

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Saturday, August 6, 1859.

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

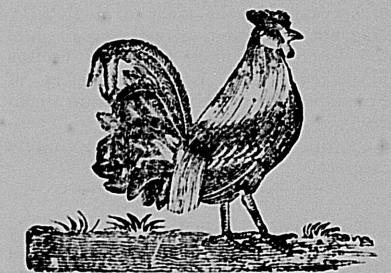
The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville!
Advertises call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS.

For President in 1860,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic
National Convention, to be held at
Charleston, South Carolina.

ANNOUNCEMENTS!

Announcement For, \$2.00.



Mr. BOWEN—Please announce the name of
MORRIS SNOOK, as a candidate for the office of
County Auditor, subject to the decision of the
Democratic National Convention.
JOHN WASSON.

MANY OLD LINERS.
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DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

We are pained to record another one of those fatal accidents which result from thoughtlessness, yet which are of such frequent occurrence that it is wonderful how men can forget the warning each one gives.

A well on the premises of Mr. NATHANIEL HAMILTON, just east of town, had failed during the dry weather passed, and he found it necessary to sink the well to the depth of forty-two feet, (the former depth was twenty.) This work had been done by JAMES BIRCHFIELD, and the well commenced. They had found it necessary while digging, to keep a constant supply of fresh air forced into the well by means of a blacksmith's bellows. On Wednesday, after dinner, Birchfield was let down in the bucket to resume the work, and when he had reached the depth of about twenty feet, he became suffocated by the fumes, and fell out of the bucket to the bottom of the well. Mr. Hamilton supposing that he had fallen from the striking of the bucket against the old curb, immediately seized the rope with the intention of sliding down in order to render assistance. His wife and son endeavored to dissuade him, and to point out to him the danger of the attempt, but being highly excited and with no other thought than to endeavor to assist the unfortunate man, he swung clear of the platform and rapidly descended until he reached about the depth at which Birchfield had been suffocated, when he suddenly relaxed his hold of the rope, and he too fell a corpse, to the bottom of the well.

The alarm was immediately given—a crowd of neighbors and citizens of our town assembled, and after many efforts to expel the fumes, the well was pronounced sufficiently pure to allow a person to go down. A son of Birchfield went down and tied a rope around the body of Hamilton, and it was drawn out much bruised and mangled. He next descended and tied the rope around the body of his father, which was drawn to the surface. There were no external marks of injury upon him. Both were men of about forty-five years of age, and both leave large families.

Persons cannot be too careful about going down into wells. If a lighted candle is let down, and it goes out, it is certain death to go below that depth. Two minutes delay in this case for the purpose of trying this experiment would have saved the lives of two men. How little the trial would have cost! How much the neglect of it has cost!

OWEN ACQUITTED.

Jonathan S. Owen, who has been on trial at Crawfordsville upon the charge of poisoning his wife, is acquitted, the jury bringing in that verdict late on Saturday night. The trial excited intense interest in Montgomery county, and thousands were in Crawfordsville awaiting the result. On Sunday morning, we learn, there was a demonstration made to lynch Owen—a large crowd having assembled at the place where he was staying, with that object in view. Threats of violence were also made against his attorneys, Messrs. D. W. Voorhees and J. E. McDonald. Upon the appearance of the crowd, those gentlemen exerted their influence to assuage the excitement, and finally succeeded in persuading those assembled to disperse peaceably. The arguments of Messrs. McDonald and Voorhees, in behalf of Owen, are reported as being exceedingly eloquent and powerful, as were also the speeches of the counsel in behalf of the State—*Indianapolis Daily Sentinel*.

We notice the above article going the rounds of the papers of this and the adjoining States, and we believe it originated in the vivid imagination of some one who gave the editor of the *State Sentinel* the information upon which to frame an editorial.

The facts are that there was no mob—not even the slightest indication of one. It is true that the curiosity of twenty or thirty boys, and perhaps a half dozen men, was excited so much that they quietly followed Owen along the street, merely for the purpose of having a good look at a man who had so recently been charged with the highest crime known to our laws.

Nineteen out of every twenty of our citizens believe Owen to be as guilty a man as ever was condemned to die by the gallows; and even many of the jury who gave him a verdict of acquittal are of the same opinion, yet the evidence to them did not appear sufficiently clear to warrant a conviction. The people have no fault to find with their action, for they believe them to be high-minded and honorable men, and that they gave a verdict according to the law and evidence as they understood it.

