

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



For the Crawfordsville Review.
Quod Sentiens loquuntur, & quod
loquimus sentimus.—SENeca.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the Review:—Dear Sir.—I have been handed by a friend a copy of the *Journal* of the 27th ultimo, in which there appears an article echoing an attack made on me by the *Chicago Tribune*, and this for taking the liberty of exposing the "kidnapping" of white children in the eastern cities, and selling them into bondage in our western states. That this infamous practice has prevailed for years, and conducted by designing selfish and wicked men, is a public fact, and I dare the editor of the *Tribune* or his "Wabash Echo" to deny it. In their blind zeal and violence of attack, they have lost sight of the point of my remarks on this matter, which was to call the attention of the church authorities, and that of the good citizens in the eastern cities to the crying evil in their midst, and at the same time to respectfully point out a remedy, in calling to their aid the good brothers of Vincent of Paul, who are peculiarly fitted for the moral and religious training of youth. This arrangement it appears, would not suit the taste or bigotry of the fanatical editor of the *Tribune*, and hence his hideous yell, which has made the shores of Lake Michigan resound with his "beastly bellowings," and now *feebly* caught up by his "Wabash Echo." As the writer of the *Tribune* article affects to be such a ripe scholar and "master of sentences" (?) has he ever in his readings seen the account given of a diabolical custom which prevailed amongst the ancient Carthaginians, of offering children to a detestable idol, which was formed in such a manner, that an infant put into its hands, which were stretched out to receive it, would immediately fall into a gulf of fire? It was considered an unfortunate omen, that the victim should be offered weeping; and therefore many fond carresses were used to divert it, in which it was to be given up to the idol. Does the editor of the *Tribune* or any of his "Wabash proteges" recognize an exact likeness of themselves in this description of the Carthaginian idol, when they gloat over little children kissed and caressed and conducted by mock philanthropists to the sanguinary triods of such men as they are?

As for the charge of religious bigotry and intolerance alleged against me in that article, I repudiate it from my inmost soul. I have left a country, where religious bigotry, fostered by an alien government has too long cursed the land, and from my earliest youth have I hated despotism in any shape, civil or ecclesiastical—and a Republican in my heart's core and in the true sense of the word, I defy any living man to point out a single sentiment of religious bigotry ever uttered by me. And this charge of religious bigotry comes with a bad grace from those, who are the "organs" of a party, whose watch-words are, proscription of men for their religious opinions and country, and who labor diligently for that same party to keep alive by their incendiary teachings that fell spirit of intolerance, which is so directly opposed to the principles of the Constitution.

I thank my God that I belong to a religion, which teaches me to cultivate a high toned, deep-felt, all prevailing spirit of charity towards all men, irrespective of race or creed, for the spirit of Catholicity is truly a spirit of charity—charity for every creature stamped with the image of the Creator, for every soul purchased by the blood of our common Redeemer. Against the atrocious and pernicious calumnies of the *Chicago Tribune* and his "Wabash Echo," I must then protest. I appeal to our doctrine. The doctrine of the Catholic Church is easily appealed to—there are no gnostic mysteries—no esoteric organization, no Masonic secrets; all is open—all is before the world.

We appeal to our definitions of doctrine, to our canons of discipline, to our accredited books of instruction, to the writings of our approved Theologians, and we defy the most malignant scrutiny of that most malignant bigot of the *Tribune* or his "Echo," to discover anything at variance with that unbounded charity towards all men—that deep practical feeling of good will, which we assert our Church inculcates, as one of the holiest and most essential duties of a Christian. Whence then is that baneful doctrine, of which we are accused to be found? No where else than in the heated and diseased imaginations of such malignant calumniators, so well represented by the Chicago editor, who, when he speaks of the Inquisition, the house is located in the heart of a community, which has so long disturbed the country, and produced such sad results at Harper's Ferry, Mr. Webster well said in the United States Senate, years ago:

Now, sir, this prejudice has been produced by the incessant attrition of Abolition lecturers on the common mind. No drum-head in the longest day's march was ever more incessantly beaten than the feeling of the public in certain parts of the North. They have been beaten *every month*, and *every week*, and *every day*, by the din and roar and rattle of Abolition presses and Abolition lecturers, and that which has created these prejudices.

Brown has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 24th day of December

the grandest struggle which has ever engaged the thoughts of men has led to its enthrallment. The fair land of Italy may for a time be disturbed by traitors to liberty, and spies subsidized with British gold, but all this will soon come to an end, and then may be realized the fond hopes of her children.

"Parent of our religion! whom the wide Nation have knelt to for the Keys of Heaven! Thou art the prop of her religion! Shall yet your sons all be born and driven, Roll the barbarian tide, and sue to be forgiven?"

