

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, December 22, 1860.

Printed and Published every Saturday morning by CHARLES H. BOWEN.

Up 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.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R. GOING NORTH. Freight & Accommodation Train, at..... 10:30 a.m. Chicago Mail Train, at..... 12:30 p.m. GOING SOUTH. Louisville Mail Train, at..... 9:30 a.m. Freight & Accommodation Train, at..... 6:30 p.m. R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

MONEY WANTED.

Those of our subscribers who know themselves indebted for the present volume, will confer a great accommodation by paying up between this and the first of January, by so doing it will enable us to pay our debts.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Presents to delight the hearts of children, and *souvenirs* for those who are wistful in the vortex of "love's young dream," may be obtained at F. M. Heaton's. His stock embraces all the wonders provided over by Santa Claus, the gentleman enveloped in furs, who is supposed to come from the frozen realms of the North.

DROWNED.

Eber Sperry, son of Mr. Henry Sperry, a boy about the age of eleven, while skating on Saturday last, broke through the ice, and was not rescued until life was extinct.

WE are sorry to chronicle the demise of the amiable and deeply regretted wife of Rev. Chas. White, D. D., President of Wabash College. In consequence of this sad event, the exhibition of the Sophomore class, is postponed until the close of next term.

Our citizens were startled last Monday by the alarm of fire. Shortly afterwards the flames were seen bursting from the newly erected dwelling of Mr. Thomas Kelley. The fire, however, was extinguished, before much damage accrued. We understand that the loss was covered by the insurance in a Philadelphia company.

THE pork trade of Crawfordsville, will in all probability close the coming week. Prices, if any thing have been on the decline, varying from \$1 to 450, for net, and business not brisk.

LOUISIANA.

The extra session of the Louisiana Legislature met at Baton Rouge on the 10th. The Governor says it does not comport with the honor of Louisiana to remain under the rule of a Black Republican President, and recommends that a bill be passed calling a convention. The members of the Legislature are represented to be calm and cool, and will do nothing under excited motion.

SECESSION.

The Convention of South Carolina, at Columbia, on Monday last, assembled amid omens most unpromising. The gathering clouds lowered over the capitol, and to add to their dismay, the small pox was found to be raging. The fear of infection caused an adjournment of the Legislature and Convention, to Charleston. At this place they were welcomed with the wildest enthusiasm.

THURLOW WOOD of the Albany Evening Journal is out in another long article in favor of compromising the national difficulties. He says he almost ready to give up the Republican dogma of Congressional prohibition of slavery.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.—Fort Moultrie according to a writer in a South Carolina paper is not neglected. During the political movements the garrison at the fort have greatly improved the exterior defenses, apparently in preparation for the day of action. The same writer says that the public is not admitted within the fort and hence nothing can be known about the interior defenses.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The January number of this beautiful Monthly Magazine is promptly on hand. With it commences the Seventh Volume, and no time is more appropriate than the present to subscribe. The illustrations this month are unusually beautiful, and the literary matter is of rare interest, consisting of tales, poems, anecdotes, humor, &c., by the most eminent writers, besides the splendid and exciting novel of "Verona Brent; or, the Wayward Course of Love." Leslie's Monthly contains nearly twice as much matter as any other Magazine published in the country. The Fashion Department will attract the audited attention of the ladies, for it is most elaborately illustrated with the reigning fashions in Paris and New York, besides a vast amount of work patterns, &c. How all this is afforded for \$3 per year is a mystery. Those of our friends who wish the Monthly can send the subscription to Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, N. Y.

FRUITS OF Seward's IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT!

THE CONSUMATION!

THE GREAT REPUBLIC

Dismembered!!!

MOURN! SONS OF COLUMBIA!

MONROE, Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina was celebrated here this evening by the firing of 100 guns, the cheering of the people and a military parade. There is great rejoicing.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina is greeted with great enthusiasm here. A salute of 100 guns is being fired in honor of the event.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.

Gov. Moore has ordered one hundred guns to be fired at noon tomorrow in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 20.

At a large meeting of citizens held at Ashland last night, resolutions were adopted recommending the holding of a national and state convention—opposing coercion—favoring the arming of the State, and declaring against the re-opening of the African slave trade.

Maj. Anderson ordered to Surrender Fort Moultrie if the Secessionists Demand it.

Gen. Beauregard Was Agitated when he received the News from South Carolina.