And believing as this people do, that Owen is guilty of a foul murder, it is much to their credit that they paid so much respect to the laws as to suffer him to go from among us without hanging. We venture the assertion, fully believing it to be true, that not a citizen of our town had the remotest idea of hanging, mobbing, or in any way injuring Owen. It is not true, as many papers have stated, that "McDonald and Voorhees addressed the crowd." These gentlemen addressed no crowd here on Sunday last.

In times past, when there was no law to protect our people from the baneful effects of the retail liquor traffic, certain individuals in our midst made a law and carried it into effect, in a way which some persons would call *unlawful*. This they thought to be a work of necessity, there being no law to reach the case; but we believe that Jonathan S. Owen, since his acquittal, could as safely walk our streets as any other American citizen, free from any indication of violence toward him.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

It will be two or three days before the exact result on the State Ticket can be ascertained in Kentucky. Present appearances indicate that the majority for Governor in the different Congressional Districts of the State will be about as follows:

Districts	Magoffin (D.)	Bell (Am.)
First	3,500	...
Second	...	500
Third
Fourth	500	...
Fifth	1,500	...
Sixth	750	...
Seventh	...	1,000
Eighth
Ninth	500	...
Tenth	3,000	...
Magoffin's maj.	8,450	1,500

We think Magoffin is elected by at least 7,000 majority.

The Legislature is Democratic, undoubtedly, by a large majority, and a Democratic Senator will succeed Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.
There was another wholesale Railroad slaughter, near Albany, New York, on last Tuesday night, resulting in the killing and wounding of twenty or thirty persons. Of course, we shall be told that there was no body to blame, and the system of railroad management will go on as usual, without any thing being gained by the terrible lesson.

O. P. Jennison opens a school in the brick city school building, on the 29th inst. Parents will do well to notice his advertisement, which may be found in another column.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the sales of Public Lands in Iowa, which appears in to-day's paper.

The *Indianapolis Journal* says that the Poor-house of Monroe County, in this State, had for one of its inmates, a number of years, a sister of Robert Fulton, the originator of the steamboat. She was living several years ago, but we can not say whether or not she is alive at present. It thus frequently happens that the greatest benefactors of the human race, with their immediate friends, have suffered for the want of pecuniary means. Fulton himself, we believe, died a poor man. His sister in Monroe County was some years his senior.

DISCOVERY OF GOLDEN IMAGES ON

The steamer *Moses Taylor* brought some very curious images to New York from the Isthmus. Some of the parties exploring in an Indian burial ground at David, Chiriqui, found an earthen pot at the left hand side of a grave. The pot contained several small images of gold, roughly cast, and about twenty carats fine. Further explorations showed that a similar pot was placed at the left side of every grave; and in five days over \$100,000 of gold images were taken from one huaco or tomb. The news spread like wildfire. A thousand persons were on the ground, and it is expected that millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places, as there are hundreds of huacos at Chiriqui.

The *New York Express* thus describes these specimens:

"The images on exhibition at Ball & Black's are small, rude imitations of animals and birds, and probably were originally made for idols. One is a human figure, about three inches high with the head of a monster. Another a spread eagle. Another a frog, and there are a variety of nondescripts that will make an highly interesting study for the lovers of Indian antiquities. Some of the images are of gold mixed with copper alloy; but the greater part are of 20 carat gold."

SECTIONALISM—THREATENING TO GO OUT OF THE UNION.

The *St. Louis Post*, copies the resolution of the Mississippi Democratic State Convention, threatening a dissolution of the Union if the Republicans succeed in electing the next President, and comments upon it thus:

In the first place we want to make our protest against this threatening or hinting at a dissolution of the Union. We are constantly denouncing this sort of treason at the North; and we wish to be understood as detesting it as heartily when we see evidence of it at the South. It is a necessary part of opening a campaign, to threaten to resort to the Bowie-knife if you are whipped; and Mississippi ought to understand that Northern Democrats are determined to stand by the Union in fair weather and in foul, and that they will not support any man for the Presidency who does not walk squarely up to this challenge-mark.

In the next place, we remark that there is just one way, and only one way, by which the election of a Black-Republican President can be prevented; and that is by the Northern Democrats laboring together for the election of a candidate who is in favor of equal and exact justice to all sections of the country, and who will pledge himself to crush out by all the means in his power, the spirit of dissension, whether showing itself at the North or at the South. Nominate a man who threatens to assist in a separation of the States in case any other party—a Southern party or a Northern party—triumph and he will not carry a single State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Mississippians do not like a Northern sectional party. Neither do we. Nor do we like a Southern sectional party, no matter what name it bears. Our party claims to be national. It is national in its platform; but change that platform, as some men in the South would like to change it, and one year afterward the party would exist only at the South. Would it be any better that "portion of the Union only to rule over the whole United States" than for the Northern States to do the same thing?

