

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, May 12, 1860.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

10¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished
to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville!
Advertisers, 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
BALTIMORE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.
GOING NORTH.
Morning Train, at..... 5:45 a. m.
Evening Train, at..... 11:25 a. m.
Freight, at..... 3:45 p. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Morning Train, at..... 4:20 a. m.
Evening Train, at..... 9:10 p. m.
Freight, at..... 11:45 p. m.
R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

Democratic State Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID PURPLE, of White.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORN, of Decatur.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.
FOR REFORMER SUPREME COURT,
MICHAEL C. KERR, of Floyd.

GRAND MASS MEETING!
OF THE
DEMOCRACY
OF
Montgomery County!
The Democracy of Montgomery County will meet in Crawfordsville
On Saturday, May 19th,

For the purpose of sustaining the course pursued by the North-western and other Delegates to the Charleston Convention, who favored the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, and the re-affirmation of the Cincinnati Platform. Able Speakers will be present.

Dacon Smock makes a pitiful appeal to the Republican wire-workers of town to nominate him for County Auditor. He says that he is a poor man and needs the office, that he has labored actively in behalf of the party and grown gray in the service. As the Republican party is only four years old, the Dacon must have labored prodigiously to have grown gray in that short space of time. Our advice to him is to eschew politics altogether, and turn his mind to religious matters. His chance of receiving alms at the hands of the merciless and unscrupulous leaders of his party are entirely out of the question. If he would better his spiritual and physical wants, let him seek often the sanctuary of the New School Church, indulge in more prayer and muscular exercise, and our word for it he will never want an office.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, held in the Court House on the 28th day of April, 1860, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

T. H. FITZGERALD, President.
SAM. GILLILAND, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC DAVIS.
JAMES HEATON, Treasurer.
JOHN SWEETSER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Preston McCormack, J. W. Cumberland, William Canine, Swan Brookside, Moses Barnes, William K. Wallace, Matthew F. Bowen, John W. Blair, John Davis, George Bratton, George Munns.

Fair to be held on the 18th, 19th, 20th & 21st days of September.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors on Saturday, the 19th day of May. Adjourned till the 1st Saturday in June. — J. SWEETSER, Secy.

If you want a good big plug of Tobacco for a little money, go to Orr's cash drug store.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The adjournment at Charleston, without a nomination, seemed at first a disasterous termination; but from day to day, the feeling grows stronger that this action, which was looked upon by the Opposition as a defeat, is a half a victory. The separation of that body has thrown palpably before the country the weak points of the party. Previous to this, it was impossible to conjecture which point was assailable or doubtful. It is now defined, and all feel the necessity of unity of action, and in the next Convention more regard will be paid to the wishes of the people. It has also disconcerted the Republicans and left them groping in the dark for a safe place to plant their man beyond the reach of mines that may be sprung hereafter. We are led to these remarks in view of the gathering next week at Chicago. Its prospects to all appearance are fair. Not a ripple disturbs the waters of Republicanism, even its black elements have been refined, silenced and turned aside, by political changelings, who, instead of assimilating with them in principles and feelings, would obliterate and destroy, not only the vital principles upon which the party was founded, but signal for defeat the very men to whom it owes its strength, as Ward, Giddings, Smith and Garrison. We hear of the appointment of delegates in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland, to Chicago, in each of which States, they cannot muster a corporal's guard. This is done to control the nomination; fit it from the deserving claimant. The founders of the party, the designers and upholders of platforms upon which defeat has been cheerfully endured, will be swept aside and deluged by these latter day Republicans, who have not been steadfast to any principle or party but are always found swelling the hurrah of the victorious. Traitors to every cause when there is danger of defeat. Of course such men are loudest in the party. Hungry for office; thirsty for spoils; scenting the game with the certainty of hounds. Their yell will drown the honest voices, of those who have been, and are, the main supporters of the principles of the party, which these political weathercocks are trying to change, and mould something, which may dazzle and bewilder, and ride into power upon the wave of popularity. They care not how soon it bursts, when the beach is near. The party leaders in Indiana, at variance with the wishes of the people, will vote against Seward, and indeed every man who has not joined the army at the eleventh hour. These acquisitions, in point of numbers, are regarded as an evidence of strength, and triumph of principles, while in fact, they are merely the base and changeling rats, that desert every ship, at the approach of danger. They do not possess the manhood or courage to stand firm with the few, nor the virtue to respect, shield and hold fast the principles, upon which, to make success lasting, a party must always stand.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF JUNE CONVENTION—AGAMENON TO BE RELOCATED—HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

On Thursday, the 4th of June, 1856, the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati commenced balloting for President. On the sixth ballot Mr. Buchanan obtained 135 votes, being a majority of the whole Convention. When this result was announced to Mr. Douglas at Washington, he with a generosity and magnanimity becoming a true Democrat, sent instantly the following telegraphic dispatch over the wires to Wm. A. Richardson, the Chairman of the Illinois Delegation:

