

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, May 12, 1860.

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

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordville!
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 5:43 a. m.
Evening Train, at 11:25 a. m.
Freight at 3:46 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Morning Train, at 4:50 a. m.
Evening Train, at 9:10 p. m.
Freight at 6:10 p. m.

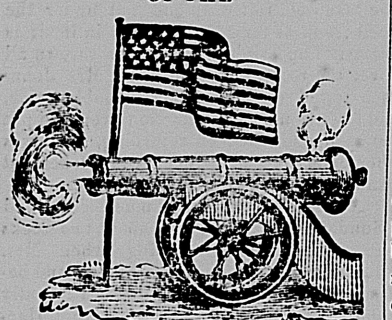
R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID TURPIN, 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. HORD, of Decatur.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.
FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,
MICHAEL C. KERR, of Floyd.

GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE



DEMOCRACY

OF

Montgomery County!

The Democracy of Montgomery County will meet in Crawfordville 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 in attendance.

Deacon Smock makes a pitiful appeal to the Republican work-ers 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 grey in the service. As the Republican party is only four years old, the Deacon must have labored prodigiously to have grown grey 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 merciful and unmerciful leaders of his party are entirely out of the question. If he would better his spiritual and physical wants, let him seek oftener 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'L GILLILAND, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC DAVIS,
JAMES HEATON, Treasurer.
JOHN SWEETSER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Preston McCormack, J. W. Cumberland,
William Canine, Swan Brookshire,
Moses Barnes, William K. Wallace,
Matthew P. Bowen, John W. Blair,
Jacob 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, Sec'y.

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 disastrous 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 Seward, 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; flinch 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 all ways found swelling the hurrah of the victorious. Traitors to every cause when there is danger of defeat. Of course such men are lost in the party. Hungry for office; thirsty for spoils; scenting the game with the certainty of bounds. Their noses all point now for Chicago. Their yells 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 chattering 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, NAMED TO BE REINFORCED—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 155 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."

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 unbrothered 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 is it my 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 disturb the harmony or endanger the triumph of our principles."

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

Douglas.....152
Guthrie.....141
Lane.....194
Hunter.....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, have we not 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' 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 premises that a little over one-third of the delegates should defeat the majority—a minority rule—we should have as a party the most odious government upon us—one at war with the whole principles of our political system—a very baroque upon the name of Democracy. The old rule has been adhered to because there has generally been magnanimity enough on the part of the minority to give the majority candidate two-thirds. There is nothing in the principle of bringing in a new man, who has not been talked of among the people for the office, that can be commended. The nomination should be won in a fair fight between the people, not stolen from them by political chicanery and management. The delegates are to choose from among the candidates designated by the people. They have no right to go outside and bring up a man whom nobody has preferred in the primary meetings.

Not only is Mr. Douglas the choice of a majority of the delegates to the Convention, but the States that voted for him cast 1,150,000 Democratic votes out of the 1,800,000 Democratic votes in the Union. It thus appears on the record that he is the choice of nearly two-thirds of the Democratic masses. Even this, in our judgment, does not indicate his full strength. If the Democratic masses could be polled directly, not even a fourth rule would defeat his nomination. Is it to be supposed that this vast majority will submit to have its preferences overruled because extreme men threaten to break up the organization if it is not done. Such is not the temper or the spirit of the proud and fearless Democracy of the country.

It seems to us that President Buchanan upon the old principle that "one good turn deserves another," owes it to himself to withdraw the opposition to Mr. Douglas to the extent of its power, now that the latter has obtained a majority of the Convention. 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 occupy 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 SECESSION 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 Democracy, 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 delegates 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 mane 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 a 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 to the ground, the 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 facts, 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. Heenan 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 Heenan for the three months previously—to have given Heenan the victory as soon as Sayers failed to come up to time. But the dishonorable 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 Heenan from being flogged, that is certain. Whose flogging, then, did they wish to prevent? Why, Sayers', evidently. Does any body believe that if Heenan 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 sufficient resources to create 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 Marquinez 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 of the successful action of the American squadron in Mexican waters. The action reported by the mail just arrived is the commencement of that armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico by the United States, for which fitting opportunity has been so long sought by the Cabinet of Washington. We must not be understood from these remarks to denounce the policy of Mr. Buchanan and his colleagues. They are engaged in the support of the popular and constitutional party, as opposed to the party of priests in Mexico, and if they have seen fit to interfere at all, they are on the right side. Had there been a better understanding between the British and American, and we may add, the French governments upon the affairs of Mexico, it would not have been difficult to have adjusted matters, and the interruption to trade, to say nothing of the bloodshed, which is now, we fear, inevitable, might have been avoided. As it is, there are British as well as American citizens in Mexico, whose lives and property must be protected in the approaching struggle. We should be glad to know what steps have been taken to afford that security against Mexican violence and

treachery, which no doubt at the present moment is so much needed. During times of comparative tranquility Mexico is not a particularly safe place for a British subject, and matters have not been improved by the course pursued by our late minister at the republic. Would it not be well that the Government should be questioned on this important subject in the House of Commons? We throw out the suggestion and shall be very happy to find it has been acted upon. It would be extremely satisfactory to those who have commercial transactions with Mexico, or whose relatives or friends are located in the country, to know that steps have been taken to afford adequate protection to British interests in Mexico; and it would also be important to learn how her majesty's government regard the proceedings of the American government in that part of the world.

A LYRICAL GEM.

