

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, January 26, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER 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..... 6:55 a. m.

Chicago Mail Train, at..... 4:20 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Louisville Mail Train..... 6:17 a. m.

Freight & Accommodation Train at..... 6:17 a. m.

W. H. BRYANT, Agent.

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 sloop 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 Ten Senators have withdrawn, and soon the Republicans will be solitary gazers on the ruins they have created.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 ripe 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. Dixie, 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 concurred 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 manners and requires silence. But that is contrary to all the wishes of the nation. Half way measures will 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 esteemed Lawyer, 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.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

We are authorized to state that this gentleman will lecture in McClelland's Hall in this place, on Saturday evening, February 23d. If Mr. Taylor should deliver his lecture on "the Arabs," it would be well received; but if not, his subject will be either "Moscow," "Humboldt," or "Man and Climate." Due notice will be given.

Heaton is in receipt of Harper's Magazine for February. It is highly interesting, and every fond of chise 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 Bragadocia 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.

A high price was recently paid for an American book in London, at the sale of the stock of Mr. Joseph Sams. The volume in question was a little pamphlet of ten or twelve leaves, published in 1638, and entitled "News from America." It brought £13 5s.

Our young friend John Morgan, late Prosecuting Attorney, has had honors full thick and fast upon him. He now ranks as Judge-advocate, with the rank of Major. We feel pleased to be able to congratulate so deserving a young man.

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 command 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 in 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 *per se* Disunionists, but the number of the class is exceeding 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 in 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 handed 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 South.

But though there are unnumbered thousands of such Union men in the South, there are no secessionists. We believe

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 secessionists.

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.

Such was the condition of things when Gen. Jackson issued his celebrated proclamation against Nullification. But how different is the case now! Not only is South Carolina to all appearance a unit in favor of secession and resistance to the General Government, but all the neighboring States, whatever may be their views as to the policy of secession, are unanimous in the expression of their determination to resist all attempts to compel a State, by force of arms to remain in the Union. If President Jackson had been opposed, instead of being sustained, in his policy, by the statesmen of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana, etc., it may have been that Virginia were raked and scraped, there would not be found a hundred persons within all her borders, who could reasonably be classed as secessionists.

The fifteen slave States once out of the Union, there can be no reconstruction of the Union—at least no such construction as would make the Union what it new is. This prevalent idea of a reconstruction is a mere absurdity, and no man, North or South, should permit it to delude him for a moment.

But small as was the resistance to the Federal authority in 1832, compared with the present great uprising in the South, that men would not go to the lengths that the South Carolina people and authorities did, without some cause. Simultaneously, therefore, with the issuing of his proclamation, the President and his friends in Congress set themselves diligently to work to remedy the grievances complained of and to prevent if possible, the shedding of fraternal blood. The nullification ordinance of South Carolina reached Washington on the 3d of December, 1832, and on the 10th the President issued his proclamation. Within a few days thereafter bills were reported by his friends in both Houses of Congress for reducing the tariff and thus removing the just discontent of South Carolina. It is true that John Quincy Adams and a few others thought it would be an apparent succumbing to the nullifiers to adopt this measure while the customs bear half the expense 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. It is 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 safe to think by rights of coercion or fears of the result. Sir, once in her past history, in the sacred name of honor, and liberty, and equality, she staked her destiny on the war of the revolution. For the same sacred consideration I know she will imperil her all if she believed it her duty to do so; and if the day shall ever arrive when she can neither defend her honor nor support her rights, she will fall, and it will be better for her name and fame to perish with them. When the Spanish colonies were struggling for independence we gave them sympathy and aid. When Greece was fighting her desperate battles we gave her the same sympathies and aid. But we now refuse it to our brethren and pursue them with fire and sword. I believe that an attempt to coerce the people in this regard will only meet with the general detestation of mankind. Such a resistance will be made as has never been seen before in the history of the world, except, perhaps, in the instance of the Dutch, who hid behind their dykes and flooded their land with the waves of the sea, preferring death in any and every form rather than submission to tyranny.

