

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, November 10, 1860.

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

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville.
Advertisers, call up and examine our List of
SUBSCRIBERS.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.
GOING NORTH.

Freight & Accommodation Train, at 10:35 a. m.
Chicago Mail Train, at 11:00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Louisville Mail Train, at 9:17 a. m.
Freight & Accommodation Train, at 9:40 a. m.
R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

THE DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Presidential election on last Tuesday, resulted in an overwhelming and disastrous defeat of the National Democracy of the Union. Every Northern State with the exception of New Jersey, have given majorities of appalling magnitude against us. Abolitionism, with all its sectional and revolutionary elements, has triumphed over conservatism and reason. The election of Abraham Lincoln on last Tuesday, brings us to that eventful period—the crisis—which is to settle the perpetuity or dissolution of the States. If the South has been playing the cowardly brag, she will quietly acquiesce; if on the other hand she is in earnest, secession will be attempted immediately. What calamities might befall us as a nation, in the event of this last contingency, the future alone can determine. The election of Mr. Lincoln as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, can certainly furnish no pretext for the secession of any Southern State. The South by her own blind and stubborn course in the National Convention at Charleston, dismembered the Democratic party, and placed the sceptre of power in the hands of a Northern sectional party. With this glaring fact of their treachery staring them in the face, what sympathy can they expect from those who have nobly struggled for the perpetuation of principles, that gave us victory in 1856, and restored the country to peace and quietude, and which was only destroyed by the treachery and treason of James Buchanan. The Democracy of the North cannot look with complacency upon the attempt of any State to secede. If South Carolina or any of the cotton States, set the laws of the general government at defiance, they must summarily be met with the strong arm of the law. Mr. Lincoln has been elected by a constitutional majority, and for the next four years will be the President of the whole country, and as such it is not only his duty to faithfully execute the law, but the bounden and imperative duty of every American citizen, to obey and assist him in their execution. He has been chosen by a majority in the North unparalleled in political annals. They have seen fit to take him with all the evil tendencies of his irrepressible doctrines, and if the South experiences that oppression, which she professes to dread, she cannot with any justice complain. The evil counsels of her Yancey's, her Breckinridges, and her Toombs, will alone be responsible for her humiliation. If the Democracy of the North can endure a four year's rule under Sewardism, she certainly can. We have done our duty.

WE HAVE MET THE AFRICANS AND WE ARE BEATEN.

From all appearances it is evident to the most skeptical that the Africans have captured us. The Democracy of Montgomery county made a gallant fight, but the Irrepressibles, aided by the Quakers and their Breckinridge allies, proved too heavy a combination for us to withstand.

THE BANKING FIRM OF ELSTON & LANE.

The Banking firm of Elston & Lane has been dissolved. Col. Lane retiring. The firm hereafter will be known as Elston & Son, the Major having associated himself in the business with Isaac C. Elston, jr.

THE BRECKINRIDGES POLLED SIXTY-EIGHT VOTES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY ON LAST TUESDAY.

They are no doubt delighted with the result of the election.

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

On last Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, news of the election was received here from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa. In 1840 it took two weeks to hear from the Empire State, and several weeks elapsed before the actual result of the election was known.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The latest intelligence from the South indicate that South Carolina and Georgia are determined on going out. We trust if they attempt anything of the kind, that the President will promptly arrest the leaders and hang them as high as Haman. An example should be made of these traitors.

DR. MURPHY.

The afflicted will recollect that this eminent physician will be at his rooms, Pursell House, on Saturday, Nov. 24th. The Dr. is without doubt one of the most skillful men of the age. We trust all who need his services will not let this opportunity be lost.

THE AFRICANITY OF ABOLITIONISM.

Now that sectionalism at the North has triumphed, and the dissolution of the Union actually commenced, the warnings of the Fathers of the Republic in its early days are beginning to be realized by those Republicans who for the last four years have hoisted and derided the idea that there was any danger. Now that the warning has become an actual fact, these same restless agitators, these disciples of the Irrepressible doctrine, have the unblushing effrontery to tell Democrats that they alone are chargeable for the terrible state of affairs into which the country has been plunged.

