

The Crawfordsville Journal.

Jeremiah Keeney,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE JOURNAL. TERMS.

THE "JOURNAL" is published every Thursday, at \$1.50, in advance; 2 within the year; and \$2.50 after the expiration of the year. No insertion discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BILL OF PRICES, FOR ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING.

Yearly Advertising,	
Quarter column 3 weeks.....	\$ 5.00
" 2 months.....	9.00
" 3 ".....	9.00
" 4 ".....	10.00
" 5 ".....	12.00
" 1 year.....	15.00
Half " 1 month.....	10.00
" 2 ".....	12.00
" 3 ".....	12.00
" 4 ".....	13.00
" 6 ".....	15.00
" 1 year.....	25.00
One " 2 months.....	14.00
" 3 ".....	16.00
" 4 ".....	18.00
" 6 ".....	20.00
" 1 year.....	45.00
Card, 1 year.....	8.00
All the above advertisements subject to semi-annual change, at the same rates.	
All Public Sales, Transient Advertisements, &c., \$1 per square, for first insertion and 25cts for each additional insertion.	

Card and Job Printing.
All kinds of Job Printing executed in good style and on the shortest possible notice; and at unprecedented low rates. Give me a call.

Election Tickets.
Five dollars per thousand will be charged for Election Tickets, to be paid for invariably in advance.

Horse and Jack Bills.
For single Horse Bill \$2—for each additional Horse on bill \$1. JER. KEENEY,

Miscellaneous.

A Fashionable Love Letter.
Memos publishes the following letter just received from a lover who went abroad to see the prize fight. An explanation of the current slang in which it is written is appended:

Ben Cauter, St. Martin's Lane, London, April 20, 1860.

Dearest Emma! Your last reached me on the day after the mill[1]—blessings on the darling bunch of fives[2] that scribbled it. I kissed the signature again and again, for the sake of the dear little diddle[3] that will one day make me the happiest bluffer[4] going. How shall I describe my feelings on reading it? It one glorious Benicia had administered an auctioneering[5] on my knowledge-box[6]. I couldn't have been more completely grassed[6]. Tears came into my peepers[7] as I devoured those lines of love and tenderness, as eagerly as ever mulling oves[8] in training walked into[9] his raw beef steak. A boy might have floored me by a tap over the snuffer tray[10] with his little finger. And the sight of the photograph of your lovely mug[11] almost overpowered me! How well I recall each feature—those oges[12] blae as the midsummer-may—tho' conk[13] with its delicate aquiline curve—that rosily-lipped tarterian[14]—those ivories[15] whiter than the whitest pearl—that fair skin, when the clarinet[16] mantes and blushes. Again and again did I press the counterfeited present to my kisser[17], wishing that the dear original were present; but not[18] reclining lovingly on my bread-basket[19], her oration trap[20] murmurings words of endearment in my lugs[21], her mawley[22] clasped in the clapper[23] of her adorer.

Ah, Emma! Love has got my pine[24] in chancery[25], and is fibbing[26] away mercilessly, giving me no end of nasty jist[27]; the pepper[28] I endure from him is past telling—he may go in and finish me any day. He has it all his own way; I can't counter[29] or his nob[30], or do anything but take my punishment. And I don't care how soon the sponge is thrown up in token of victory.

Yours eternally, —

[1] Fight. [2] Head. [3] Man, individual. [4] Knock down blow. [5] Head. [6] Prostrated. [7] Eyes. [8] Fighting man. [9] Ate. [10] Nose. [11] Face. [12] Eyes. [13] Nose. [14] Mouth. [15] Teeth. [16] Nose. [17] Mouth. [18] Head. [19] Breast. [20] Mouth. [21] Ear. [22] Hand. [23] Hand. [24] Head. [25] Head under left arm. [26] Administering blows. [27] Severe blows. [28] Do. [29] Reciprocal of a blow. [30] Head.

A land warrant for 160 acres, issued to Susan Decatur, widow of Commodore Stephen Decatur, was located a few days ago at the land office of Lexington. Such incidents serve to connect the past with the present—giving us as it were, a share in the inheritance of glory which has descended from the illustrious dead of our country.—Little did the old Commodore imagine, as he poured his broadsides into the enemy, that the piece of parchment given as a slight recognition of his services, would fifty years afterwards pay for the home of a Kansas farmer.

Hon. John Bell is a Statesman of distinction. Of Hon. Edward Everett, nothing need be said. He writes for the New York Ledger.—Cin. Com.

Proposed New Territories.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed upon bills for organizing five new Territories, which will include the entire unorganized region between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Slope. Their names are to be Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Hacatot, and Clipperton. The first includes all that portion of territory obtained from Mexico east of the Colorado and its northerly affluent (Virgin river) and west of the 108th meridian. Its southern boundary will be the Mexican border, and its northern the parallel of 36 deg. 30', separating from Utah. Arizona will thus form a block nearly square, including most of New Mexico west of the Rocky Mountains, and containing nearly two hundred thousand square miles.

Nevada will comprise all that part of Utah west of the 114th meridian, besides a small triangle between Virgin river and the California State line, and a narrow strip of what was formerly Oregon Territory, (now Washington) between the eastern border of that State and Green river. It will thus contain about 175,000 square miles, and include the now famous Washoe mineral region.

Idaho, signifying "Gem of the Mountains," is the name proposed for the Pike's Peak territory. Its eastern boundary will be the 102d meridian, its western Green river; its southern the 37th, and its northern the 43d parallel of latitude. The Rocky Mountains will form a sort of back-bone, passing nearly along its center. Its extent will be about 150,000 square miles. By thus clipping the wings of Utah on both the east and west sides, the latter will be left with scarcely one-fourth of its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall

be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surpassing development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless violence by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

4. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless sub-serviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly wish with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the express provisions of that instrument itself; with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedents, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, or a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African Slave-Trade, under the cover of our National Flag, as a perversions of judicial power—a crime against Humanity and a burn-

ing the Seymour Times, speaking of the hail storm at Rising Sun which broke three thousand panes of glass, says it "never knew a storm to take more panes to do mischief."—Individ. Journal.

Our Seymour contemporary seems to be a little sulky about the storm, yet we infer that the condition of Rising Sun has been less painful since it was before.—Louisville Journal.

New School General Assembly.

Pittsboro, May 19.—The General Assembly heard the report of the Church Erection committee this morning.

Every application for aid by loan or donation has been granted, and the fund increased to \$109,000.

The National Convention.

LINCOLN AND HAMILIN.

Honest Old Abe.

THE DOWN EAST FAVORITE.

Jobe Conduct of the Seward Men.

ENTIRE UNANIMITY.

Enthusiasm, Unbound & Unparalleled.

The Death Knell of Sham Democracy.

THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, May 17.

THE PLATFORM:

Resolved, That we, the delegates representing the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our country, unite in the following declarations:

1st. That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surpassing development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

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