

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, January 6, 1861.

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CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE! Advertisers, call up and examine our List of SUBSCRIBERS! U.S.

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

GOING NORTH.

Freight & Accommodation Train, at..... 10:55 a. m. Chicago Mail Train, at..... 4:20 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Louisville Mail Train, at..... 9:15 a. m. Freight & Accommodation Train, at..... 6:45 p. m.

R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

THE UNION MEETING on SATURDAY.

We have not been furnished by the Secretaries with the official report of the proceedings of the great Union Meeting held in this place last Saturday. We are able at this time to publish only the resolutions offered by Capt. Wallace.

We may be allowed a word by a way of premise. The Democratic Central Committee of this county, believing such a course would be acceptable to our citizens generally, assumed the responsibility of calling a grand mass Union convention, without respect to parties, in this place, on Saturday Dec. 22. A very large crowd assembled at the court house that day. A motion was made and adopted, for the appointment of a joint committee of nine—three Democrats, three Republicans, and three Americans, to report resolutions to the Convention. A number of speeches were made, consuming the time of the meeting, and compelling an adjournment, on motion of Gov. Lane, to Saturday 5th January.

Yesterday the Convention reassembled showing a very gratifying increase of attendants.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Democrats, Capt. Wallace, T. Cox, A. J. Snyder, Republicans, Mr. Maxwell, Dr. Bunnell, Robert Bryant; Americans, H. J. Braden, F. H. Fry, Dan. Gilkey, at once reported. Everybody was pleased to find that the Committee, composed of such apparently discordant elements, had agreed upon a series of excellent and patriotic resolutions, which we regret are not to our hand for this issue.

On motion of Capt. Wallace, they were passed by acclamation.

Believing that the time required something more practical than the regular series, Capt. Wallace in behalf of Messrs. Braden, Cox, Snyder, and himself, moved some additional resolutions, which, as they are, in our opinion, the gist of the proceedings, we publish from an authenticated copy now, that the State and all its neighbors whom they may chance to be seen, may understand that the people of Montgomery have risen above partisanship, and become true compromising patriots.

Whereas, In view of the undeniable dangers to the Union, and our willingness to make every sacrifice this side of dishonor to maintain it.

And, Whereas, we believe that the danger arises from a fear, general throughout the South, that the people of the North intend availing themselves of their preponderance of strength in Congress and at the polls, to abolish slaves wherever it exists, regardless of law, justice, and equality of rights—

Therefore, Resolved, That we solemnly assure our Southern countrymen, that their apprehensions of interference on our part, or on the part of any respectable portion of our people, are groundless and unnecessary.

2. That, for sake of the Union, we are willing to join our Southern brethren of Louisville, Ky., in demanding as a high duty: 1. The repeal of all laws now in force in any of the States, violative of any portion of our Federal Constitution, and especially such intended to frustrate the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. 2. That slavery in the States and District of Columbia, and the internal slave trade, as now existing, shall in no event become subjects of Federal legislation, or of any State legislation, except it be of such as are directly interested in the same. 3. That the rights of the citizens of the several States, without regard to the question of slavery in the Territories under the Federal Constitution, shall be at once and forever steadily fixed and determined. 5. That moderate calmness, and good will, on the part of the North to the South, must be observed, and that we see no chance for safety except in compromise, and earnestly enjoin it upon our Representatives in Congress to propose and accept any terms of agreement which will have the effect to restore the old condition of States and the old popular feeling.

We ask the reader to stop here, and observe that both the above resolutions, with the preamble, were passed without one dissenting voice.

The third resolution had a preamble which was substantially to the effect, that the people, in primary assemblies like that, should not fritter away their influence by indulging in abstractions and generalities, but should seize hold of, and plant themselves upon some practical proposition actually pending before Congress and the public. Therefore, Resolved, that it be declared to the country, and especially to the people of the Border Slave States, that, if the proposition be acceptable to them, we will ratify and faithfully carry out the constitutional amendment

offered by Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., which reads as follows:

These are the amendments of that good man and true patriot, John J. Crittenden, who learned his patriotism and statesmanship from that immortal—Henry Clay. Let them be well studied.