Was there ever such an exhibition of insolence and hypocrisy? Charging with lying tongues and brazen faces the very men who have done everything in their power to avert the dissolution of the country. The Democracy are yet a power in the North, and they will not brook such insults with impunity. They are for the Union and against secession in any event. As much as they deplore the election of Lincoln, they have that loyalty to the general government, that instinctive love of country, that will prompt them, with all Union loving men, to assist in preserving by conciliatory means, the union of the States.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

From the alarming state of affairs—the South having already taken the initiative steps towards withdrawing from the Union, it may become necessary to call a meeting of the Democracy of the country to take into serious consideration the terrible crisis that is impending over the country, and to give an expression of sentiment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

James Whalen, an employee at the depot of the Louisville & Chicago Railroad, was instantly killed on last Friday night, while attempting to cross the high bridge over the ravine near the Depot. The night was dark and stormy, with a high wind, and making a mis-step, he fell to the bottom, a distance of eighty feet. Persons cannot be too careful in crossing this bridge at night.

STIRRING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

From the telegraphic dispatches published in another column, it will be seen that South Carolina is determined on going out of the Union. A number of military companies in Virginia have offered their services to the Palmetto State. It is evident that we are to have trouble with our Southern neighbors.

Sir John Herschel writes to a friend that he has never attempted to make any prediction as to the weather, and that he has not the slightest confidence that any one sufficiently understands the subject to be able to do so with any certainty.

A telegraphic dispatch to N. York, dated Columbia, S. C., Nov. 6th, says the legislature has postponed action on the Governor's suggestion to arm that State until Lincoln is really elected. There is an overwhelming majority in favor of calling a Convention. Resolutions for sending commissioners to Georgia were to have been introduced on the 7th.

Squire Snyder, old Buck's spiritual adviser, has been figuring upon a problem, and has made the discovery that the first Monday in next March will be march forth. The Squire is convinced that Republics are ungrateful.

Many of the more sensible Republicans now that they have elected a President, feel a good deal like the man who won the elephant. Now that they are the especial guardian of Cuffee they seem puzzled to know what to do with him.

We recommend our Democratic friends who feel any ways troubled over the election returns to read Baxter's Saints Rest. Our Breckinridge friends are counseling themselves with committing to memory chapters in the Covode Committee Report.

Every man who is landless should now insist on the 160 acres promised by the Republican leaders previous to the election.

New York has given from thirty to forty thousand majority for Lincoln, Illinois ten thousand; Indiana twenty thousand, and Pennsylvania sixty thousand.

The Cincinnati Gazette, one of the leading organs of the Northern Abolition party, is opposed to any compromise with the South. They have got to come under the yoke of Sewardism.

Eastern London.—One has not seen the half of London, until he has gone through St. Giles. There live those who have not slept on a bed for years; thousands who have not washed themselves for months. They herd together in filth and misery quite indescribable. They eat soup made of bones which have been picked from the dust bin, or saved from the jaws of a hungry dog. This soup is cooked in a rough vessel, of which one is sufficient for a dozen or twenty families. It is eaten out of bowls which are literally pieces of patchwork, for they are made of a dozen pieces of crockery rudely patched and cemented together.

Here is one of the Cleveland Plain-dealer's best:

What cannon will be discharged when we come to march forth?

Bu-cannon, a condemned brass piece, no part of the ordinance of '87.

ALABAMA ELECTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.

The Alabama, Montgomery mail says that Breckinridge's plurality will be fully ten thousand.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, Nov. 8.

Private dispatches received at Richmond says that when the news of Lincoln's election reached Charleston, the U. S. Judge McGrath, District Attorney Connor, and the collector at Charleston all resigned.

Dispatches from Richmond to the Times says that there is little excitement there, and the Whigs seem well pleased with the result of the election.

The Southern students in the New York Medical University held a meeting last evening to consider the question. There was no action taken, but the question was left for decision at some future meeting.

A dispatch to the World says that current rumors of the seizure by the secessionists of Fort Moultrie at Charleston where not credited at Washington.

The prominent South Carolinians are said to be in consultation.

DISUNION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 8.

The Speaker of the House last night received a dispatch from Virginia tendering the services of volunteer companies in the event of South Carolina's secession.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.

Bark John Gray, owned by Cushing's Boston Line, lying at our wharves under instructions from the owners, has hoisted the Palmetto flag and fired fifteen guns.

Edward Ruffin spoke last night.

He said Southern independence had been his life long study, and he thought it could only be secured by South Carolina secession.

His speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring speeches were made.

Efforts were made yesterday to wait for southern county operations, but failed.