The Farewell Address of the U. S. Congressmen postponed until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

Orders have been issued to Maj. Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie, if attacked. I am reliably informed that Maj. Anderson telegraphed here that he had surrendered a large number of arms, which had been removed from the Arsenal at Fort Moultrie, to the authorities of Charleston on demand being made for them. This was done in obedience, he says, to the spirit of orders he received from Washington.

An official dispatch, giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was received here this p. m. by President Buchanan. A number of Southern men were with him at the time, and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

The passage of the ordinance produced intense and fearful excitement in Congress to-day when the despatch came and it was privately reported that the South Carolina members remaining had prepared a farewell address to be delivered to-morrow morning, for the purpose of going out in a body. The Republicans moved to adjourn and carried it, compelling the South Carolina members to wait until Monday.

THE DANGER.

The political horizon still continues to darken. In spite of the pressure under which all varieties of business labor, the stagnation of trade; the cries that issue from the pinched throats of want; the terrible depression under which all true lovers of their country view the existing state of affairs, there seems to be no disposition on the part of those who have been instrumental in the work of ruin, to propose or accept a remedy. The Republican party appear like the French revolutionists, to be able architects of ruin. They have the passion and strength to tear down—but not the wisdom and moderation to build up. The people were induced to abandon a party that had conducted and administered the government successfully for years, under the assumption, that it had grown venerable and corrupt. The novelty of a virtuous and economical administration, to some minds was sufficient inducement for the multitude to be dazzled by the brilliancy of such professions. But, "alas! for the vanity!" Instead of the "ancient landmarks," the golden era, that was to spring from the triumph of Lincoln, we have the black waves of disunion rising Olympus high, and the white froth on their tops, ready to change into the crimson red of civil war. We did hope that those who raised the storm would at least be brave enough to breast it. That those who condone resistance to constitutionally elected presidents, would be among the first to acknowledge the essential—to some of our States—privileges of their citizens to an equality in our Territories. We implore our Republican friends, to look upon the Constitution which has given us greatness, which holds us together, as an impartial instrument, favoring no section, but just to all. To escape from their platform, the specious words that the "normal condition of all the Territories is freedom"—Let the common glories we inherit, inspire them to make the choice between the political chaff of demagogues, and the health and life sustaining grain of their Union and country. Let their eyes be turned to the radiant glory of our national emblem, bursting through the mists which now obscure it; scattering with the resistless wave of his wings, civil war and anarchy, and bearing the banner, on which is inscribed our unity and strength, in the full blaze of the noon-day sun, till its ample folds are laid in the blue waters of the Pacific.

JAMES T. HANNA, the prince of merchant tailors, is now in receipt of an extra quality of cloths, casseroles, and vestments. For good fitting and well made garments, he is excelled by none. Room over Detchen & Totten's store, Washington Hall buildings.

A gentleman who arrived on the train this morning, brought the report that Senator Davis, of Miss., had been shot in the Senate, by Johnson of Tennessee.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE UNION.

The danger which overhangs the country at the present moment is at last universally acknowledged. The day when it could be treated as the imagination of "Union savers," as a "dismay bugaboo," as "bullying," or any similar manner, (we quote these expressions from distinguished editors at the North) has passed away.—All acknowledge the imminent danger.

But it is more imminent, and the prospect darker, because of the constant determination of men to shut their eyes to it. The leaders of the Republican party, for some days past, have been in a state of pitiable doubt. One day they seem willing to do anything; and the next day, when they imagine their peaceful expressions of yesterday may be taken as yielding too much, they withdraw their implied promises, and threaten fiercely.

The public mind is misled by the leaders, and the state of feeling in the mass of population is changeable. This all results from a misapprehension of the affairs at the South. Men will not look the truth in the face. Republicans, especially shrink from it, because the future is to them especially dark and threatening.

Let us state the facts in a few words, and look straight at them. The American Union will be dissolved unless the Republicans will agree to amend the Constitution by allowing Southern men to take their slaves into common Territories and hold them there as property. It may be that the South would be satisfied with that portion of the Territories south of the Missouri line. But unless the Republicans at once agree to this, the Union is gone.

We do not say that even this will now be in time to save it. But this is the only chance. It is idle to stop now for repriminations; for settling who is to blame for disputing on old issues. The Union is now in danger, the country is lost unless the dominant party at once and forever sacrifice what they claim as a principle under the Constitutional right.

