

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, January 19, 1861.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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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..... 6:35 a. m.
Chicago Mail Train at..... 4:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Louisville Mail Train at..... 9:30 a. m.
Freight & Accommodation Train at..... 6:30 p. m.

R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

Governor Lane's inaugural is just what we expected from one, who when the political seas were high, bids for the United States Senate. An untrammelled man would, like a skillful surgeon, have plunged the knife beneath the outside film, and cut into the core of corruption. This is precisely what our Executive could not do. Had he taken a conservative position and recommended a compromise, the radicals would have bolted, and the contrary, the conservatives would have stood aloof.

Like all exceeding politic men Mr. Lane is neither fish nor flesh. In the full glare of a record, whose illuminated pages contain the fact that he was president of the Philadelphia convention in 1856, he writes a letter to Kentucky, telling its citizens that a measure was being concocted at Washington that would yield up the vital doctrines for which they struggled in the recent Presidential contest, and we urged them to let their opinions upon that subject be known to their Senators and Representatives without delay. We have reason to know the appeal was not made in vain.

We now say to the tried and true friends of our cause throughout the country, that the advocates of what is called concession and compromise are again at work, and with more vigor than before, to induce the Republicans in Congress to support some policy that shall humble the North and make shipwreck of our party and its creed.

We renewedly call upon them to promptly make their opinions upon this question known to the Senate, and we wish that the Republicans in Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

This not only hems the citizens of fifteen States within specific bounds, and with an increasing population, but carries in its train the baneful evils of insurrections, amalgamation, and equality of races. It declares that treaties made by Jefferson in 1803, are null and void, that congressional acts by which property in slaves was allowed by territorial and congressional acts in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama, were all void and no law. This is reducing the Constitution to the Chicago platform. The South have not only these facts confronting them, but they have Mr. Lincoln's own declaration, in his speech of the 10th of July 1856, that "If I were in Congress and a vote should come upon the question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."

The whole power of the government is to be in the hands of, and wielded by men, who have like Hannibal taken an oath of eternal hostility to our Southern brethren; men who do not believe that our government was instituted for temporal ends—the security of person and property—but for the propagation of theories as false as they are impracticable.

Little Major Comstock, will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening at the Court House. The subject, on the present crisis. Come one, and all, and hear the little gentleman.

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Henry S. Lane, United States Senator, was elected for six years, to succeed G. N. Fitch. He received 61 votes in the house and 27 in the Senate. The Democrats voted for Joseph A. Wright, casting for him 21 votes in the Senate and 36 in the House.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA.

Ex-Gov. Call, of Florida, has published an appeal to the people of that State, in which he earnestly protests against secession. He says:

"Now, my fellow-citizens, on my responsibility and under the halter, if you please, before God and in the name of my country, I proclaim that when the deed shall be done, it will be treason—high treason—against our Constitutional Government."

A mail carrier in Crawford county, Iowa, was chased by wolves a few nights since, and finally compelled to take refuge in a tree, where he remained until morning, half frozen and frightened nearly to death. The savage beasts prowled around him until daylight, when they took their departure. The carrier's horse was pursued by a portion of the pack, and is supposed to have been eaten by them.

There are now eighty-two of the patriots of the Revolution left to witness the dismemberment of the confederacy which they in that glorious seven years struggle, assisted to free from the oppression of the mother country.

STICK TO THE UNION.

The Boston Courier well remarks that, if it were not a thing to be wept over, for its folly, its madness and the incalculable ruin, hanging like a cloud of fire and tempest upon its skirts, the controversy which now agitates this country would be something to laugh at—the cause and the consequences are so disproportionate to each other. Consider the stake that humanity and free government have in the peaceful continuance of this Union, and then ask yourself, reader, who are to be benefited by its disruption, and what is the mighty motive for the perpetration of so mad an act. In what way will the slave be benefited? And if he were even to be liberated, would that pay, in the cause of humanity for the horrors inflicted upon the white race by civil war? Will it devote the Territories to freedom? No; for we shall have made slaves of ourselves, in our insane quarrels about the freedom of the blacks. Slavery, says a great party, is a moral, social and political evil, and therefore, it must be hemmed in, until it shall stink to death. And to accomplish that it would see the Union shivered into fragments, the slave States in insurrection, and civil war raging over the whole face of the country! Are the people mad, that they will permit these things? Let us all declare that this Union shall remain—that no parochial hand shall be raised with impunity against it—and that no cause for separation shall be given by one section or the other.