Mr. Buchanan, having received a majority of the Convention, is in my opinion entitled to the nomination. I hope my friends will give effect to the voice of the majority of the party.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

When that noble dispatch was read, Mr. Douglas' friends in accordance with the wish of their favorite, withdrew his name and gave effect to the voice of the majority of the party by making Mr. Buchanan's nomination unanimous. Mr. Douglas had one hundred and twenty-two votes in the Convention to Mr. Buchanan's one hundred and sixty-eight, and his vote had increased from twenty-eight to that number; but nevertheless, with that large and flattering voice and increase, he withdrew his name, and would not allow it to be used against the candidate of the majority of the party. Anticipating difficulty, he had previously sent a dispatch to Mr. Richardson to the following import:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1856.

DEAR SIR.—From the telegraphic reports in the newspapers, I fear that an embittered state of feeling is being engendered in the Convention, which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you and all of my friends to bear in mind that I have a thousand fold more anxiety for the triumph of our principles than for my own personal elevation. If the withdrawal of my name will contribute to the harmony of our party, or the success of our cause, I hope you will not hesitate to take the step. Especially it may desire that the action of the Convention will embody and express the wishes, feelings and principles of the Democracy of the Republic, and hence, if General Franklin Pierce, or Mr. Buchanan, or any other statesman, who is faithful to the great issues involved in the contest, shall receive a majority of the Convention, I earnestly hope that all my friends will unite in insuring him two-thirds, and then in making his nomination unanimous. Let no personal considerations distract the harmony or endanger the triumph of our principles.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

On the twenty-fourth ballot, at the late Charleston Convention, and repeatedly thereafter the vote stood thus:

Douglas.....	152
Guthrie.....	41
Lane.....	19
Huster.....	25
Johnson.....	12
Dickinson.....	14
Davis.....	1

Mr. Douglas it will be seen, had about fifty majority of the votes actually cast in the Convention, and a clear majority of all its votes if every State had been present and voted. When the 18th of June arrives, we have no reason to expect that Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Lane and Mr. Hunter will imitate the noble example of Mr. Douglas in 1856, and telegraph to their friends in Baltimore to withdraw their names, and unite in giving the choice of the majority of the party a unanimous nomination? Will they be outdone in generosity and magnanimity by their successful rival? Does not their character as Democratic statesmen demand this action at their hands? The vote of the highest of them is not half as large as Mr. Douglas' was when he withdrew his name in Cincinnati.

An act of generosity—a deference to the will of the majority—is always popular with the American people, who will condemn and abhor those who practice the reverse of these virtues. Four years hence Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Hunter may be in a position that Mr. Douglas is now, and be entitled to claim from others that courtesy which they now extend to him. Why should they allow their friends to interpose a factious resistance to the wishes of the majority of the party? They can gain no possible advantage by it. This two-thirds rule was not in its origin designed to throttle the sentiment of the majority, but rather to give strength and emphasis to it. If we were to grant the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch thus ranks down the shaggy name of the British Lion:

Every attempt to conceal the fact is in vain. The English champion has been whipped—severely whipped—whipped within an inch of his life. The world sees this England feels it, America knows it. In contest of forty-two rounds, he was knocked down about thirty times—When the American champion had his neck upon the rope, and there held it, designing to throw him on the ground in a state too exhausted to come to the scratch again, the partisans of this champion cut the rope. This was foul play. They allege that it was done to save the life of their champion. If such was their object, they should have announced at once that he was conquered. That was the proper way to save his life. It is the only way to save life in the ring under any circumstances. When the condition of the fighter is such that he can not continue the fight without losing his life, it is the duty of his second to give it up, or take the consequences. But the fact is, his life was in no danger.

Again, on the 37th or 38th round, Sayers did not come up to time. He continued sitting on the knee of his second more than a half a minute after he ought to have been in place. Hecman seeing that the mob was about to break in, and fearful that they would snatch the victory out of his hands, walked up to him and demanded the victory. It was the duty of the umpire—the editor of *Bell's Life in London*, who had been blackguarding Hecman for the three months previously—to have given Hecman the victory as soon as Sayers failed to come up to time. But the dismorable rascal had sneaked off. At this moment the mob broke in. It is a damning fact that the mob was composed of Sayers' friends. Their object could not be mistaken. They did not break in to prevent Hecman from being flogged; that is certain. Whose flogging, then, did they wish to prevent? Why, Sayers', evidently. Does any body believe that if Hecman had been flogged they would have broken in? Does any one pretend, that even if Sayers had retained the ghost of a chance, they would not have permitted him to follow it up? The English have always represented themselves as peculiarly fond of fair play. That is one of their peculiar good qualities, of which no person but themselves we take it, ever saw any evidence. This is a great and notable example, truly.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CAPTURE OF MEXICAN STEAMERS.

