

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



## CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Saturday, March 6, 1858.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY DAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

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

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 1500 SUBSCRIBERS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State.

DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State,

JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State,

NATHANIEL CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

For Attorney General,

JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Judges of the Supreme Court.

SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.

ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.

JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.

JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

### READING OUT.

We are a Democrat, and believe with all our soul in the correctness of Democratic principles. We received the Cincinnati Platform, and rejoiced over it as over a chart for the guidance of our course; we stepped upon it at once, and stand there; it is our right and privilege. No man or set of men can interfere to drive us from it. In other words, we deny all power and authority to "read us out" of the Democratic party. But now the query takes another shape. What authority have we to exercise a power which we indignantly deny to any and all others? The answer is easy.

The moral is, that it is sublimated fully for Democrats to attempt such a policy to each other. President Buchanan has no prerogative to excommunicate the humblest member of the party; neither had the Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 23d February any power to read out the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. That was boy's play, unworthy the high purpose that bro't that Convention together.

The *Sentinel* has undoubtedly been on all sides of the Lecompton question; at one time for Douglas, at another for Buchanan; and up to the 23d Convention, its position had not become a "finality." A strong North wind would have turned its columns Anti-Lecompton at any time. Unfortunately, the Convention drove it blustery into the arms of the "swindlers." Mr. Bingham is naturally fonder of oysters than hard labor; but when roused to exertion, he is a strong writer, and becomes a full armed foeman. The attempt to read him out touched him to the quick, and the fruits of the uncalled-for intolerance may be seen in the *Sentinel* every day. That paper is now the ablest, boldest, and most unscrupulous advocate Lecompton has in Indiana.

We are Anti-Lecompton, and bitter enough at that; we looked to the Convention of the 23d to do a great work in the good cause—and so it did; but we are sorry they should have marred their labors by the exhibition of any intolerance. To read out a paper or an individual smacks of personality, out of place in a series of resolutions upon so grand a theme as Popular Sovereignty.

### COMING DOWN A PEG OR TWO.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* and the Washington *Union* have published articles recently, in which they protest against making a test of Democracy out of the Lecompton issue. The article from the *Enquirer* we give in full. This puts the very ardent Lecomptonites, who have been denouncing the Anti's, in a beautiful pickle. It leaves them without apology for their bigotry and intolerance. Why should a Northern man be more strenuous in advocating the "iniquity" than a Virginia editor, or the salaried grinder of the Administration organ? "Live and let live," is our motto, and we say it is a good text, worthy consideration by both wings of the Indiana Democracy—a good text for the times.

### BLACK REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

The following are the names comprising the State Ticket nominated at the Black Republican Convention on last Thursday: Supreme Judges, Horace P. Bidle, Abram W. Hendricks, Simon Yandes, Wm. D. Griswold; Attorney General, William T. Otto; Treasurer of State, John H. Harper; Auditor of State, Albert Lange; Secretary of State, William A. Peale; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Young.

Circuit Court commences on next Monday.

HON. JAMES WILSON.  
Made a speech in this place last Monday night. It was a very mild affair—poor brandy dreadfully diluted. The *Journal* puffs it considerably; but a puff from the *Journal*, don't amount to much now; its price isn't more than a such at an empty oyster can.

Mr. W.'s notions about men and principles have undergone a change. Southern men are tolerably good fellows; slaveholders are not really the cannibals and barbarians he used to think them; Douglas is Douglas without the *Arnold*; popular sovereignty is a grand American principle, which Mr. Buchanan is an prodigious scoundrel for abandoning. So the M. C. thinks now.

The Philadelphia platform was briefly mentioned in the course of the speech;—Fremont not once. We were really glad to hear him say that Lecompton would be defeated; but we couldn't help thinking that the best place for the conqueror of the renowned fire-eating Stephens, was in his seventy dollar chair, ready to vote upon the calling his name.

We suspect that the "Honorable" came home to see about the "succession." The demonstrations in favor of Purdue, and those of Ellis, McFarland, and Mace in favor of themselves, alarmed him a little. If it will make him stay at his post any the better, we promise him to take care of his interests—over the left.

Seriously speaking, we think Mr. W. is doing himself injustice by keeping the office any longer. His business is suffering for want of attention. What is a poor little office, worth, at most, only \$5000, to a lucrative law practice at home? Upon this philosophy the worthy gentleman will eventually settle down—*we do not think he will ever go back: the incumbent of the thankless place, He will give up to an original popular sovereignty man.*

### DEATH OF THE ARMY BILL.

The President in his Message recommends an increase of the army; so did the Secretary of War. Senator Davis was chosen to engross the measure through the Senate. It failed disgracefully.

There are two points connected with this matter worthy of note. First—it clearly proves that public sentiment is not yet ripe for a standing army. We may congratulate ourselves upon this postponement of a curse so fatal to Republics. Protectionism has not yet gained a foot-hold.

The second point is one of inquiry.—How does it happen that Toombs, of Ga., Pugh, of O., and others, combined to oppose and defeat an administration measure, and speak and vote against it, and not a voice be heard denouncing them? Where was the *Union*, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the *Louisville Courier*, and their noble contemporaries, that their thunder wasn't heard against the heretics? Why not read them out of the Democratic party? What more has Douglas done that he should be pilloried?

