

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, January 28, 1861.

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

For the Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
CRAWFORDSVILLE.

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

Freight & Accommodation Trains, leave at 10:35 a. m.
Chicago Mail Train, leave at 12:30 p. m.
GOING NORTH.

Freight & Accommodation Trains, leave at 9:17 a. m.
Chicago Mail Train, leave at 11:45 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.

THE LATEST.

A dispute arose in the House yesterday between Mr. Dunn of Indiana, and Mr. Rusk of Arkansas, from which it is feared a duel will result.

Ex-President Tyler had an interview with the President. Mr. Buchanan expressed his belief that there would be no collision between the Federal and State troops during his administration.

The steamship Ariel from Aspinwall brought to New York \$1,250,000 in gold.

Wendell Phillips the abolitionist was not permitted to speak in Boston.

The ship of war Brooklyn sailed at noon on the 25th for the South with sealed orders. She took two companies of soldiers from Fort Monroe.

THE IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

Our news this week is of a complexion to depress the heart of every citizen of this once glorious republic. The bands binding us together as a nation, which we thought stronger than links of iron, seem to be bursting like flaxen cords before the flames. While Republican Senators and Representatives have heaped up folios of hollow praise on the Union; giving us declamation for argument, and fine spun spider web theories for practical possibilities, tie after tie has snapped, till all holds seem to have been loosened, and disunion like the slide of an avalanche, is sweeping with it the conservative States, on whom reliance was placed as a barrier to check its headlong rush. Ten Senators have withdrawn, and soon the Republicans will be solitary gazers on the ruins they have created. This withdrawal has given the Republicans a majority in both houses, and rumors are rife that a force bill will be given the President, empowering him to accept the militia called out by the different States for the purpose of coercion. In anticipation of this, Kentucky, that heretofore stood manfully for the Union, has spoken through her legislative body, and solemnly declared that no force to coerce the Southern States, shall find a safe passage over her soil. Virginia's secession is a foregone conclusion, and she carries with her Maryland. Disunion which, at first, was but a speck, has now thrown an impenetrable cloud over the whole southern horizon. The first step towards force, will breed armed men in every acre of the South. All concern in the opinion that the Union must be preserved if possible. But how? Coercion is disunion certain. A ruthless extermination might silence all opposition; for despotism is at war with all murmurs and requires silence. But that is contrary to all the wishes of the nation. Half way measures will but aggravate the galling of the yoke, and cause the breach to widen. In a government like ours, there can be but one solution to the question, and that is a spirit of conciliation and a settlement of the distracting causes by an equitable compromise.

WE are pleased to call attention to the card of our energetic, Hurley & Mason. They are established in their new rooms over the Review office. We trust the patronage they receive will be commensurate with their deserts.

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A WARNING VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

LET NOT THE NORTH BE DECEIVED.

The following from the Richmond Whig one of the ablest and most conservative papers in the State, should commend itself to every lover of the Union:

We would fain hope that neither the Northern Legislatures nor the Northern people are, in any wise deceived in regard to the real feeling existing at the South. And yet all their recent acts and utterances seem to indicate an utter failure on their part to comprehend the condition of public sentiment in this section of the Union.

But let us again proclaim to them, as we have done heretofore, that there is no essential difference of opinion among the Southern people, as to the grievances they have suffered at the hands of the North. The only real difference, that does exist, or has existed among them on this subject, is as to the means of redress. There are, to be sure, a goodly number of rank *pro se* Disunionists; but the number of that class is exceedingly small, especially outside of a few of the Gulf States, compared with our whole population. The great body of the Southern people are staunch and devoted friends of the Union, upon the terms and in the spirit of the Constitution—but they are Union men in no other sense and upon no other condition, nor have they ever been. We belong to this class ourselves. We have always fondly hoped that the Union, as founded and landed down to us by the wise and patriotic Fathers of the Republic, would be perpetual. It is still the fervent and anxious wish of our heart that such should be the case.