I shall now take my leave for a time, of the very charitable editor of the *Tribune*, as varied and pressing duties in this Wabash Valley will prevent me from attending to his religious-political vagaries, but we send him this "message" that we denizens of this Valley will meet him and his "echo" at "Philippi." And in the meantime, to use the words of Seneca, "thinking what we speak, and speaking what we think," we will not suffer ourselves to be either abolitionised, revolutionised, or "TWINING-ised."

Respectfully Yours,
ED. O'FLAHERTY,
R. C. Pastor.

GERRIT SMITH.

The New York *Tribune* having denied that Gerrit Smith, who is implicated in the Harper's Ferry conspiracy, was a Republican, the New York *Express* turns to the *Tribune Almanac* of 1857, in which that print classes Mr. Smith as a Republican Member of Congress in its political tables for that year. The *Tribune* will have to give it up, or be involved in a controversy with its editor, Mr. Greeley.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC BALLOON. Mr. T. S. C. Lowe commenced, on Monday, the inflation of his mammoth balloon at the Crystal Palace, New York. A peculiar interest attaches to this enterprise of Mr. Lowe that raise it above the ordinary level of balloon exhibitions. The daring scope of the proposed trip, and the utter novelty of an air voyage to Europe, together with the scientific improvements Mr. Lowe introduced in this his great experiment in aerial navigation, combine to impart considerable importance to the undertaking and the account for the general interest that is taken in it.

At 1 o'clock the workmen were busily engaged in arranging the valves and other mysterious apertures, and the large pipes that convey the required gas from Forty-second street, are brought to within a couple of feet of the mouth of the balloon. In the tent were exhibited the four-horse power calorie engine, that is to be carried through the air by the aeronauts, and the boat that will descend from the balloon, to be used in case of a premature descent in the sea. This latter is one of Francis's metallic life-boats, thirty feet long, seven feet beam, and four feet deep. It is handsomely painted, and quite elaborately finished, while in the bows is a singular contrivance consisting of a moveable rod with wheels and oars, and intended to support a propeller eight feet in diameter to act on the atmosphere in raising or depressing the course of the balloon. The fans of this propeller wheel, consists of strips of white muslin extended on light frames, were also among the article on exhibition.—*New York Post.*

GOVERNOR WILLARD AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW COOK.—The Charleston correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing under date of October 29th, thus speaks of the interview of Governor Willard, of Indiana, with his brother-in-law Cook. He says:

Governor Willard, of Indiana, visited his brother-in-law Cook, yesterday, in jail, company with Senator Mason. Mr. Mason proposed to the Governor to retire when the latter entered, suggesting that he would probably prefer that his interview should be private, and also for the reason that any thing Cook might say should feel bound to testify if called upon as a witness. Governor Willard very promptly replied that he himself would be a witness in court to any facts Cook might communicate, and insisted that Mr. Mason should be present. Governor Willard urged Cook to make a full confession of all he knew connected with the affair at Harper's Ferry, in order to exonerate those who were innocent, and to punish those who were implicated, as the only atonement he could now make. Cook signified his willingness to do so, and he will probably make a written confession. He told Cook that he had nothing to hope for but death. Governor Willard states that his son had entirely lost sight of Cook for several years, and supposed he was dead until reading his name in the papers, he determined to visit Charleston to ascertain if he was his relative. Mrs. Willard, he states, is in great distress at the conduct of her brother.

BROWN'S HOUSE.—The New York Herald's Harper's Ferry correspondent writes of the observation of Old Brown's neighbors of the operations of the framers of the Provisional Government, as follows:

The house is located in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood, five or six families living within hail, and the movements of the strangers were regarded with much curiosity. They seemed to have no settled business, but a large number of boxes and packages were sent to them by railroad, which they carried home, and nearly every day one or more of them paid a visit to the village upon some pretense or other. They paid for everything they wanted in hard cash, and were sociable and friendly towards their neighbors. A great part of their time appeared to be passed in hunting in the mountains, although it is not known that they ever brought home any game. On one occasion a neighbor remarked to Mr. Smith (as Old Brown was called) that he had observed twigs and branches bent down in a peculiar manner, which Smith explained by stating that it was the habit of the Indians, in traveling through a strange country, to mark their path in that way so as to find their way back. He had no doubt, he said, Indians frequently passed over these mountains unknown to the inhabitants.

Let not the editor of the *Tribune* lay the flatteringunction to his soul, that he has seen the decadence or decline of the public in certain parts of the North. They have been beaten *every month*, and *every week*, and *every day*, by the din and roar and rattle of Abolition presses and Abolition lecturers, and that which has created these prejudices.

It is said that our late Minister to France, Hon. John Y. Mason, has left his family of a widow and thirteen children, entirely destitute.

We have just received large and fresh supply of Dr. C. V. Roberts' Scandinavian Bleeding and Blood Pills.

Apri 24th 1859.

MANSON & POWERS.

100-000-14. Dec 18, 1859.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)
THE SOUTHAMPTON (VA.) NEGRO INSURRECTION IN 1831.