A State Convention is to be called, and secession is certain.

The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the fourth of December, and the Convention meet on the 17th.

Messrs. Boyce, Bonham and Keitt urged the call for a Convention and immediate action.

FIRE.

FORT GAINES, GA., Nov. 7.

A fire has consumed the agency bank of Columbus and several stores and dwelling houses. Loss \$5,000.

It was the work of an incendiary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.

The Williamson Springs House in Anderson district, was burned yesterday.

The hotel and furniture was valued at \$6,000.

B. F. Masten's store was also burned. Loss \$12,000—insured for \$10,000 in Northern Companies.

EXPLOSION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

The propeller Globe, which arrived from Buffalo this morning, exploded her boilers at her dock at ten o'clock this forenoon, while getting up steam for the purpose of hoisting out freight. Several persons were killed, and a number injured. Killed, Mary Ann Golden, Patrick Donohue, Jas. Hobbie, Chicago; Benj. Wilson, St. engineer, Froyside second do; Four firemen names unknown. The boat is a complete wreck.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.

Advices this morning claim the State for Lincoln by 25,000 to 30,000. All the Republican Congressmen are elected by increased majorities. Granger Rep. over Lathrop in the 1st district 2,000 majority. Trowbridge, Rep. over Thompson in the 4th district 3,500.

FIRE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The Astor House was damaged by fire this morning on the Wesley street side. Great damage to furniture.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 8.

The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring Wm. Lehman duly elected to Congress from the 1st district.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.

Sufficient returns have been received to give both branches of the Legislature to the Republicans, thus securing the reelection of Trumbull to the U. S. Senate. It is estimated that Lincoln has about 10,000 majority in the State.

INDIANA ELECTION.

ATTICA, IND., Nov. 9.

Fountain county complete gives Lincoln 327 over Douglas.

Lincoln's majority over all, 32; a Republican gain of 282 since October.

A COSTLY DYE.—The beautiful red and purple silks which are now so fashionable throughout the civilized world, are colored with a substance which is extracted from coal tar called mauve dye. The price in Paris of pure aniline violet, in powder, was stated to be from \$215 to \$320 per pound. The enormous value of this substance is owing to the fact that it not only produces a great variety of red and purple shades of exceeding delicacy and brilliancy, but these colors are also permanent.

Some of the Republican papers are publishing statistics to show that the North is much more populous and much better able to go to war than the South, and it is therefore folly for the latter to kick up a fuss in the event of Lincoln's election. All this is very true, but such considerations do not always prevent men and nations from venturing upon such enterprises. They did not prevent the men of the revolution from revolting against British rule; they did not prevent Greece from revolting against Turkish domination; they did not prevent Hungary from revolting against Austria; they did not prevent Mexico from revolting against Spain, nor did they prevent even the negroes of Hayti from revolting against France.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan, John C. Breckinridge and the leading Southern politicians, who broke up the Democratic National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, can look upon Abraham Lincoln as their President. They called him into that political being, and gave the Republican party that strength which proved irresistible in the canvass. Mr. Buchanan, almost from the commencement of his Administration, seemed bent, if we are to judge from the madness of his policy, upon having a Republican successor. To that end he tended his miserable vacillation upon the Kansas question; his making of it a party test; the proscription of good Democrats, and the removal from office of all those who did not endorse his capricious and his vindictive proscription of the leading Democratic Senator, and his insane desire to dictate to the Democratic fundamental principles and organization. Judging from his acts, we are led to conclude that the old Federal principles which he professed in his youth were never repudiated, and that he joined the Democratic party for the sake of office, and under the belief that he could do it more injury as a professed friend than as an open and avowed enemy.

He has, indeed, been an incubus upon it; and if it had been ten times stronger, it must have sunk under the odium which his conduct has brought upon it. Bitterly have the Democracy reason to regret the hour when they called him to the head of the Government. In the weakness and wickedness of his Administration he has rendered the worst of our preceding Presidents respectable; yea, conferred upon them credit by comparison. In this hour of defeat and disaster, we are somewhat consoled by the fact that the sands of the political existence of the man who has been powerfully instrumental in causing it are rapidly running out, and that we can, therefore, look to the 5th of March with more complacency; for if the Union survives the shock, we can hardly have a worse Chief Magistrate than we have been living under the last four years.—Cincinnati.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON PEACEABLE SECESSION.