We give below an example of the machinery by which this element of the Republican party brings influences to bear upon Congressmen against yielding support to any adjustment whatever. It is the most prominent editorial in the New York Tribune of Tuesday:

BEWARE.—Some weeks ago we warned the Republicans of the free States that a measure was being concocted at Washington that would yield up the vital doctrines for which they struggled in the recent Presidential contest, and we urged them to let their opinions upon that subject be known to their Senators and Representatives without delay. We have reason to know the appeal was not made in vain.

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RE. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE ON SECESSION.

That good old Kentucky preacher, Robert J. Breckenridge, uncle of the Vice President, delivered a discourse on the state of the country, at Old Folsom's Hall, last fast day, from which we cut the following most touching and pertinent paragraph:

What I assert in the face of so much that is painful and full of peril, and what I confidently rely will be the verdict of posterity, is that all this trouble, as it is, affords no justification for the secession of any single State—none for the disruption of the American Union. They who make the evils from which they flee. They who goad others to this fatal step will find that they have themselves erred exceedingly. They who have had the lead in both acts of madness have no hope so good for coming ages as that they may be utterly forgotten. Posterity will receive with scorn every plan that can be made for thirty millions of free people, professing to be Christians, in extenuation of the unparalleled folly of their self-destruction, by reason that they could not deal successfully with millions of African slaves scattered amongst them. Oh! eternal infamy, that the children of Washington did not know how to be free! Oh! degradation still deeper! that the children of God did not know how to be just and to forbear one with another!

There is much speculation as to the effect which Senator Seward's speech will have upon our national difficulties. In words it is conciliatory enough, and if delivered a year ago would have had a tranquilizing effect on the public mind. But it proposes nothing practicable. It does not tell us what he and his party are willing to do to relieve the country from approaching civil war. What is demanded now, is not words, but action—something that will take right hold of our national troubles.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMANDS THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. Col. Hayne called on the President and was politely received. He said verbally, fully the purpose of his mission was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter.

The President heard him through, but then requested him to submit in writing, when he would consider it and communicate his reply.

This was all that occurred, and Colonel Hayne is perfectly in the dark as to what the reply will be. He has been busily engaged most of to-day preparing the document, but the urgent solicitation of a large number of Southern Senators it is understood have induced Col. Hayne to make his views, and he has telegraphed this fact to Gov. Pickens and asked for instructions, and these Southern Senators insist on South Carolina doing in act which will provoke a collision.

Senator Davis has endorsed and forwarded a letter to Governor Pickens, which was written by another Senator in which he supplicates them to avoid any policy which would involve hostilities.

The Cabinet has determined against holding any intercourse with South Carolina ambassadors.

It is rumored, and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. Buchanan has assured the south that he can never recognize the *de facto* government of South Carolina or any other state seceding. It would not be inconsistent with his former position.

The Tribune has positive information that it is the intention of the rebel leaders at Charleston to attack Fort Sumter as soon as their envoy returns from Washington.

The rumored seizure and confiscation of a steamboat load of powder by the authorities of Louisiana is contradicted.

The State military of New Jersey are being actively placed upon a war footing.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The levee last night at the White House was for the first time crowded with Republican members. Douglas and Crittenden are preparing a new plan for adjustment. Lovejoy is going to take the floor and make a rabid speech. Lieut. Hall says Anderson has provisions for three or four months. He can easily shell the city and the batteries on Morris Island.

Breckinridge is not acting with the seceders but with the border States.

Mr. Holt has written to Gov. Pickens that Anderson must have his mail matter, not occasionally, as critics may suggest, but regularly; otherwise mail facilities, which are so expensive to the government, will be withdrawn from the State.

The representatives from five States, Georgia included, have now withdrawn from the Senate, and of four States from the House.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.

Flour dull. Whisky 4¢ higher. Hogs advanced to \$6.50—receipts light. Mess pork held at \$16.75@17.00, and \$16.50 offered.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 18.

Stocks active and higher. Money continues plenty and free at unchanged rates. Sterling exchange firm.

Look out for THEM.—We would advise our legislators to keep a sharp look out for lobby members in the shape of Yankee gun makers. Having supplied the South with the weapons of death (at a fair profit, of course!) We shall probably hear of them and their agents impressing upon Northern Legislatures the necessity of preparing to defend themselves against the malignant enemies of his country, until the malignant nest at home is warm and comfortable—unless the honey of human life is commanded by a hand that loves.

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