We have not heard the position of affairs better discussed than in a conversation which we overheard between an ardent Democrat and "Union saver," and an equally ardent Republican. We condense the conversation, for the sake of laying before our readers a succinct statement of the necessities of the times.

The discussion began with the accusation that the Republicans had been misrepresented at the South by the *Journal of Commerce* and other Democratic papers, and that the trouble arose from these misrepresentations.

Dem.—If we had told the people at the South that you Republicans were in favor of enforcing, or not opposed to, the fugitive slave law, and were not Abolitionists, would they have believed us?

Rep.—Yes, I think so. Why not?

Dem.—They would have laughed at us. When the Abolitionists attacked the American Tract Society and endeavored to use its engines to carry the anti-slavery war into the South, did not every Republican newspaper in New York and elsewhere, as far as you know, abuse and vilify the conservative men of the Tract Society? When John Brown invaded Virginia, did not the Republican newspapers in New York call him a "brave old hero," a "martyr," and did they not evidently sympathize with him?

Rep.—That does not show that the Republican party as a party have any such sympathies.

Dem.—It is hard to separate a party from their leaders. But who passed the personal liberty bills in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and elsewhere?

Rep.—The Republican party undoubtedly did that in each State. But the personal liberty bills are null and void, for they are unconstitutional, and they don't hurt any one.

Dem.—I am not sure they are unconstitutional. That in Connecticut certainly is not. But because a law is *constitutional*, it is not necessarily *right*. You Republicans are afflicted with an insane notion that what is constitutional is necessarily right. You claim that electing a President *constitutionally* is all right and can not be found fault with. Suppose the House of Representatives should refuse to pass any supply bill for his Administration. It would be constitutional, but would it be right? There is no tyranny on earth so notoriously oppressive as the tyranny of constitutional majorities in some cases. But I am not now discussing constitutional questions. Tell me frankly what was the design, the intent, the *anxious*, with which the personal liberty bills were passed? were they not expressly designed to impede the free execution of the fugitive slave law?

Rep.—I can not deny that such was the intent, but I think they may be excused as retaliatory laws. South Carolina passed a law imprisoning free blacks long before a personal liberty bill was passed at the North; and under that she imprisoned colored citizens of Massachusetts coming there on ships, and does to this day. Let her first repeat that act before she asks us to repeal our personal liberty bills.

Dem.—Nothing remains but the Territories. Can we agree as to that?

Rep.—I think not. I will never surrender an inch of soil to become slave territory.

Dem.—Then you expect to get rid of slaves by walling it in the South?

Rep.—I have nothing to do with getting rid of it. I only say that into the Territories, wherever I have a voice about it, it shall never come. The States may take care of it within their borders.

Dem.—But my friend, you and I must not close our eyes to the future of our country. Suppose the Union to survive, and your principle of free Territories to prevail, do you, dare you, close your eyes to that nation of blacks which is increasing so rapidly in the Southern States?—The patriot who looks to the future shudders at the idea of closing slavery within the present limits. What will, in twenty, or fifty, or a hundred years, become of those millions of slaves? Which race will outgrow—overpower the other? How soon will you have an empire of blacks in the South? These are the questions that are vastly more important than the abstract question of the right of Southern men to carry slaves into the Territories.

Rep.—My friend, you and your party have harped upon that string long enough. The *Tribune*, the *Post*, and all your press, have been stultifying themselves about it till it is time it was stopped. Do you know that Connecticut does the same thing, and always did it? And I believe Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island— and, in fact, every New England State—does it every day!

Rep.—I don't understand you. I am a Connecticut man, and know no such law on her statute books.

Dem.—Then I know her better than you. Tell me, if a free white citizen of New York State, poor and sickly, but willing to labor, goes on the steamer to-night to Stonington, and lands there to-morrow morning with nothing in his pocket, and with the protection of the American flag over him, and the *immunities* from arrest and disturbance with the Constitution guarantees around him—tell me, if he is to be exiled to Stonington, and lands there to-morrow morning with nothing in his pocket, and with the protection of the American flag over him, and the *immunities* from arrest and disturbance with the Constitution guarantees around him—tell me, if he is to be exiled to Stonington, and lands there to-morrow morning with nothing in his pocket, and with the protection of the American flag over him, and the *immunities* from arrest and disturbance with the Constitution guarantees around him—tell me, if he is to be exiled to Stonington, and lands there to-morrow morning with nothing in his pocket, and with the protection of the 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