In his last great speech in the Senate, on the 7th of March, 1850, Daniel Webster thus spoke of secession:

Mr. President—I should much prefer to have heard, from every member on this floor, declarations of opinion that this Union could never be dissolved, than the declaration of opinion that, in any case, under the pressure of any circumstances, such a dissolution was possible. I hear with distress and anguish the word "Secession," especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic, and known to the country, and known all over the world for their political services. Secession! Peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the Great Deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish, I beg everybody's pardon, as to expect to see any such thing? Sir, who sees these great States now revolving in harmony around a common center, and expects to see them out of their places, and fly off, without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the wreck of the Universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession. It is the great Constitution under which we live—covering this whole country—is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows on the mountain melt under the influence of a vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved, and run off? No, sir! I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union; but, sir, I see as plainly as I see the sun in heaven what that disruption itself must produce. I see that it must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe in its two-fold character.

Peaceable secession! Peaceable secession! The concurrent agreement of all the members of this great Republic to separate! A voluntary separation, with alimony on the one side and on the other! Why what would be the result? Where is the line to be drawn? What States are to secede? What is to remain American? What am I to be? An American no longer? Am I to become a sectional man, a local man, a separatist, with no country in common with the gentlemen who sit around me here, or who fill the other house of Congress? Heaven forbid! There is the flag of the Republic to remain? Where is the eagle still to tower? Or is he to cower and shrink and fall to the ground? Why, sir, our ancestors, our fathers and our grandfathers, those of them that are yet living among us with prolonged lives, would rebuke and reproach us, and our children and our grandchildren would cry out shame upon us, if we of this generation should dishonor these ensigns of the power of the government and the harmony of that Union which is every day felt among us with so much joy and gratitude.

JEFF. DAVIS ON SECESSION.

Southern papers thus report the views of Jeff. Davis upon the present crisis in political affairs.

In his speech at Macon, Mississippi, on Friday young friend who was present and heard him, reports to us that in speaking of the probable election of Lincoln, he told the people what he would do as the Chief Magistrate of the State. He said, "that the same wire which conveyed the electric flash, that brought the intelligence of Lincoln's election, the next instant should carry back his proclamation convening the Legislature of Mississippi, and he warned them now, if there were any members of the Legislature present, to be prepared to set out for the capitol of the State the next minute."

Mississippi is fortunate in having one of her most gallant sons at the head of State affairs in this emergency.—Mobile Mercury, 29th.

Barber, the editor of the Houston Patriot, heard Jefferson Davis at Columbus last Tuesday, and reports him on secession thus:

"He did not dodge the issue of what to do in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, and he clearly proved that immediate secession was the only safety for Mississippi and the South in that event. The loud response that came up from the hearts of the people showed that they were with him and for secession."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—POPULAR VOTE COMPARED WITH ELECTORAL RESULTS.

The following table shows the popular vote of the United States at the Presidential elections that have taken place since 1828.

In 1828 JACKSON elected; majority over all, 149,000.

In 1832 JACKSON re-elected; majority over all, 123,000.

In 1836 MARTIN VAN BUREN elected; majority over all, 20,767.

In 1840 General HARRISON elected; his majority was 138,000.

In 1844 President POLK was elected by a majority of 22,000.

In 1848 General TAYLOR was elected by the majority against him of other candidates was 142,000.

In 1852 General PIERCE was elected.—His majority over all was 57,746.

In 1856 MR. BUCHANAN was elected.—The majority against him on the popular vote was 387,000.

In 1860 ABRAHAM LINCOLN is elected, but the majority against him on the popular vote will be over ONE MILLION.—No man ever came to the Presidency before with such an overwhelming majority against him. He is, most emphatically, not the choice of the people of the United States for the position. Not only are the people immensely against him, but he finds both Houses of Congress opposed to him at the beginning of his Administration.—This never happened before, we believe to any President. Nay, more, he gets the electoral vote of but fifteen or sixteen States, while seventeen or eighteen States voted against him. He commences his Administration, therefore, with a majority of the States against him, with a majority in each House of Congress against him, and a majority of a million against him on the popular vote! What an overwhelming Republican victory has been won, in view of these results;

ADVENTURE WITH A BOA.