A more successful attempt was made in Virginia in 1831. The scene of massacre was in the county of Southampton, near the North Carolina border. One Nat Turner, a slave of Benjamin Turner, about thirty years of age, ignorant and fanatical, imagined himself a prophet, sent of God to do a great work. His grandmother and mother had long deluded him with the notion that he was born for some extraordinary deed, and he was weak and foolish enough to embrace the delusion. He succeeded in persuading a gang of his fellow slaves to rise upon their owners, and perpetrate an indiscriminate massacre. It was a sudden outbreak, of which none were forewarned, for which none were prepared. No such thing had been known in the history of the region. All was quiet and peaceful. Nothing was suspected. The patrols were scarcely in existence. The men had mostly gone to the camp meeting or its vicinity. All looked fair without while a volcano was seething beneath. It was the month of August, a month in which the ear becomes accustomed to the loud sounds of the negroes, gathered to their harvests singing in concert, and often hallooing at their work or play, as suits their taste, for they have a special love for nocturnal revelry. Suddenly on the 21st and 22nd of August, 1831, this band of desperate fellows rose upon the whites, and commenced the massacre of men, woman and children.

Among the murdered were Mr. Travers' wife and three children; Mr. Whitehead, his son, four daughters and one grandchild; Mrs. Waller and ten children; Mrs. Williams, her husband and their two sons; Mrs. Jacob Williams and three children, with others, masters and overseers; in all, FIFTY-five fell, pleading for mercy from the inhuman monsters. Guns, axes and swords were the weapons used in this murderous work—compared with the destruction wrought by which, the scene at Harper's Ferry was one of mercy. The insurgent slaves had all been destroyed or apprehended, tried and executed, with the exception of the ringleader, without revealing any thing at all satisfactory as to the motives which urged them on, and the means by which they expected to accomplish their object. All was wrapped in mystery until Nat Turner, the leader of the gang, who succeeded in hiding himself for two months, was at length captured in a cave by one man, Benjamin Phillips, who was armed with a shotgun, and to whom Nat sullenly surrendered without offering any resistance, though armed with a sword. He appeared to anticipate his doom, and to yield to it as a matter of necessity. He was thoroughly examined, and made free confession both of his deeds and motives, which were those of a finished fanatic. Nat was hung on the Friday after his trial, which commenced November 5.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, I will expose to sale at public auction, on the 21st day of November, 1859, at the Court House door in the Town of Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, and State of Indiana, on Saturday, the 3d day of December, 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. of said day, the rents and profits for the term of seven years of the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lots No. one and two in Canine's addition to the Town of Crawfordsville, all lying and being in the County of Montgomery and State of Indiana; and the rents and profits will not bring a sufficient sum to satisfy said execution, I will then and there at the same time and place, offer a sufficient amount of the above described Real Estate to satisfy said execution and costs.

Taken on execution as the property of Leonard Graves, at the suit of Samuel Gilliland, Esq., WM. K. WALLACE, Sheriff M. C., By J. N. Scouras, Deputy, November 5, 1859. See printer's fee \$1.50.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, I will expose to sale at public auction, on the 21st day of November, 1859, at the Court House door in the Town of Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, and State of Indiana, on Saturday, the 3d day of December, 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. of said day, the rents and profits for the term of seven years of the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lots No. one and two in Canine's addition to the Town of Crawfordsville, all lying and being in the County of Montgomery and State of Indiana; and the rents and profits will not bring a sufficient sum to satisfy said execution, I will then and there at the same time and place, offer a sufficient amount of the above described Real Estate to satisfy said execution and costs.

Taken on execution as the property of Nathaniel Bratt, at the suit of William Robertson, Esq., WM. K. WALLACE, Sheriff M. C., By J. N. Scouras, Deputy, November 5, 1859. See printer's fee \$1.50.

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Taken on execution as the property of Andrew F. Miller, at the suit of James Gilliland, Esq., WM. K. WALLACE, Sheriff M. C., By J. N. Scouras, Deputy, October 29, 1859. See printer's fee \$1.50.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of two Executions to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, I will expose to sale at public auction, on the 21st day of November, 1859, at the Court House door in the Town of Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, and State of Indiana, on Saturday, the 23d day of November, 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. of said day, the rents and profits for the term of seven years of the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lots No. one and two in Canine's addition to the Town of Crawfordsville, all lying and being in the County of Montgomery and State of Indiana; and the rents and profits will not bring a sufficient sum to satisfy said execution, I will then and there at the same time and place, offer a sufficient amount of the above described Real Estate to satisfy said execution and costs.

Taken on execution as the property of Harriet M. Webster, at the suit of James Gilliland, Esq., WM. K. WALLACE, Sheriff M. C., By J. N. Scouras, Deputy, October 29, 1859. See printer's fee \$1.50.

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