A joint resolution (S. No. 50) proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, concerning the rights and security of the rights of the slaveholding States, and especially their rights in the common territory of the United States; and whereas it is eminently desirable and proper that these dissensions, which now threaten the very existence of this Union, should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore to the people that peace and good will which ought to prevail between all the citizens of the United States; Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several States:

ARTICLE 1. In all the Territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situate north of 36 deg. 30 min. Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such Territory shall remain under Territorial Government. In all the Territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. And when any Territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if the form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ARTICLE 2. Congress shall have no power to banish Slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permits the holding of slaves.

ARTICLE 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, as long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolition. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain their, and afterwards, taking them to the District.

ART. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea.

ART. 5. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner, who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal or other officers whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave.

Memorials are pouring into Congress from the Northern States, signed by men of all political parties, praying Congress to submit Mr. Crittenden's resolution as an amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Bigler expressed the opinion that Pennsylvania would sanction the measure, that his State would concede anything for peace except the Union, that she would never yield. There is a rapidly growing sentiment throughout the North favorable to Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment, and letters are pouring in urging the Republicans to accept it.

Lieutenant Underwood, one of the officers of the revenue cutter taken by the South Carolina authorities, has arrived.

He had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, and detailed to him all the facts connected with that transaction. He states that Captain Coste misled the officers.

Lieutenant Underwood refused to have anything to do with the transaction, and declined further to serve under Coste.

The best understanding exists between Secretary Holt and General Scott, as the former very properly defers to the experience of the latter in military matters, and does not attempt to set up an arbitrary standard of his own, as Messrs. Davis and Floyd did, in utter disregard of his views or recommendations.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Fast Day Generally Observed in Washington—The Discourse of Dr. Stockton in the House—Indignation of Southern Gentlemen—The Revenue Cutter at Savannah—Secretary Floyd—Address of Members of Congress to the People—No Adjournment in Congress—Memorial in Favor of Crittenden's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Friday, January 4.

The fast proclaimed by President Buchanan was generally observed here. The churches were well attended, and the people appeared much affected by the circumstances of the occasion.

At the House of Representatives the Rev. Mr. Stockton preached to an immense audience, taking occasion to proclaim Union loving sentiments, and denouncing the Secessionists as enemies to their God, their country, and to the human race. Several Southern gentlemen left during the discourse.

On the street men were seen assembled in groups, engaged in discussing the events of the day.

The latest intelligence goes to confirm the rumor that the seizure of the Southern fort was a preconcerted movement. The operations of Georgia however astonished everybody.

The capture of the revenue-cutter at Savannah to-day surprised no one after the confirmation of the first reports. Every day will now bring us new and startling developments.

There is no doubt that Mr. Floyd gave assurance to the South Carolina delegates that the status would not be changed at Charleston; but he acted upon his own authority, and presumed upon his power to control the Cabinet on a question affecting his own Department.

The following address to the people of the United States has been signed by Mr. Crittenden and many other members of Congress:

The propositions are those introduced into the Senate by Mr. Crittenden. The object is to get the approval of the people in order that the proposed amendments may be passed by a vote of two-thirds as amendments to the Constitution.

Your country is in imminent peril.—

The Federal Union is in imminent danger. Without your aid Congress can do little to avert the impending calamity. The Senate's Committee of Thirteen have reported their inability to agree upon any basis of adjustment between the North and South. The House Committee of Thirty-three have arrived at no satisfactory conclusion.

Meanwhile the work of destruction is moving forward with frightful strides, and mutual exasperation and discord inflaming the whole land. The remedy is in your hands. You have the power to arrest the movements which are certain to involve the whole Union in a deadly interne strife and to restore peace to our distracted country.

