

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, October 30, 1858.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$3.00 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN

Crawfordville.

Advertisers call up and examine our list of

SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Notice to Advertisers.

Hereafter all Legal Advertising will be charged

as transient advertising—one dollar a square, (of

ten lines), for the first insertion; and twenty-five

cents for every subsequent insertion.

C. H. BOWEN,

JERE KEENEY.

For President in 1860,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic

National Convention, to be held at

Charleston, South Carolina.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The election returns from this State up

to the hour of going to press, indicate the

success of the Democratic ticket. The

Democracy have, as far as heard from, majorities

in both branches of the Legislature.

We notice that Gov. Willard has issued

a proclamation for the observance of

a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

Thursday the 25th of the present month is

the day set for the sovereigns of Hoosier-

dom to offer up prayers and thanks. As a

general thing very little attention is paid

to these proclamations. It is a custom

that has its origin among the long-faced,

hypocritical Puritans of New England; we

are decidedly opposed to our Governor issuing

these Puritanical Bulls. Let the

people of Indiana thank their Creator when

it best suits them, without any Papal or

Puritanical commands.

The following persons, by calling at

this office, will hear of something to their

interest:

Benjamin or George Miles.

John Henricks.

Heirs of Alexander Montgomery.

" Andrew Bowen.

" Jacob Westfall.

" James Arbuth.

New Music.—Frank M. Heaton, at the

book store, has just received a large assort-

ment of new sheet music, consisting of

Songs, Waltzes, Marches, Polkas, Masour-

kas, &c., to which he invites the attention

of the ladies, and the lovers of music generally.

BLACKWOOD FOR OCTOBER.—Blackwood

for October, has been received. The fol-

lowing are its contents:

1. What Will He do With it?—Part

XVII.

2. Animal Heat;

3. A Plea for Shame;

4. The Light on the Hearth;

5. The Atlantic Wedding Ring;

6. The Ballad Poetry of Scotland and

Ireland;

7. Lord Clyde's Campaign in India;

"The Light on the Hearth" is one of the

most delightful stories we ever read.

Blackwood is furnished to subscribers

at three dollars a year. Address Leonard

Scott & Co., No. 70 Fulton-st., New York.

NEW GROCERY STORE.—Messrs. Hous-

ton & Martin have opened a fine Grocery

establishment on Washington street, one

door south of Grahams' old stand. Their

stock consists of the most choice selection

of groceries, provisions, &c., and is just

the place for the farmer and mechanic to

make his purchases. Mr. Houston, one of

the partners, is well known to our citizens

as an enterprising business man, and we

take pleasure in bespeaking for him a

liberal share of the trade of this county.

THE NEW CLOTHING STORE.—Hort, Fisk

& Co., will be in receipt of their immense

stock of Clothing to-day. They will re-

volutionize the clothing trade in this region.

Frank M. Heaton is in receipt of all

the late monthlies, periodicals, and papers

of the day. Go to Heaton's if you want

anything in the shape of books or station-

ery.

FINE SYRUP.—Houston & Martin have

got the finest Baltimore Syrup in town.—

Housekeepers should try it.

New York, Michigan, Wisconsin

and New Jersey, have all gone for the

Black Republicans. So much for Lecom-

potion.

Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham has been

appointed Secretary of State, vice McClure

resigned.

Hon. James Wilson will deliver a

lecture on Temperance at the Court House

this evening. Men of all parties are re-

quested to attend.

NIGGERS BEFORE A REPUBLICAN COURT.

Up of Justice Taney decided that a ne-

gro could not be a citizen of the United

States, and that was the sum of his offend-

ing. Ever since that decision the stern

old lawyer has been a scape-goat for the

abolition-Republicans. What rivers of

abuse have they poured out upon his de-

voted head. He has been the subject, lit-

erally, of volumes of abuse.

His defenders have often prayed to see

a nigger before a court of Republican par-

tisans. Political America, in fact, has been

patiently waiting such an event. Would

Republican judges, reversing the Dred

Scott decision, dare clothe "a descendant

of African parents" with social and polit-

ical rights equal to the white man's? That

has been the question.

At last an answer is at hand. The oth-

er day a full blown son of Africa entered

the office of one of the Lake steamers at

Detroit, and demanded a ticket as a cabin

passenger. The clerk refused. Darkie

buried off and brought suit for damages;

he was beaten. Thereupon some of his in-

dignant "equality" friends applied to his

case to the Supreme Court of the State of

Michigan. That Court is composed of red-

hot Republicans, promoted to their high

places, doubtless, on account of their ex-

pressed horror of Taney's decision.—

Now, indeed, the big, purple, legal bull on

the otherwise healthy body politic was to

be lanced—the venerable Chief Justice

was to be blown higher than the poor

wretch whom the balloon lately whisked

up to parts unknown above the clouds—the

inalienable political rights of "ye dar-

kies" would be asserted—at last the three

millions of unhappy Victor Hugo's from

Ethiopia had found "friends at Court."