### THE PYRAMID OF BAYONETS.

The officers, as well as sub officers, of the Russian horse guards, are subjected to the rigorous discipline, are required to execute, on horseback, all the manœuvres of a theatrical equestrian.

One day an officer of the Lancer guard was going through his exercise before the Grand Duke. He had performed all his evolutions in the most satisfactory way, until, when a good gallop, when he was suddenly ordered to turn, his horse proved restive, and refused to obey either bridle or spur.

The command was repeated in a thunder voice, and the officer renewed his efforts to make the horse obey it, but without effect, for the fiery animal continued to prance about in defiance to his rider, who was nevertheless an excellent horseman.

The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all trembled for the consequences. "Halt," he exclaimed and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets to be erected.

The officer, who had by this time subdued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid—and the spirited animal bore his rider safely over it.

Without an interval of delay, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap, and to the amazement of all present, and the noble horse and the rider stood in safety on the other side of the pyramid.

The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbous purpose, repeated the order a third time.

A general, who happened to be present, now stepped forward and interceded for the pardon of the officer, observing that the horse was exhausted, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both the horse and the rider to a horrible death.

The humane remonstrance was not only disregarded, but was punished with the immediate arrest of the general who had thus presumed to rebel.

The word of command was given and the rider for the third time cleared the glittering bayonets.

Rendered furious by those repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time, "To the left about—Forward!" The command was obeyed—and the fourth time the horse leapt the pyramid, and then, with his rider, dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle and rose unburnt, but the horse had both his fore legs broken.

The countenance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes started wildly, and his knees shook under him.

A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his highness' feet, he thanked him for the honor he had enjoyed in the Emperor's service.

"I take your sword," said the Grand Duke, gloomily, "and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me?"

The officer was sent to the guard house. He subsequently disappeared and no trace of him could be discovered.

The scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of creditable eye-witnesses.

### A QUESTION FOR OUR FRIENDS.

We have a question to put to any of our Democratic friends who may feel like taking sides against the administration on the Kansas question. We ask did you ever know a Democratic administration to go wrong on a great question? We have often known a great clatter to be raised and kept up for a time, but the people always decided that the administration was right. There was a bank clatter in Jackson's time, a sub-treasury clatter in Van Buren's, a tariff clatter in Polk's. Each of these clatters scared a few timid Democrats, but the sober second thought of the people set every thing right in time. We have a Kansas clatter now, and some of our friends are afraid that Buchanan is not right. We repeat to them the question—did you ever know a Democratic administration to be wrong?—*Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit.*

We find the above and a good deal more of the same sort going the rounds of the Lecompton newspapers. We suppose it is specially intended for that timid sort of people who, is supposed, having no minds of their own, are willing to take as law, gospel, and Democracy everything that Presidents, Congressmen, and leaders may label such. However numerous that class may have been in times past, we hope that in these days, when the facilities for acquiring knowledge are so great, they are few and far between. The idea which the author of the above paragraph wishes to convey is evidently the one which prevailed during the dark ages, that "the King can do no wrong"—an idea, by the way, long since exploded even in the most despotic countries.

"A Democratic administration has never gone wrong on a great question," says this writer. Are we to understand, then, that the forcing of Kansas into the Union under Calhoun's constitution is to be the "great question" of Mr. Buchanan's administration? Is the dragging of a State into the Union against the indignant protest of three-fourths of the people of that State to be the measure which is to distinguish Mr. Buchanan's administration from all that preceded it? We have too much respect for Mr. Buchanan, and feel too great an interest in his good name, to suppose that he would be willing to rest his fame as a statesman upon so slender a reed as this.

Are we to be told that the dragging of Kansas under a loathed and despised constitution is a measure which can compare with the veto of the Bank by Jackson? Why, a question almost similar in many respects to this of Kansas was presented, in the application of Arkansas for admission into the Union, under Gen. Jackson's administration, but so far from it being regarded as one of the "great questions" upon which the fame of his administration was to rest, it was deemed a trivial matter, and has almost passed from the memory of man. It was not upon such a question as this that the great Jackson rested his fame. He made no such contemptible thing as this a "test" of Democracy.

"In this connection the committee desire to state, that members of the Executive Committee, as also the Secretary, stated that such requests by members of Awarding Committees were frequently made in many instances, because the committee men were not good scribes, and others that they had no pens or materials to write with, &c, but the above case is the only one in which complaint was made, and as the explanation seems to be satisfactory, and there is no evidence that any improper motive influenced Mr. Dennis, we think he is not guilty as charged."

LOANING MONEY.

The Executive Committee, under oath, state, that their only object in making the loan of the money was its security and the ten per cent. interest which will accrue to the Society, some five or six hundred dollars. In this we have not been able to see anything improper, and we fully absolve the committee from any fraudulent intent, or from any unwordly motive. If the fund had been permitted to remain in the treasury, the Society would not have realized any interest from it, and there was a probability of the loss of the "principal."