And such is the feeling and idea, as we have said, of the great body of the Southern people. But though there are unnumbered thousands of such Union men in the South, there are no Unionists. We believe indeed that if Virginia were raked and scraped, there would not be found a hundred persons within all her borders, who could reasonably be classed as such. There is a stern and universal determination, among all the citizens of the State, to insist now either upon an equitable and final settlement of the slavery controversy, or upon a prompt and eternal separation between the North and South. While preferring the former, we are yet willing to meet the consequences of the latter, if forced upon us. We look upon civil war as a terrible calamity, but upon dishonor and degradation as a calamity a thousand-fold worse.

Let not the Northern States and people, then be deceived. Let them realize, once that the South presents two alternatives—either a prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the pending difficulties, or separation forever. The fifteen slave States once out of the Union, there can be no reconstruction of the Union—at least no such reconstruction as would make the Union what it now is. This present idea of a reconstruction is a mere absurdity, and no man, North or South, should permit it to delude him for an moment.

We trust in conclusion, that in this great contest Virginia, the proud old mother of States and statesmen, will bear herself with dignity, moderation, firmness and courage. We hope she will nobly vindicate her ancient name, and that neither the threats nor the number of her enemy will cause her to swerve a hair's breadth from the path of duty and honor. May she always be right, but right or wrong, we, for one, shall be with her through all her difficulties and dangers. In a word, her people shall be our people, and her God shall be our God, and where her sons die there will we be buried also.

Indians! In the infancy of your now great and proud Commonwealth, the pioneers to whom we owe so much were envisioned by a subtle and savage foe, bent on the destruction of the white settlements and the murder of the white families who had come hither. The Prophet was concentrating his warriors for a great and final blow upon the pale faces. A cry for succor went up from these settlements, for they were not strong enough to help themselves in this crisis. Help came, but whence? From New York and New England, whose Legislatures now so ostentatiously pledge themselves to send their men and money to subdue the South? Oh no! It was from Kentucky that assistance came. It was Kentucky that promptly replied to the call for aid. It was Kentuckians that won the battle of Tippecanoe and annihilated the savage. It was Kentuckians that, within a mile from our own doors, set out on their long journey through the wilderness to meet the foe.

We are strong now—perhaps stronger than Kentucky. But does it become Indians to join hands with those who failed to come to their relief for the purpose of invading the soil of the State which had sent her sons to our assistance?—N. A. Ledger.

Heaton is in receipt of Harper's Magazine for February. It is highly interesting, and every one fond of choice reading should purchase a copy.

REMOVAL OF THE REVIEW OFFICE.

The Review Office has been removed to the ground floor room of Wallace's new brick, directly opposite Grimes & Burbridge.

LADIES HOME MAGAZINE.—The February number of this excellent magazine has been received. The illustrations, fashion plates &c. &c., are magnificent.

The brigadier resolutions of the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures are bearing their legitimate fruits. The House of Representatives of Kentucky passed a resolution, with only six dissenting voices, that in case coercion is attempted Kentucky will take her stand with her sister States of the South. Similar resolutions have passed the Tennessee Legislature.

Our popular Clerk of the county, Wm. C. Vance, whom "none name but to praise," has been the recipient of a Military Commission from the Governor, of Col 5th Reg 8th Brigade.

THE LITTLE JACKSONS.

It is astonishing what a vast number of ardent admirers of Jackson we have among us just at this peculiar juncture in our country's history. "Oh for a Jackson!" exclaim those, or the like denunciations of those, who for years denounced Gen. Jackson as a tyrant, as a would be military Dictator, and as the destroyer of the liberties of his country. What has wrought the change in these ancient denunciations of the illustrious patriot of the Hermitage? Simply that, in discharge of his duties as Executive of the nation, he issued a proclamation declaring his intention to execute a certain law of Congress which a portion of the people of South Carolina sought to nullify and resist.

