

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
Saturday, February 25, 1860.

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

For the Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers \$1.50 in advance, or \$2. if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION  
ARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!  
Advertisers call up and examine our list of 1,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

For President in 1860,  
STEP IN A. DOUGLAS,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.  
Accommodation at..... 10:30 a. m.  
Freight at..... 2:45 p. m.  
Through Express at..... 3:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.  
Through Express at..... 5:30 a. m.  
Freight at..... 9:35 a. m.  
Accommodation at..... 7:35 p. m.

For the Accommodation Trains going North, and  
South, with the trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and  
Chicago. R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
DAVID TURPIL, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR ATTORNEY OF STATE,  
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
NATH'L P. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,  
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,  
MICHAEL C. KERR, of Floyd.

THE DRAMA.

The past week has been marked with an unusual degree of liveliness and mirth by our citizens, a contrast to the dull monotony that preceded the advent of Mr. Williams & White's unrivaled dramatic troupe. These excellent performers are giving nightly, a series of dramatic representations, which for beautiful conception and delineation of character are pleasing to witness in the very highest degree. On last Wednesday night, the tragedy of Othello, one of the master pieces of the great Bard of Avon, was presented to a large and appreciative audience. The personation of the Moor by Mr. McWilliams, was faultless and elegantly conceived.

On Thursday night, the historical Drama of Lucretia Borgia was set down for the evening's entertainment. Like all their efforts in the rendition of the muse of Melpomene, the troupe acquitted themselves with the highest credit. Miss Mary McWilliams in the character of the beautiful Lucretia, walked the boards with a queenly air, and lent a weird charm to the tragical incidents and plots of the play. Her interview with her son Genero was thrillingly effective and beautiful, so much so, that for the moment, the audience forgot the enormity of her fearful crimes, and in place of the demon, saw only the angel of parental love and mercy; and awoke to the reality of her guilt, only when her fiery and bloody spirit rebelled in torrents of invective against the discoverers of her dreaded name and features, which turned the mistaken love of the youthful and gallant Genero into horror and scorn.

The scene of the feast at the palace of the Princess Negrone, where the unfortunate Genero had been persuaded to accompany his companions, was intensely thrilling. The horror and astonishment of the guests, as they started from their bacchanalian revels at the expense of the revengeful Lucretia, who herself had given (unknown to them,) the banquet, to entrail her victims, was a direful conceit of the author, and most happily was it conceived and personated by these dramatic artists.

The fate of Genero's companions were sealed, the prediction of the astrologist confirmed. They had all drunk the fatal Syracusan wine, and through their veins coursed like an envenomed serpent the deadly poison of the Borgia's. The fearful and passionate pleadings of Lucretia for (her son,) Genero to save his life by taking an antidote, his stern refusal when told there was not enough to save his friends, and the tragic final, where he slew the murderers, who proclaiming herself, with her expiring breath, his mother, were vividly drawn, and held "as 'twere, the mirror up to nature."

The bill for to-night is Don Ceaser de Bazan, the Dead Shot, and Spectre Bridegroom, an excellent programme. Persons wishing to secure front seats should go early.

The weather for the present week has been changeable, snow and rain falling

## THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

The nomination of Col. Lane is unquestionably a source of the very highest gratification to his numerous friends throughout the State, but more particular to his immediate circle of friends in his own town, many of whom, although differing from him in political sentiment, feel a home pride, that a fellow townsman has been put in nomination for the highest office in the gift of the State. Col. Lane is a man of sterling integrity, generous impulses and nobility of soul, that endears him to our citizens irrespective of party fealty, and we are pleased to record the fact, that our own nominee for gubernatorial honor, will find in the person of his gallant competitor, a man who possesses the attributes of native gallantry and honor. We tender the Colonel our most hearty congratulations for the high honor conferred upon him by his party, and if by any accident chance he should break the lance of our champion and win the laurel, we'll drink a bumper to his success.

## THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

This political body closed its labors on last Wednesday night. The attendance was large, and like a Quaker meeting, harmonious and spiritless. There was no enthusiasm. The ticket they have placed in the field is undoubtedly the best they could have selected under the circumstances. Col. Lane, of our town, heads the ticket for Governor. Like Lord Cardigan who lead the gallant six hundred, the Colonel feels that his party "has blundered," and that empty glory is the only recompence he will receive. The ticket presents no elements of strength. It will secure only the vote of the Republican party proper, and even if the entire support of the American party should be secured, it would still be left in a hopeless minority. We are sorry that the Colonel has been ordered to lead the forlorn hope, that he has been put forth as a modern Uriah, to perish amidst the thunder of the batteries of Indiana's Democracy.

## GREELEY'S PRESIDENTIAL OPINION.

Horace Greeley, in a late article on the Presidency, gives his opinion as to the future of the Republican party. The first question that will suggest itself to the Chicago Convention will be, "Can we elect an out-and-out Republican?" If yes, then "Which shall we take, Seward or Chase?" If the Convention shall decide that there is a doubt, then—"What?" Greeley says:

"If, then, our convention shall decide that it can not safely nominate Seward or Chase, we hold, with due submission, that the man for the hour is Edward Bates, of Missouri."