The following lullaby is sufficiently tender and musical to make every woman who reads it wish for a baby to sing it to:
Come to my arms, you bewildering elf!
Let me gather you, body and soul, to myself.
Hurry your scintillating eyes and hair,
And all the glory and grace you wear,
From twinkling feet to golden crown,
Deep in the folds of my crimson gown:
Clasp me close, my baby, bosom and heart,
A thing of my holiest being a part.
Grooming a song in the olden rhyme,
Tender and sweet as a vesper-chime.
Sleep, baby-boy,
The little birds rest,
Dew and soft,
In the mother bird's nest;
The lambs are safe
In the shepherd's warm fold;
The dew-drop asleep
In the butter-cup's gold.
The violet nods
To the daisy's dream;
The lilies haubt
On the lap of the stream;
And holy and calm,
Like motherly eyes,
The stars look down
From the silent skies.
Sleep, baby-boy,
My birdling, my flower,
My little lambkin,
My dew-drop, my dower!
While heart against heart
Beats softly in time
To the murmuring flow
Of my tender old rhyme.

One of the novelties of the day is to hear children crying for medicine. The little fellows eat *Dr. Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyer* in preference to any candy you may give, and its effect is far more prompt and certain than that of any other nauseous drugs with which it has been the practice to dose our children.—*Louisville Journal.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, May 3d, at the residence of Mr. A. F. Lafayette, Indiana, by Rev. Dr. White, Dr. C. VANDERHILL, of Crawfordville, and LIZZIE M. HAWKINS, of Lafayette.

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. Prominent among the features of this magnificent Entertainment will be found the

ANTONIO BROTHERS

Guillermo, Lorenzo, Augustus and Alphonso.

The most finished and popular quartet that ever entered the ring, who will perform the whole of their wonderful and classic Acts at every performance given in this place.

Benjamin Stevens,

The celebrated Trick Somersault and Hurdle Rider.

MRS. J. SHOWLES,

The American Horse Tamer and Equitist, will introduce her highly trained horse.

AMERICAN EAGLE.

JACOB SHOWLES,

The world renowned Antipodean Equestrian and Grottesque 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.

MIGASI

BALLET TROUPE!

In their pleasing Chinese Dance.

Master Ceretto,

The youthful Equestrian and Gymnast.

M'ELLE ELIZABETH,

AND

J. STEVENS,

In the beautiful and newest of the "Lovers of the Rhine."

NONPAREIL,

The celebrated Trick Horse, performed by A. Antonio.

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

FIRE KING,

In which Mr. Showles will appear on the Cordle Volante, revolving at an indelible speed, and completely enveloped in a

VOLCANO OF FIRE.

This is the only Company that has ever introduced this thrilling, yet without one of the most pleasing performances of the modern Circus.

Court Jester, T. Osborn.

Trick Clown, T. Tipton.

A full corps of Auxiliaries is attached to this company.

Prof. BAILEY'S

Eolian Band,

Is engaged, and will make procession through the town at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Performance every day at 2 and 7-1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Will exhibit at

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

SATURDAY, MAY 20th.

Admission—Box, 50 cts.

Phil., 25 "

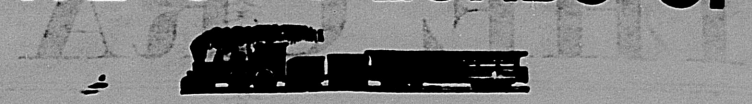
Will also be at

WAVELAND, MAY 25.

Advertiser, Andy Springer, Agent.

May 12, 1860. (2432)

FIVE CAR LOADS OF



New Goods!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

CHEAP MAMMOTH

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL AND

Commission Store!

WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, AXLES,

Springs, Sash, Glass, Locks, Latches, Butts, Hinges,

SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES AND FORKS,

HAMES, TRACES, LOG AND HALTER CHAINS, STRAW CUTTERS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

MOWING SCYTHES, MILL SAWS, CROSS-CUT AND HAND SAWS. ALSO,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

OF ALL KINDS;

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

OF EVERY VARIETY;

THRESHING MACHINES,

1-2-4-6 & 8 HORSE POWER.

STEAM ENGINES,

FOR THRESHING MACHINES.

FARMERS, CALL AND SEE

—THE BEST—

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES

Built in America.

BEING EXCLUSIVELY IN THE

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

I CAN AND WILL SELL GOODS

BELOW ALL COMPETITION.

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK, NO. 2, EMPIRE BLOCK.

May 5, 1860-ly.

SAMUEL H. GRECC.

MAMMOTH STOCK

—OF—

WATCHES, & CLOCKS,

—AND—

Jewelry!

JAMES PATTERSON,

HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, would inform the citizens of Montgomery and surrounding counties, that he has purchased, and are being opened, the most complete stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Articles and Cut-glass, ever brought to Crawfordville. It consists in part of

WATCHES!

GOLD and SILVER, Hunting and Open Faced.

CLOCKS.

For Dwellings, Stores, Banks, Churches and School Houses, of both Thomas', Jerome's and Waterbury Clock Company's manufacture.

JEWELRY!

Of all styles and patterns: Coral, Carbuncle, Moonie, Cameo, Goldstone, and Miniature. Also—Lockets of all sizes.

POCKET BOOKS!

Of all shapes and sizes: Morocco, Calf and Buckskin covers.

TABLE CUTLERY!

Of all prices, from seventy-five cents to \$5 per set.

Pocket Knives!

The most complete stock ever saw in town. From 10 cents up to \$3.

LOOKING GLASSES!

From a MAMMOTH size