These new born admirers of Jackson declare that if the hero of New Orleans were alive at the hands of the North. They have suffered at the hands of the North. The only real difference, that does exist, or has existed among them on this subject, is as to the means of redress. There are, to be sure, a goodly number of rank *pro se* Disunionists; but the number of that class is exceedingly small, especially outside of a few of the Gulf States, compared with our whole population. The great body of the Southern people are staunch and devoted friends of the Union, upon the terms and in the spirit of the Constitution—but they are Union men in no other sense and upon no other condition, nor have they ever been. We belong to this class ourselves. We have always fondly hoped that the Union, as founded and landed down to us by the wise and patriotic Fathers of the Republic, would be perpetual. It is still the fervent and anxious wish of our heart that such should be the case.

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SPEECH OF SENATOR HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA.

We clip the following extract from the late speech of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, for the purpose of showing Southern feeling, which it is all important for us of the North to be made acquainted with.—Said Mr. HUNTER:

But I say that coercion is impossible, for if you attempt it upon one of the States, all the slave holding States will rally around it to its assistance, and the idea that you can reduce seven, ten, yes, fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge you may make war, and bring distress upon both sections, but as to acknowledging that either could subdue the other, so as to place its yoke and laws upon it, I do not entertain the idea for an instant. How is this war to be waged? It would cost you \$100,000,000. You would have to sustain it by direct taxation. Is it to be supposed the people would bear such burdens in such a cause as that? I believe they might submit to any just taxation in defense of their homes, but would they submit to such an amount of taxation for the purpose of depriving their people of the right of self-government? And whose would be the commerce to be preyed upon? Not the Southern commerce for that would go foreign bottoms. Which section offers the greatest temptation to plianted wealth of the commerce? You could not steal citizens from your people would not allow it. How could you carry on such a war? Where would you find the means? You could not carry it on for six months. I say, therefore, it is not so simple, by any means, to coerce the Southern people to submission.

I know there is talk of a blockade of our coast; that is, one which would collect the customs, nothing more. Where would the ships come from which could blockade the whole Southern coast? But you can not, under the treaty, collect any duty on exports. It would not prevent the people from sending any thing in foreign bottoms. We might prevent the people from using any thing which was not manufactured among themselves, but thus you would lose your most valuable customers. We would lose half the value of the blockade. No, sir. But a blockade, to be effective, must be a blockade to that which is going out as well as that which is coming in. Is it to be supposed that England would allow this, when the existence of so many of her people depends upon cotton? It is not to be supposed for one moment. And there are other powers that would prevent such a blockade, in addition to those which can be raised by the section it is thus attempted to coerce. I say it is idle to think of coercion. You may inflict evils by civil war, but you will inflict more than you receive in return. Will you be benefited by the operation? I think not. But suppose you could succeed, and that you had conquered the South, how then would you exercise the power of the Government? Would you apply the doctrine that there can be no property in slaves? In that community of 3,000,000 whites and 4,000,000 slaves, would they turn them loose by setting the slaves free? Would you repeat the experiment of the British in Jamaica? Would you stand and see cultivated fields return to the bush? Would the great interests of civilization and humanity permit such a result? We would own interests permit it? It is not to be supposed that such a thing would be permitted. What, then, would be the result? They would have to recognize and maintain this social system, and to recognize property in slaves. If you recognize it is property, you must cause fugitives to be restored. And if you recognize it, you must protect it. And if you protect it in all these States, you must protect it wherever the Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