The London Herald has an article of considerable length upon the capture by Captain Jarvis, of the Mexican-Spanish steamers in the Gulf. We make the following extract:

The American government, it is clear, have accepted the responsibility of this collision, and are, no doubt prepared for the result. We do not see how they can now stop until the disturbances in Mexico have been concluded, by the permanent establishment of one or other of the parties struggling for the ascendancy. America has interfered forcibly between the contending factions, and she can hardly withdraw and leave those who look to the American flag for protection, at the mercy of the followers of a chief who possesses still sufficient resources to create a frightful havoc in Mexico. The President of the United States has a force at his disposal, and he may employ that force at discretion. It is in the interest of American citizens, and for their protection, we are told, that the squadron under Commander Jarvis, took up a position at San Juan d'Ulloa, and raised the blockade of Vera Cruz by the capture of the steamers Marquez and Miramon. We must be very blind to passing events, and entirely ignorant of the policy of the American government, were we to accept this explanation. Mr. Douglas is not his choice, but he ought not to allow his unsuccessful competitor of 1856 to outdo him in magnanimity and in respect for the wishes of a majority of the party. By pursuing the course indicated, he would perform a graceful act, that would inure to his credit upon the page of history.—*Cin. Eng.*

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The National American party assembled in Baltimore on last Wednesday, the 9th. The Convention was largely attended, nearly every State being represented, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. On Thursday John Bell of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Vice-President. This nomination cuts the legs of the Black Republican party clean off. They now have no more hope of making allies of the American party in supporting the Chicago nominee. Bell and Everett will make a splendid race in the North as well as the South, and will rally around them thousands of conservative men from the Republican ranks. The contest is now clearly between the American candidates and those that will be nominated by the National Democracy at Baltimore on the 18th of June. The miserable faction that will congregate at Chicago on Wednesday, will as usual bring forth their sectional candidates. In the contest between the two great National parties, they will be entirely lost sight of, as much so as their old candidate James J. Birney was in 1844. The American party now occupies the same proud position that the old Whig party did in the days of Henry Clay. However much we may differ with them, as regards the administration of government, we are compelled to acknowledge that they are conservative and national, and that in their hands the interest of the confederacy would be duly cared for and the constitution faithfully maintained.

WHAT THE SECEDING STATES WILL DO.

The delegates from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, and South Carolina, having seceded from the national convention, and organized themselves as a party outside of the national Democratic organization, are no longer delegates, and will not apply for seats at Baltimore. The power delegated to those men has reverted to the State organizations. New conventions will be held in those states, and new delegations will be appointed. The states of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana will be represented at Baltimore, and by delegations representing the Democratic people of those States. The party having got rid of the Disunionists, and having rid itself of the odium which has always followed their nominal association with the Democrats, will present a national front—one party, one platform, one organization; the same in Mobile that it is in Chicago; the same in New Orleans and Savannah that it is at St. Paul and Montpelier. The Baltimore convention will therefore have delegations from the states that were represented by the Seceders, and have delegations representing truly the wishes and feelings of the people of those states.

WHO WAS VICTOR?—A VIRGINIA VIEW.

In an editorial article on the late fight the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch thus ranks down the shaggy name of the British Lion:

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THE GRAND TABERNACLE OF AMUSEMENT!

ANTONIO BROTHERS' GREAT WORLD CIRCUS!

Model Show of the United States.

This Company is selected from the best performers of Europe and America. Prizes and premiums for features of this magnificent establishment will be found in the following:

Benjamin Stevens, the celebrated Trick Rider.

Mrs. J. Showles, the American Horse Tamer and Equestrienne, will introduce her highly trained horses.

AMERICAN EAGLE.

JACOB SHOWLES, the world renowned American Equestrienne and Gymnast, in his novel Globe Act on Horseback.

ALBERT AYMAR, the brilliant Scene Rider, in his pleasing Act of Seven Changes.

SIGNOR DUVAL, the wonderful Contortionist.

T. OSBORN, in his Daring Two and Four Horse Act.

MIGAS BALLET TROUPE, in their pleasing Chinese Dance.

Master Ceretto, the Youthful Equestrian and Gymnast.

M'LLIE ELIZABETH, and J. STEVENS, in the beautiful and chaste Act of the "Lovers of the Rhine."

NONPAREIL, the celebrated Trick Horse, performed by Antonio.

The night's performance will conclude with a new, startling and terrible Act, entitled the

Court Jester, T. Osborn, Trick Clown, T. Tipton.

A full corps of Auxiliaries is attached to this Company.

WILL Exhibit at CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

SATURDAY, MAY 25TH.

Admission Box 50cts. Pit. 25cts.

Will also be at WAVELAND, MAY 25. Andy Springer, Agent.

May 12, 1860.

W. C. WHITNEY, Advertising.

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