Additional Foreign News.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

New York, August 2.
The steamship *Ocean Queen* from Havre and Southampton, arrived here after midnight. Her arrivals have been mainly anticipated by the arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

Dr. Merritt, U. S. Consul at Tunis, is a passenger.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares are advancing in price.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 20th ult., has the following defense of the peace treaty by Napoleon:

Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the President of which, M. Propping, Count de Morny, and M. Borchard addressed congratulatory speeches to his majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said: "Arrived beneath the walls of Verona the struggle was inevitably about to change in its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding Territory and about to begin a long and barren war. I found myself in the face of Europe in arms, ready to dispute our successes and aggravate our reverses."

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, then to accept a conflict on the Rhine, as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on, shedding precious blood and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France.

I felt reluctant to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retreat from the programme the territory from the Mexico to the Adriatic, and to accept of a triumph of honest hopes, in order to serve the independence of Italy. I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered I made peace. Our efforts and our successes, have they been merely losses? No! We have a right to be proud of the campaign.

We have vanquished an army, numerous, brave, and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Minicio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it. Most all the Sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the want of salutary reforms.

Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be profitable to all. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe."

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PEACE.

The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* thus undertakes to explain why Napoleon made peace:

The fact is that a pressure has been put upon him, against which he was not strong enough to bear up. Russia, Prussia and Great Britain were united against him. The Empress, mother of the Czar, daughter of Frederick William III, of Prussia, brought her power and influence to bear to lessen the anti-Austrian feeling at St. Petersburg, and Prussia only lunged back until the necessities of Austria should be so great as to enable Prussia to assume, without rivalry, a position at the head of the German Bund. Queen Victoria, whose personal sympathies are all with the despots of Europe, had been compelled, by the very decided expression of public opinion in favor of neutrality, to postpone the execution of her promise to assist Austria. The Emperor could carry on the war without infringing on the territory of the German Confederation. There was no excuse for German interference, but the Austrians were driven back to their position between the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, Mantua and Legnano, and were in receipt of munitions and reinforcements from the Tyrol, which it was an imperious military necessity on the French to stop, but which they could not stop without passing the boundaries of Italy.

That once done, the Prussians were to march on the Rhine. Military movements on the Rhine would necessarily involve Belgium, and then the old bug-bear of the occupation of Antwerp by the French would have been used successfully to drag the people of Great Britain into the war in the name of tyranny and oppression. Louis Napoleon must bear the blame, but it is not he who is alone guilty. That miserable hanger-on the bounty of England, Leopold, King of the Belgians, has been at Buckingham Palace for some weeks, and the Prince de Chimney, the one nobleman of whom Belgium can boast, went direct from the palace to Louis Napoleon's headquarters, where he arrived the day before the French Emperor made overtures to Austria.

What the result of this may be no one can pretend to foresee. Louis Napoleon will probably meet with a violent death at the hands of an Italian assassin. One thing is certain, the German interest has triumphed, and as our reward for subjugating Germany, we shall have a peaceful and free German Empire, and that contemptible adventurer, Prince Albert, we see an English Queen—English and Protestant by act of Parliament—upholding the Pope, and a woman—thank God not an English woman—supporting the woman-whipping despot of Austria.

But a little more, and we shall look with hope to a French invasion, as the best opportunity of ridding us of the whole Coburg gang.

DRINKING IN CALIFORNIA.—In the last six years there were fifteen million gallons of liquor and five million gallons of wine imported into California, and nearly all that time there have been five distilleries and eighty-six breweries at work in the State.

Life's pleasures, if not abused, will be new every morning, and fresh every evening.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN FRANCIS JOSEPH AND LOUIS NAPOLEON, AT VILLAFRANCA.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post thus writes of this celebrated interview:

There needs no prophet and no *somnambule* (albeit there be hundreds in Paris who, for five francs, will do it cheerfully) to describe the scene which must have taken place on the July morning, at Villafraanca. Those who have a personal acquaintance with both of the Imperial parties will take in the whole interview, and the least knowledge of human nature will enable them to do it as well as though they had been present. The long corridor of the old palace, converted into a pot-house of late years has been furnished up for this occasion. In every arch there is an orange-tree, faded and stunted for want of care, live every thing else at Villafraanca, the sun is high, but not yet at its greatest height; and the shadow thrown by the columns of the piazza is yet cool and dark and refreshing to the eye. Francis Joseph is young, and from the pure and quiet life he has led from his childhood upward, from his early marriage, and the great care which has been taken by his mother to keep his mind as free from mortal taint as possible, he looks much younger than he really is. His figure is slim, and his bearing upright and haughty, even to sullenness. He evidently feels that he is the representative of the old traditions of Imperial grandeur in Europe. The events of the last few weeks have proved that he, indeed, has been formed to represent them alone. Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, has no traditions to represent, save those of his fair and facile mother's bonidior at Arenberg, and those of furnished rooms in St. James' street.