What then would become of the policy of exclusion? Would you shut up the negroes and allow all the white men to move away? The result would be the negroes would accumulate, until you gave the groves the best part of the continent, and the white man must take the rest. Can this be tolerated? No, sir, not for a moment. And if this would be the result, do it without these calamities? Why not do it without the dreadful inconsistency which would be charged upon you? Why then, create a civil war without any benefit to us or to any one? Then if this be so, why not cease back the facts to those States that claim to have succeeded? What do you want with them? What do you want with the facts in the harbor of Charleston? If you do not mean to coerce them, they are of no use. And if you do mean to coerce them, you ought to have them. If you do attempt to use the white men to coerce the negroes, you destroy all chances of reconstruction of another Union, which I believe and trust may take place, and that it may prove to us a more permanent bond of alliance and fraternity than the old one which is fast melting away from us. I say you have no right to hold on to these forts. You could not have obtained them without the consent of the Legislature. Upon what consideration was that consideration given? It was given on the consideration that they were to be used for the defense of the State. But you now keep them when they can no longer be used for the defense of the State, but only for offensive purposes. If there were no other obligations, I consider the obligations of policy would require you to do it. In no other way can you prevent a civil war. They say they have succeeded and are out of this government. They could not yield them up without inconsistency, so far as their pretensions are concerned. If they are an independent people they have a right to these forts, and if an independent people they have a right to take them. How is it with you? You do not admit the doctrine of secession, in the form in which the resolution is raised. Does that justify you in holding the doctrine upon the ground of policy? A State which did not intend to secede might apply for the retrocession of these forts, and the retrocession might be granted without the least violation of the Constitution. There is nothing impolitic in suchcession unless you desire to use them for the purpose of coercion. I think the consideration of policy should induce you to remove that bone of contention immediately. I believe if a drop of blood is once shed, there is no hope of reconstruction. I think you will soon see all the Southern States out of this Union. I think it probable they will form a Government for the sake of the South; and having done so, I hope and trust they will call a Southern Convention.

A correspondent writing a private letter from Northern Alabama, where he resides—a holder of slaves and other property—uses the following language: "I know not how long a roof will cover me and my family. All kinds of business is prostrated. All small capitalists must be wrecked and swallowed up in the general ruin."

A CHASTLY FREIGHT.—The Rochester Democrat says that "No less than seven coffins, each containing its solitary remnant of mortality," passed over the Central Railroad, Wednesday evening.

The French press is attaching great importance to American affairs. The *Moniteur* of the 20th of December, publishes the President's Message in large type, and at full length. The French press teems with articles on American affairs.

MARRIAGE OF A DISTINGUISHED ARTIST.—Clark Mills, Esq., the celebrated American sculptor, was married in Baltimore on the 12th to Mrs. Susan E. Howell.

The office of Dr. Easton, in Vincennes, Ind., was entered last Wednesday, and robbed of ninety dollars' worth of gold foil.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF AFFECTION. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that a cat belonging to Mr. H. T. Hunter caught a mouse, and carried it to a chamber, and put it in a box where she generally slept. The woman, on going up, found her there with the mouse. She seemed as fond of it as if it had been a kitten. How long she had kept it we do not know.

Mr. Mills is the name of the sub-ordinate editor of Dickens' *All the Year Round*. It is he who in reality does the editorial work of that magazine.

George Wood, Esq., a venerable citizen of Chillicothe, died in that city last Monday night.

The Prussian Government has just caused new experiments with cotton powder to be made, and they are stated to have been so satisfactory that large quantities have been ordered.

SALE OF NEGROES AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Courier reports the sale at auction of twenty-four cotton and plantation negroes, on Thursday week, at an average of \$437.

A MODERN SIR WALTER RALPH.—Mr. David Chadwick, on perceiving that no carpet had been laid to protect the French Emperor's feet on her arrival at one of the northern stations in England laid down his overcoat for Her Majesty to walk upon, and was rewarded by this act of gallantry by one of the fair Emperor's most gracious smiles.

In a novel at Margate, which this passage was marked and much thumbled; "There is no object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in heaven." "That is my view, exactly," sighed Miss Josephine Hoops, as she laid down the volume. "In fact, I think there's nothing so beautiful as a young man, even if he isn't conscientious."

Motto for a crockery dealer.—Ewers, &c.

The leaning tower of Pisa is the great *Idiot* in the literature of architecture.

A correspondent writing a private letter from Northern Alabama, where he resides—a holder of slaves and other property—uses the following language: "I know not how long a roof will cover me and my family. All kinds of business is prostrated. All small capitalists must be wrecked and swallowed up in the general ruin."

A CHASTLY FREIGHT.—The Rochester Democrat says