The underlined, representing all sections of our common country, in view of these unhappy surroundings, have deemed it our duty to appeal directly to you.

We have reason to believe the following proposed amendments to the Constitution, if passed by a two-third vote of Congress, and ratified by three-fourths of the States, would have the effect to allay promptly and permanently the sectional strife about slavery, and re-establish relations of peace and good will between the States and the people. We, therefore, earnestly and urgently recommend that, with as little delay as possible, you express your judgment on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, in reference to slave property, then they themselves practically abandon the Union, and cannot expect the South to submit to such a government. The Governor opposes coercion. He says the project for maintaining a government by force may lead to a consolidated despotism, but never to Union. Our government is based on justice and equality, not standing armies, mercenary soldiers, subject to the will of our enemies and not the Executive, and violated constitutions and laws. The first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression upon Southern rights, will arouse a spirit which will overthrow the entire federal system. The Governor has not abandoned all hope for the preservation of the Union, but believes by prudence and well directed efforts an adjustment alike honorable to both sections may be effected. He opposes Congressional compromises, and says the South can rely only on constitutional guarantees, and to effect this end he advises calling Southern conventions to agree to such amendments to the constitution as would secure their just rights, and submit them to the Northern States for their action. He also advises calling a State convention to ascertain the will of the people on the subject. Turning to State matters, he gives advice for the thorough organization of the military, to repel invasion and protect the property of citizens.

People of the Northwest, we again tell

you that these men are more deadly enemies of themselves, than was ever Druse to Christian or Samaritan to Jew. They have resolved to see this Union perish, freighted with all its hopes, rather than yield to the Southern people those rights which have been their birthright, and which is absolutely necessary to their safety and peace. They have resolved to plunge the country into an inhuman and hopeless civil war, for the sole sake of revenge.

Every word that reaches us confirms the belief that the Republican party are deliberately closing their ears to every voice of reason, and make mouths, when the Republic is in flames.

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It is now settled that Mr. Seward has been offered a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. The post assigned to him is that of Secretary of State. He is disposed to decline it, but has friends insist that he shall accept. It has aroused the anti-Seward element, and from present appearance bids fair to be a pretty fight.

I understand that there is no likelihood that the Senate will confirm the nomination of McIntyre as Collector of the port of Charleston to Key West.

Many persons found it impossible to obtain admittance to the Senate galleries, they being crowded as early as ten o'clock this morning.

To-morrow the Senate will consider and endeavor to pass the Pacific Railroad Bill as it passed the House. An effort will be made to amend it by adding an extreme Northern route.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day recommends the Southern members of Congress to defeat any act of coercion by vacating their seats, and leaving the House without a quorum. By this means, it says, there will be a postponement of civil war, and the prevention of the official announcement of the late Presidential election by the Vice-President, and give time for the State to assemble in convention, publish a plan of Union, and submit it to the people of the State for ratification.

A caucus of Republican members was held to-day in the Post-office Committee-room, but nothing was done besides the general agreement to push the business of the session forward as rapidly as possible.

CLEVELAND.

It is now generally admitted by our citizens, that some dishonest person or persons were guilty of robbing the Post-office—at least such is the conclusion that Squire Snyder has arrived at.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

We would suggest to the board of Trustees that at their next meeting an appropriation be made to purchase grease, better to facilitate the running gear of the hook and ladder wagon. By so doing the volunteer firemen will cease to imitate the army in Flanders.

It is now generally admitted by our citizens, that some dishonest person or persons were guilty of robbing the Post-office at Pittsburgh. The order for the removal of the guns at Pittsburgh is rescinded, and affords great satisfaction.

Private accounts from Charleston state that negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications. Entrances to the harbor have been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the buoys removed. Also that Gov. Pickens has received the offer of 10,000 volunteers from without the State, and who hold themselves in readiness.

It is not certain, according to present appearances, that Mr. McIntire will be confirmed. The nomination is considered in the highest degree important, and as foretelling the future operations of the Administration.

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