A white man, though a foreigner, un-

doubtedly has a right to a ticket as cabin

passenger on any of the Lake boats; and if

refused it upon a tender of the established

fare, he can undoubtedly recover damages

in any court of competent jurisdiction.—

If the rights of a negro are equal to the

white man's, his right to damages are in-

disputable. This was the question now to

be settled by the Republican Judges of

the Supreme Court of Michigan. If the

judgment below was sustained, and it was

decided that "ye darkie" had no legal right

to a ticket in the steamer, the Dred Scott

case would be thrown into the shade; for

in that, the mere political status of the ebo-

ny gentleman was settled; in this Michigan

suit, both his legal and social status was

fully determined. The doors of the prop-

er court would not close upon a European,

not a citizen, asking redress under the cir-

cumstances, if they close upon a negro,

and he is coolly told, "Go about your busi-

ness; you've no right to a passage across

the lake in the steamer, nor in anything

else; the law don't know you at all"—then

has he any political, legal, or social pos-

ition in America?

Well, when this question arose before

the Michigan Judges, we doubt not, it was

uglier to their visions than Banquo's ghost

was to the eyes of the murderer. The

gentleman was in office; they were under

oath, very different was an "opinion" now

to a rapid assertion on the street corners

or in a bar-room. Should the law be

thrown down to accommodate the demands

of a political party? Or should the solemn

decision of the Supreme Court of the United

States be spit upon and nullified to ac-

commodate a negro impudently aspiring to

a citizen's privileges under the Constitu-

tion?

How did they decide? They turned the

negro away; they told him in effect, "You

have no rights; the law don't know you

are, in the eyes of the law, a myth, a

shade; not a cent of damages will we give

you. G'lang!" And not a cent did he get.

Now, there is a certain venerable ex-

judge resident in our little village, who is

almost a monomaniac over the Dred Scott

decision; it being, in his opinion, only a

little less iniquitous than the principle of

Popular Sovereignty. The excellent old

gentleman spends whole days in abusing

Taney on account of his opinion, and the

Democracy because they have refused to

make war on it. What does the worthy

gent think of the Michigan Judges?—

"Ahem-ahem!"

Indeed, what does the whole Republican

party think of them? Was Taney right or

wrong? Is a negro a citizen? What will

our Quaker population think of Republi-

cans on the bench? Hollow—all hollow!

Vive la humbug! Vive la—Jim Wilson!

JUDICIAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following Judicial Officers were

elected at the October election:

CIRCUIT JUDGES:

First Circuit—Joseph W. Chapman, Dem.

Second " G. A. Bicknell, "

Third " M. F. Burke, "

Fourth " Sol. Claypool, "

Fifth " Joseph S. Beckles, "

Sixth " John M. Cowan, Repub.

Seventh " Edward W. Wilson, "

Eighth " "

Ninth " "

Tenth " "

CIRCUIT PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

First Circuit—Geo. W. Richardson, Dem.

Second " Henry C. Hanna, "

Third " Wm. P. Fishback, Repub.

Fourth " Isaac N. Pierce, "

Fifth " Robert W. Harrison, "

Sixth " Wm. B. Bridle, "

Seventh " Jas. M. DeForest, "

Eighth " Richard P. De Hart, "

Ninth " John L. Miller, "

Tenth " "

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

First—David W. Lafollett, Republican.

Second—O. S. Swetzerland—J. J. Hayden, Am.

Third—Adams & Allen—J. Brackebridge, Dem.

Fourth—A couple were recently joined in

wedlock in Hamburg, S. C., whose court-

ship commenced in jail, where one had been

confined for stealing pork and the other

for drunkenness.

A NEW PENITENTIARY.

The necessity for a new Penitentiary is

generally admitted by the press through-

out the state. The only point subject to

debate is as to the place of location. The

Indianapolis papers don't positively claim

a majority in favor of that city, but they

like to have it. Our Lafayette neighbors

are bolder, and speak their demand right

out.

Our opinion is that the better policy

considering the common interests, would

be to sell out the Jeffersonville concern,

and establish a mammoth prison at some

accessible central point. The cost then

would be but little more than at present.—

But two separate prisons will necessarily

require two separate corps of officials,

guards, &c. A man with half an eye can

see that the establishment of a second pris-

on would only be the springing up of a

new leakage in the public treasury.

Still, if the dividing policy is to be

adopted, we can see no objection to the lo-

cation of one at Lafayette and one at In-

dianapolis. Our town will agree to give

them both honest wardens; while no one

doubts the ability of each of those cities to

furnish its own institution full a thousand

thieves ready made, like slop-shop clothing.

One further suggestion to our Lafayette

friends. Let them be sure to turn the

sewer from their Artesian well through the

heart of their big jail: a more diabolical

punishment could not be invented. Thieves

will commit suicide before undergoing the

horrors of a second term in those walls.—

A year on the brink of the Styx would be

preferable to a day on the edge of that in-

fernal sewer, haunted by stinks insuffer-

able and sublime.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF INDIANA.

The following are the Official majorities

of the several Democratic candidates on

the State ticket, at the recent election:

Daniel McClure, Secretary of State, 2,581

John W. Dodd, Auditor of State, 1,749

N. E. Cunningham, Treas. of State, 2,218

Jos. E. McDonald, Attorney Gen., 1,534

Samuel L. Rugg, Sup. Pub. Instruc., 2,037

J. L. Worden, Sup. Judge—1st Dist., 3,099

A. Davison, " " 2d " 3,116

S. E. Perkins, " " 3d " 4,072

Jas. M. Hanna, " " 4th " 2,111

The entire vote of the State, (the high-

est being that cast for the candidates for

Treasurer) was 218,050, which is 21,782

less than that cast in the Presidential

election of 1856.

The aggregate vote for the Congressional

candidates, in the several Districts, is as

follows:

1. Hovey (op.) 8,946. Niblack (D.) 10,329