"OLD WAYNE."

Old Wayne carried off a large share of the premiums, and her exhibitors came in for a proportionate share of complaints.—The Committee, in concluding their report say:

"The Committee feel that they cannot conclude this report without speaking of the county of Wayne and her exhibitors. And this they do the more readily, as that county has come in for a full share of the suspicion that has existed against the fairness of our annual exhibitions. Wayne and her exhibitors have, ever since the organization of the State Society, contributed much to its success. Her citizens have, with a praiseworthy spirit, invested very largely in the improvement of stock, and the perfection of the manufacturing interests of the State, and no act of any of her citizens has given cause for the suspicions that have existed against her and in the course of this investigation no act has been proved tending to destroy the good name heretofore borne by "Old Wayne"; and we trust that the day is far removed when our Annual Exhibitions shall not show the usual number of exhibitors from that county.

If, from her superiority in stock, she takes the premiums, let her have them.—If, from the skill, energy and ability of her manufacturers and mechanics, she successfully competes with other portions of the State, she justly merits it, and ought to be given without grudging."

"In view of the fact that the labors of this committee have resulted from the ardent wish of the State Board to do substantial justice to all portions of the State, and to vindicate the friends of the Society from unjust aspersions; and the additional fact that they have made the changes above indicated, so that, as far as practicable, they might remove all cause of complaint for the future, the committee express the hope that all the friends of agriculture and mechanical industry, may renew their efforts harmoniously to promote the best interests of the State, so intimately associated with the progress of this Society."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The humane remonstrance was not only disregarded, but was punished with the immediate arrest of the general who had thus presumed to rebel.

The word of command was given and the rider for the third time cleared the glittering bayonets.

Rendered furious by those repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time, "To the left about—Forward!" The command was obeyed—and the fourth time the horse leapt the pyramid, and then, with his rider, dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle and rose unburnt, but the horse had both his fore legs broken.

The countenance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes started wildly, and his knees shook under him.

A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his highness' feet, he thanked him for the honor he had enjoyed in the Emperor's service.

"I take your sword," said the Grand Duke, gloomily, "and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me?"

The officer was sent to the guard house.

He subsequently disappeared and no trace of him could be discovered.

The scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of creditable eye-witnesses.

### INDIANA STATE FAIR. COMPLAINTS.

We have received the report of the committee appointed by the Indiana State Board of Agriculture to investigate the charges against some of its members, and particularly the statements that had found their way into the Cincinnati Gazette and other papers in regard to Mr. W. T. Dennis of Wayne county.

These complaints were loud and frequent during the last State Fair, and our reporter mentioned the fact of their existence in his report, but without vouching for their truth. It appears, however, that they have not borne the test of an investigation, for the committee are unanimous in acquitting Mr. Dennis of all of the acts of misconduct charged against him. We take the following extracts from the report, giving the results of the most important charges:

### PACKED COMMITTEE.

Another charge against the Executive Committee, was widely circulated and often repeated, to the effect that awarding committees at the last State Fair were packed, for the purpose of favoring particular persons or particular localities and the most of these charges were also directed against Mr. Dennis. It will be remembered that Mr. Dennis is a citizen of Wayne county, from which a large number of exhibitors are annually present and who have generally been successful in bearing off a full share of the premiums.

The committee have not been able to procure any evidence of facts to warrant them in repeating the charges sustained in their behalf, and they can come to no other conclusion than that it has entirely originated in the discontent of unsuccessful exhibitors."

### CHANGING REPORTS OF AWARDING COMMITTEES.

Another charge involving the integrity of the Executive Committee was, that they had changed the reports of Awarding Committees. This was reduced to but one fact of the kind, by the statement of Ignatius Brown, Esq., the Secretary, and this had reference to a change of the award of a Committee, in which Messrs. Hasselman & Vinton were interested, and of which they had complained; this was charged also upon Mr. Dennis, as the guilty member. Mr. Vinton, of the firm of Hasselman & Vinton, is one of this Committee, and Mr. Dennis made a statement of the matter as to the reason of the change, that fully satisfied Mr. Vinton. The Dennis was under the impression that the request to alter the award came from the Committee, who he thought were present, and he made it to suit them; afterwards learning that he was mistaken, he had desired to erase the alteration, and found that it was already done."

"In this connection the committee desire to state, that members of the Executive Committee, as also the Secretary, stated that such requests by members of Awarding Committees were frequently made in many instances, because the committee men were not good scribes, and others that they had no pens or materials to write with, &c, but the above case is the only one in which complaint was made, and as the explanation seems to be satisfactory, and there is no evidence that any improper motive influenced Mr. Dennis, we think he is not guilty as charged."

### CHANGING REPORTS OF AWARDING COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee, under oath, state, that their only object in making the loan of the money was its security and the ten per cent. interest which will accrue to the Society, some five or six hundred dollars. In this we have not been able to see anything improper, and we fully absolve the committee from any fraudulent intent, or from any unwordly motive. If the fund had been permitted to remain in the treasury, the Society would not have realized any interest from it, and there was a probability of the loss of the "principal."

### WILD LIFE IN MINNESOTA.