"If the Chicago Convention shall see fit to nominate one of our most pronounced Republicans, we shall receive this as authentic evidence that the Republican party is stronger than we had supposed it, and we shall go to work with a will to justify that confidence in its strength. If, on the other hand, it shall present the name of Edward Bates, we shall feel a double assurance that the domination of the slave power in our National Councils will finally cease and determine on the 4th of March, 1861."

Now, with Mr. Bates as the candidate of the Republican party without a platform, can our Southern Fire-eaters of the Yaney school tell us what figure the Democracy of the Free States would cut with their slave-code for a platform?

HARDER FOR MARCH.—Frank Heaton has received the March number of this nonpartisan of magazines. Its contents are diversified and highly interesting. Every body should buy a copy.

## VEGETATION ON THE MOON'S SURFACE.

On the surface of the moon are seen numerous streaks of narrow lines about 100 in number which appear, perhaps, more like narrow furrows than anything else. Sometimes they spread themselves on the lunar disc in straight lines, sometimes they are slightly curved, in every case they are shut in between stiff and parallel borders. It has often been supposed that these furrows, the true nature of which has remained hitherto unknown, represent the beds of ancient dried up rivers, or rivers that have not yet ceased to flow. Other astronomers think they are streams of lava which have been vomited by lunar volcanoes, and which reflect the light of the sun with more intensity than the adjacent regions. M.

Schubae, a German astronomer, endea-

vers, however, to give them another expla-

nation. He has published in the *Astronomische Nachrichten* some facts which tend

to show that these lines are the result of a vegetation on the surface of the moon.

According to the author, if the surface of the moon be examined attentively with a good telescope and a proper illumination we discover between the lines of luminous tufts of the high mountain called Tycho, and on different other points, a quantity of very delicate parallel lines of a greenish tint, which were not visible some months before the observation, and which disappeared a few months after, to return again in the proper season. These lines, which are darker than the adjacent parts, and clearly the result of vegetation that makes the sterile parts of the moon appear as bright, luminous streaks. According to M. Schubae, these lines of vegetation are more particularly visible on the bright parts of the moon which are circumscribed by the mountains Hippocrate, Albategnius, Werner, Stoerffer, Maurolycus, Gemius, Fries, Pielomini, Catharina, Aboufeda, Regio Montanus, Hell, Gauricus, Wurz, Elbana, Heimsius and Count Wilhelm.

## LAST CALL.

Every man who has neglected to pay his subscription for the last year and those who are in arrears since 1854 are requested to make immediate settlement and save cost, as we intend to commence suing. We have thrown grass long enough and shall the old man in the fable shall try what grows there is stones.

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—A REVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S EDITORIALS.

*Mr. Editor:*—Since the recent Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, Mr. Marshal Robinson has, through the columns of the *Jacksonian*, been reviewing the acts and doings of that body, and the tone of the gentleman's articles, so far as I have examined them, is in striking contrast with his professions repeatedly made on the floor of the Convention. There, as every delegate will well remember, he affirmed over and over again, until the very repetition of the thing gave it to an odor of suspicion, that the Convention should be conducted fairly and according to the established usages of the party, and then what ever its action might be, it would cheerfully acquiesce therein. If the Administration could outvote the Douglas men, it was the duty of the latter, he told us, to cheerfully yield to the expressed will of the people through their chosen delegates. If, on the other hand, the "man of the people" should be able to fairly carry the day, then, for himself, and in behalf of those on his side, he assured us that he and his friends would be among the foremost in doing battle before the people. The professors sounded well, and perhaps were made in sincerity, and yet with that supposition. In the article alluded to, the Marshal pays his especial compliments to the delegates selected by the convention to represent the State of Indiana in the Charleston Convention—both those for the State at large, and those from the several districts. But the whole objection to the delegates at large are that they are Douglas men. Is there anything wrong in this? Suppose the opponents of Mr. Douglas had had a majority in the Convention, is any one silly enough to suppose that any friend or sympathizer of Judge Douglas could have been appointed delegates? When the Democracy of the State had, through their delegates, given such a decided expression of their opinions, it would have been gross injustice to them and to their favorite candidate for the Presidency to have selected any other than open and avowed friends of Douglas and popular sovereignty. These gentlemen, untrifled by the frowns of the Administration, stand with the great mass of the Democratic party doing battle for the principles enunciated in the great canvas of 1850—principles—in the language of our distinguished Chief Magistrate, "as ancient as free government itself." These principles are none other than those which declare "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." Democrats who have deserted this principle should be the last in the world to lecture those who have maintained the integrity of their principles.