The past lives of both are written in characters unmistakable, and easily depicted, on the brows of the actors in this wonderful scene, and the sequel could have been told at the first glance at the countenance of each. Disappointment and vexation, wounded pride and mortification, are visible on the young man's countenance, but no discouragement is there. He waits in silence, prepared to listen, while the elder one has pinched and compressed his lips into a determination of will which announces that he has come thither with a purpose, which the reiterated instances to obtain an interview will sufficiently justify. The young man is evidently humbled and abashed. The traditions of his house bid him remember that he is lower, by his association with an adventurer, crowned though he be; that he is, but the chief of a people, banished in retrograde old Germany, as the *cavalle* of nations; he regrets that he has been led into granting this audience at the "reiterated instances" of this man, and is sorry that he did not listen to his own inspirations, fortified as they were by the dying words of Metternich: "In a short time France will humbly sue for peace. Let no temptation induce you to enter into a treaty with her. You will be but the cat's-paw to the long cherished scheme to fetter the vices people on earth—revenge of Waterloo!"

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But another moment, and all regret disappears. This interview will sufficiently justify. The young man is evidently humbled and abashed. The traditions of his house bid him remember that he is lower, by his association with an adventurer, crowned though he be; that he is, but the chief of a people, banished in retrograde old Germany, as the *cavalle* of nations; he regrets that he has been led into granting this audience at the "reiterated instances" of this man, and is sorry that he did not listen to his own inspirations, fortified as they were by the dying words of Metternich: "In a short time France will humbly sue for peace. Let no temptation induce you to enter into a treaty with her. You will be but the cat's-paw to the long cherished scheme to fetter the vices people on earth—revenge of Waterloo!"

Orberlin is a pleasant village of ordinary size, in Lorain county, in this State. Its principal business is that of education. It is the largest college in the State, being located in the village. The people are generally religious and very devout, and except in their detestation of slavery, law abiding and certainly disposed to peace and quietude. They are almost unanimously, in the full sense of the term, as ordinarily understood, Abolitionists. They tolerate no distinction of color. In their college, in their church, and at their dwellings, the black man or the mulatto is placed on the same social equality as the white race. Amalgamation is not only tolerated, but encouraged, and colored as well as white people, stand precisely on the same footing. All laws to the contrary are deemed oppressive by these people who hate slavery and its advocates with an intensity as great as that exhibited by our rebel forefathers for British tyranny.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN.—Richard Rush died on Saturday last, at Philadelphia, where he was born, this month 70 years ago. This distinguished politician and negotiator of his country's treaties is the Declaration of Independence patriotic stock. His father signed the charter of his country's liberties; his mother's father, Richard Stoen, was one of the noble six.

About the time of the War of 1812 he entered the service of the United States as Controller of the Treasury. He was Attorney General of the United States, and for a while Secretary of State under President Monroe. He succeeded John Q. Adams as Minister to England, and conducted negotiations resulting in important treaties. The Monroe doctrine against the interference of Europe in the affairs of this continent, was produced by his treaty of 1823. J. Q. Adams, when President, called Mr. Rush home, and retained him during his administration as Secretary of the Treasury. General Jackson made a special Mission of him to England, and he it was who secured for this country in 1838. President Polk honored him in 1847, by appointing Mr. Rush Minister to France. *Cincinnati Press*.

SICKLES AND HIS WIFE.—The Boston Atlas, in an article anticipating the return of Sickles to Washington, says: "Going back to the capital, solitary and alone, as the stern vindicator of his own honor, he would doubtless find friends. But returning there with the murderer, woman who was the cause of the abandoned man and ought to receive no countenance. Key has friends, and if Sickles presents himself at Washington, as he proposes, it may not be strange if Key finds an avenger and Sickles a grave."

DISPOSAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.—A Paris letter says: "The French troops in Italy, will, now that peace is agreed to, be split up into fractions and