When on one of his sporting excursions in Wynaud, Captain Croker was told of an enormous boa, or anaconda, which had been occasionally seen, and was held in great terror by the natives, but could obtain no certain intelligence of its whereabouts. Being, however, one day in pursuit of game accompanied by a Shikaree, and a very powerful and high courage dog, the latter made a rush forward, and suddenly he heard a whisper and choking noise. Captain Croker at once thought that his dog was in the clutches of a Cheeta, and pushed on to his assistance through the thick jungle, wherein he got sight of a large object, in color black and orange, which he at first thought was a tiger, but presently saw that it was a huge boa constrictor coiled up. As he approached, the monster began to uncoil itself, presently its head glared as the animal gazed toward him. Captain Croker was a man of great nerve, and he fired both barrels at the boa's head—both balls took effect; yet though checked for an instant, the snake came on more fiercely than before, and the Shikaree having bolted with the Captain's rifle, he also was compelled to run, and had just time to climb up into a tree when his pursuer arrived at its foot. Captain Croker lost no time in reloading, but to his dismay found that the Shikaree had carried off all his balls. Luckily, however, he had plenty of shot, and having reloaded saw that one of the boa's eyes was knocked out; nevertheless the animal appeared quite aware of his proximity, having seemingly followed him by the scent. By this time the boa was twining itself round the bole of the tree in order to ascend it, when Captain Croker continued to fire till life appeared to be extinct, though for a considerable time it continued to writhe and lash the bushes with its tail, the vast muscular power of which seemed quite astonishing.—Langley's Travels in India.

TERRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE.

An extra of the Vancouver Chronicle, dated Oct. 3, gives the following details of the Indian massacre previously reported by telegraph:

H. Schreiber has just arrived at the Dalles with news of the massacre by the Snake Indians, of an entire immigrant train, consisting of forty six persons, nineteen of whom were men, the balance women and children. The party was first attacked about fifty miles this side of Salmon Falls, on the 9th of September. This attack lasted about an hour. The Indians then withdrew, and allowed the train to proceed five miles, when they again attacked them. The fight lasted two days and one night.

On the afternoon of the 10th, the Indians had possession of the whole train, with the exception of six men, who being mounted, escaped. After traveling through the woods for five days, these six were again attacked, and five of the party killed. Schreiber alone escaped, by hiding in the bushes. After traveling several days without food, he was found in an exhausted condition by some persons who took him to the Dalles.

Of the nineteen males in the party, six were discharged soldiers from Fort Hall. Mr. Schreiber is the only one who escaped. He says that the six men who left on horseback, did not leave until the Indians had full possession of the train; and from the screams of the women and children, he was led to believe that the whole party was butchered.

Fort D finance has been captured by the Indians.

A PRETTY EXPERIMENT.

Professor Rogers has solved the problem of seeing through a millstone. In a paper read before the Scientific Association at Newport, he says:

Take a sheet of foolscap or letter paper, roll it up so that the opening at one end will be large enough to take in the full size of the eye, and at the other end, let the opening be not half so large. Take it in the right hand, holding it between the thumb and the forefinger, place the large end to the right eye, and look through, with both eyes open to the light. You will see a hole through your hand.

If you take it in your left hand and hold it to your left eye, it will be the same.—You will in both cases be astonished to see that you have a hole in your hand. The illusion is most complete.

From this and other experiments, he concludes that an impression made on the retina of either eye, can not of itself enable us to determine on which retina it is received, and that the visual perception belongs to the part of the optical apparatus near or within the brain, which belongs in common to both eyes.

BRUTAL MURDER IN ORANGE CO., N. Y.—A President of Orange County, a Member of the Legislature, a Member of the Assembly, a Member of the Senate, a Member of the Court of Sessions, a Member of the Court of Appeals, a Member of the Court of Chancery, a Member of the Court of Admiralty, a Member of the Court of Common Pleas, a Member of the Court of Exchequer, a Member of the Court of King's Bench, a Member of the Court of Queen's Bench, a Member of the Court of Criminal Sessions, a Member of the Court of Criminal Appeal, a Member of the Court of Criminal Revision, a Member of the Court of Criminal Pardon, a Member of the Court of Criminal Reprieve, a Member of the Court of Criminal Respite, a Member of the Court of Criminal Commutation, a Member of the Court of Criminal Indulgence, a Member of the Court of Criminal Clemency, a Member of the Court of Criminal Mercy, a Member of the Court of Criminal Compassion, a Member of the Court of Criminal Pity, a Member of the Court of Criminal Kindness, a Member of the Court of 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