The next passes to a review of the delegates from the several districts. Here the Marshal, plodding with government beef, becomes again indignant, and lets off an angry broadside at the Douglas part of the Convention, styling them factious, &c. Now this is decidedly cool—not to say impudent—for one of the minority of that Convention to charge the majority, a majority, too, on the test vote for instructions, of one hundred and thirty-six, with being factious, when it is notorious to all conversant with the proceedings of the Convention, that everything bearing the appearance of factious was caused by Robinson and those who sympathized with him endeavoring to defeat what they knew to be the will of a vast majority of the delegates. These men, fed and fattened with government beef, and ever ready to lick the hand, or feint either, of those who measure out to them their morsels, are the very last who should charge the great majority of his Democratic brethren with being factious.

Prince Latour de Avergne is ordered to prolong his stay at Turin some time after the arrival of Baron Talleyrand, to support counsels of moderation, which Napoleon had ordered him to submit to Cavour. The French army is to be considerably reduced, and the policy of the Emperor tends more toward peace.

ITALY.—An affray occurred at Ancona, between the Papal Chasseurs and artillery men on one side and gendarmes on the other—300 of the former were said to be under arrest, of whom about forty were wounded.

The Mazzini party was said to be active at Rome.

General Gordon had taken measures to prevent any manifestation.

An address from the town of Perugia,

containing six hundred and nine signatures had been sent to Napoleon.

AUSTRIA.—Kossuth had suddenly dis-

appeared from London, and it was thought he had gone to Hungary.

An address of the Hungarian Protestant Association says the national movement will resemble an avalanche. Hungary will detach herself on the first opportunity from Austria.

Austria is said to be directing more troops toward Tyrol, Venice and Hunga-

ry.

The *Globe*'s Paris correspondent says it

was generally understood that France and England were about to make a joint summons to Austria to desist from sending troops into the Marches of Ancona, and to evacuate Venice at the earliest period, and accept such indemnity as Italy is now ready to offer.

SPAIN.—Another corps is being got ready for Morocco, to be commanded by General.

Reliable accounts say that the Moorish regular army had not yet been brought out.

The division is said to number over six

thousand disciplined troops, waiting for a great battle.

The object of the Moors was said to be

to drive the Spaniards into the interior.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Brazil mail of January had reached Lisbon.

There is no political news of importance.

The exportation of coffee from Rio to

the United States since the departure of

the previous mail had been 115,529 bags.

The stock on hand was 130,000 bags.

The price of good first-rate was 6.00@6.00.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—P. M.—Cotton active and buoyant; very full prices are obtained. Sales to-day 15,000 bags, including 5,000 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, February 4.—M.—The Aus-

tralian Mail has arrived.

Several of the Paris journals seem to

consider the annexation of Savoy nearly

the same as concluded.

PARIS, February 4.—The contingent of

1859 is to be reduced from 140,000 to

100,000 men.

TURIN, February 3.—The journals of

the day publish an Austrian ordinance

concerning the enlistment of volunteers for

the Neapolitan army.

Sardinian officers have left for Bologna to organize the army.

Arrests continue in Venice to an alarming

extent, which spreads terror among the inhabitants.

LONDON, February 4.—The *Morning Post*, which has the credit of being the organ of Lord Palmerston, has a conspicuous editorial upon the policy of England and France on the Italian question. It says: "We announced at the beginning of the year that a virtual alliance had been effected between England and France for the settlement of Italian affairs. We expressly stated that the two governments would themselves by no treaties, but that their agreement was the result of the force of circumstances and the dictation of public opinion. This alliance, every day drawn closer, already begins to produce evident and tangible consequences. It is now formally determined that no intervention shall take place in Italy and the people

shall be left to their own devices. It is therefore agreed that the States of Central Italy shall dispose of themselves—Fresh elections are to be held, and the Assemblies resulting from the popular choice are to decree the annexation of their constituents to the Sardinian Kingdom. The French troops are to be withdrawn from North Italy and from Rome at an early opportunity. It is no secret that Austria, having regard to the Western alliance and her own serious difficulties, has given up all hopes of retrieving her position and influence in Italy, and not only sheathes her sword, but puts it aside. An attempt will be made to induce her to grant reforms in Venetia, of which she is still left mistress."

The *Post* adds that the stubbornness of the Pope bids fair to deprive him of the whole of his temporalities.

Naples groans under a heavier tyranny than ever, and the cries of Venice are loud enough to strike our ears, however we may shut them.

The Italian question then being likely to take still larger proportions, our best, safest and most beneficial policy, is that of a strict line of duty, by which at this time last year we might have prevented war, and by which we may now guarantee the peace of Europe. That line is, "No foreign intervention, but Italy for the Italians."

The steamer *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown at noon on the 4th inst.

The *Vigo* was to sail on the 8th instant for New York, in place of the *Glasgow*.

In the House of Commons on the 2d instant Mr. Cochrane gave notice that on the 17th instant, he should call the attention of the House to the state of relations with China.

The *Arabia*, on the 5th, when abreast of the South-stake, passed the Cunard steamer *Europa*