But I do not wish to pursue this line of argument, and I do not wish to engage in my discussion which so much stirs the blood. I stand here to plead for peace, in the name of civilization and humanity, in the name of thirty millions whose lives, honor and happiness, depend upon the events of such a civil war, in the name of the great American experiment which was founded by providence in the wilderness, and which I insist has not yet failed. I shall appeal to the American people to prevent the effusion of blood. It is said that the very smell of blood stirs the animal passions of men. Give us time for the play of reason. Let us see, after the States have secured in themselves their old organization and their old system—let us see if we can not close up our broken ranks, and can not find some plan of conciliation. And when these columns come marching in from the distant North and the farthest South, from the rising to the setting sun, to take their part in that grand review, there will go up a shout that will shake the heavens, and which shall proclaim to the ends of the earth that we are united one more brothers in war, brothers in peace, ready to take our place in the front of the grand march of human progress, and able and willing to play in that game of nations where the prizes are wealth and empire, and where victory may crown our name with deathless and eternal fame.

And now, how do our new born admirers of Gen. Jackson act on this more perilous occasion? Do they hold out the olive branch to whom we owe so much, entwined 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 persecuted in the course he had taken; the bill to reduce the rate of duties was speedily passed; and the cause of discontent being removed, the crisis passed off without bloodshed. Of what might have been the result had the State and Federal authorities come in armed conflict we are happily ignorant.

And now, how do our new born admirers of Gen. Jackson act on this more perilous occasion? Do they hold out the olive branch to whom we owe so much, entwined 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 who won the battle of Tippecanoe and annihilated the savage. It was right here, within a mile from our own doors, that these gallant men crossed the Ohio and 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 in coming to their relief, for the purpose of invading the soil of the State which did and her sons to our assistance?—N. A. Leder.

Heaton is in receipt of Harper's Magazine for February. It is highly interesting, and every fond of chise 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 Bragadocia 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.

A high price was recently paid for an American book in London, at the sale of the stock of Mr. Joseph Sams. The volume in question was a little pamphlet of ten or twelve leaves, published in 1638, and entitled "News from America." It brought £13 5s.

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 lineage descendants 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 defenders of the illustrious patriot of the Hermitage? Simply that, in discharge of his duties as Executive of the nation, he is proclaiming 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 now in the Presidential chair, he would make short work of the seceders of South Carolina and other States by bringing down upon them the whole military power of the government. We can not know what Jackson would do were he now President; but we do know that his course in regard to nullification affords no indication of what he would do under such a state of things as now exists. At that time there were two parties in South Carolina, the nullification party but little outnumbering that of favoring and upholding the laws. The minority refused to submit to the laws and taxes upon them, it 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 not do it? I believe the South owes it to itself to secure protection. I believe the interests of mankind, and her own interest, and the interests of her confederates, require that we should reconstruct a new Union upon the terms of equality and justice. But will this be possible if we have a civil war? I ask if the Republicans are willing to add civil war to the long catalogue of enormities for which they have to answer hereafter? Is it not enough that they have already given the power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized the Government at the expense of the Union? Will it not satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and ravage through the land?

Why is it 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, or fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge that 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 not do it?

Is it not enough that they have already given the power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized the Government at the expense of the Union? Will it not satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and ravage through the land?

Why is it 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, or fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge that 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 not do it?

Is it not enough that they have already given the power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized the Government at the expense of the Union? Will it not satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and ravage through the land?

Why is it 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, or fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge that 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 not do it?

Is it not enough that they have already given the power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized the Government at the expense of the Union? Will it not satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and ravage through the land?

Why is it 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, or fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge that 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 not do it?

Is it not enough that they have already given the power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized the Government at the expense of the Union? Will it not satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and ravage through the land?

Why is it 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, or fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge that 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 not do it?

Is it not enough that they have already given the power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized the Government at the expense of the Union? Will it not satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and ravage through the land?

Why is it 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, or fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge that 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 y