They violated her, then ripped her up, and, taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the mercy of the court.

OLD AND POOR.—A writer in the Boston Courier briefly describes a touching incident.

It was formerly our fortune—not an enviable one—to administer the insolvent law. An old man, who came under our jurisdiction, once said to us: "It is hard to be old and poor." It was a simple remark, but the tone and look gave it pathos and significance; and how sadly, painfully true it is! The young man can confront fortune, the stone which she flings at him he can pick up and set as a jewel in his crest; but the old man falls under the blow. Death finally put an end to these incredible tortures. The officers, however, have not escaped justice; they have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, though the jury had the extraordinary baseness to recommend the wretches to the mercy of the court.

STOP THIEF!

\$50 REWARD!

STOPLED ON the night of the 18th of September from the stable of the subscriber, living three miles South-east from Lodiester, an iron grey mare, 15 hands high, shod before. Also a small horse above the same height, shod all around, a pony, 14 hands high, shod all around, a dog, 10 months old, and a 15 hands high, shod, somewhat sore. Any person giving information in regard to these horses that may lead to their recovery, or the detection of the thief will be rewarded to the above reward.

GEO. E. KYLE.

Lodiester, Sept. 18-57.

DAVIS & CO.

Sept. 19-57.

MYSTERIES OF NEW ORLEANS.

A recent letter from New Orleans says: One of the principal sensations in this vicinity since my last, has been the flight of a young and beautiful girl, claiming to be white, from the domicil of a negro trader in Carrollton, and her claiming protection from the authorities, at the prison of our adjoining parish. The case is one of the most mysterious that has occurred in a long time, and there seems little doubt on the minds of the public, that a large amount of rascality, is as yet, lying quietly at the bottom of it. To all appearances, the girl is of pure Circassian blood, which is what she asserts, and her story is that she was left an orphan by the death of her parents in Arkansas, and was placed in charge of a guardian. She says that the latter has been for some time in California and that she was induced to leave Arkansas by the representations of a man, that he had received instructions from her guardian to bring her to New Orleans and send her to him. It is a matter of fact that the man who brought the girl from Arkansas, sold her as a slave, and that she was purchased by a trader who placed her in a house in Carrollton. That he originally intended her for his own private purposes there is little doubt, and it was after successfully resisting his first attempt to consummate his wishes that the girl took refuge in the parish prison of Jefferson. The trader, whose name is White, has published a card, stating that he purchased the girl in good faith from a man named Halliburton, but that he is not disposed to throw any obstruction in the way of her obtaining her freedom, if she is entitled to it. The matter has not been brought before any legal tribunal, and I am inclined to believe that such a step is not strongly desired by certain parties interested in it. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am not disposed to place implicit faith in the statements of the girl, yet they may be religiously true. As I said before, there is mystery about the transaction which renders it peculiarly interesting. The youth and beauty of the girl engage the sympathies of all who see her and hear her story, and if she has been wronged, every effort will be made to right her.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

By the arrival of every steamer from India, the prospects of the British in that country appear worse and worse. The New York Evening Post, in noticing the arrival of the late steamer, well says:

On the whole the Indian news by the steamer yesterday, is altogether gloomy. The prospect now is that it will cost more to recover the revolted provinces of Central India than it cost originally to conquer them; that when re-conquered it will take three times as many men, and three times as much money to hold them securely; and that when reduced to subjugation—an event the occurrence of which grows more doubtful every day—they will not be worth one-third as much to the conquerors as they have been.

The natives of that region will have become alienated by this war, which is conducted without mercy on either side, seeds of hate will be planted that will bloom for half a century after a peace has been concluded, and no one can foresee the time when the people, who have hitherto constituted more than fifteen-twentieths of the Anglo-Indian army, can again be confided in or safely employed to any considerable extent as soldiers in the revolted districts.

The deep traces of enmity still remaining in the hearts of the American people toward Great Britain, after more than forty years of unbroken peace, and with all advantages resulting from a similarity of race and language, undisputed social equality, and vast commercial relations, show how difficult a thing it is under the most favorable circumstances for England to get forgiveness from a people that has once been driven to revolt from her rule!

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WANTON.—For which the highest price will be paid for dead Birds, Cat Skins, Furs, Wool and Sheep Pelts.

MARY MAYER.

SIMON ULLMAN.

Sept. 19-57.

AT CLOTHING,