

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, February 2, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

10¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Advertiser, 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..... 10:55 a. m.

Chicago Mail Train at..... 4:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Louisville Mail Train at..... 9:15 a. m.

Freight & Accommodation Train at..... 6:40 p. m.

R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

THE NEWS.

A sudden attack is threatened by Gov. Pickens on Fort Sumter.

The Pensacola insurgents seem determined to open fire on Fort Pickens, Florida.

At Washington an alarm has arisen from a rumor that if Virginia secedes, an attack will be made on the capital. It is presumed that the Governors of loyal States, will be called upon to have their forces in readiness to march to the defense of the capital.

Our Legislature has resolved to send Commissioners to Washington. G. S. Orth of Lafayette is to be one of the Commissioners.

Gen. Scott, before a Committee of Inquiry, said there was abundant evidence to justify military preparations.

Col. Hayne has presented South Carolina's ultimatum in regard to Fort Sumter. The President has made no official notice of it.

The announcement in the Springfield Journal that Lincoln is opposed to all compromise, is regarded as official.

Seward has declared for the Border State Compromise.

MORTON'S COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. Morton has at last appointed Commissioners to represent the Legislature of Indiana, at the Washington Border State Convention. The appointees are Messrs. Caleb B. Smith, T. C. Slaughter, P. A. Hackleman, G. S. Orth, E. W. H. Ellis.

We are reliably informed that the Republican legislators in caucus, at first, refused to appoint Commissioners at all. The outside pressure was so great, however, that they were compelled to appoint. To satisfy public opinion they then resolved to deceive the people. And we have now the full development of the plan—First, look at the conditions of the appointments. Our Commissioners cannot act in the Convention until nineteen States are represented in it—a thing very doubtful in itself. That is the first condition. The next one makes the Commissioners, not the representatives of the people of Indiana, but mere creatures of the legislature. They are prohibited agreeing to anything until it has first been submitted to the legislature and sanctioned by the wiseacres of that patriotic (?) body. What do the people of Montgomery county say to that plan?

Look next at the appointees. Who are they? With the exception of Caleb Smith every man third rate. And their policies? Not one Democrat on the list. So the 125,000 citizens of Indiana who voted for Thomas Hendricks for Governor, are silenced—and as dumb cattle drawn to the slaughter. People of old Montgomery, Republicans, was ever such an outrage perpetrated upon a free people?

What will be the result? The character of the appointees forbids a hope of anything satisfactory. Smith alone may be reckoned conservative. Congress will not compromise. The proposed Convention will not. And then—CIVIL WAR!—Citizens set your houses in order. In sixty days we will have no government.

ARMING THE STATE.

A bill is brought into the Legislature for the organization of the militia of the State. We have from the first mention of this bill felt an involuntary opposition to it. It is unnecessary, unconstitutional, and would contribute largely to our financial embarrassments. The State Sentinel ably reviews the bill. It says "Without going into details it is now sufficient for our purpose to state that it contains many obnoxious features, which the people of Indiana generally would deem reprehensible if uninfluenced by partisan feeling." And as it is, we do not believe that the Republicans even, if they take time for consideration, will be willing to become responsible for the scheme. The present militia laws of the State are ample for any organization of that branch of the public service, which the exigencies of the times demand, or any that it is at all likely will be needed. We object to the propositions for the reorganization of the military of the State, and especially to the bill introduced by the Republicans, through Senator Anthony, for that purpose, for the following reasons:

1. No necessity exists for the organization of a standing army to protect or defend the State. There is no danger of invasion and none is even threatened.

2. We object also on the score of economy. The proposed bill, if enacted, will add largely to the burdens of the tax payers, already grievous, without any corresponding advantage.

3. A standing army, or a military Government, is opposed to the spirit of Republican institutions. This is a radical objection to the proposed scheme. With the increase of military power in the Government there will be less of liberty.

4. We are opposed to a large and efficient military organization being placed in the hands of good men, much less in those of bad and seditious citizens, who might abuse the power to stir up civil strife and internecine war.

For these reasons and others which will suggest themselves to those who take an interest in public affairs, we hope every good citizen will set himself determinedly against all schemes which look to the introduction and maintenance of such dangerous power in the Government."

5. We call attention this week to the advertisement of Miller & Co. Their carriage factory is not to be excelled by any in the State. Their specimens of workmanship command themselves to the judgment of all. Their ornamental painter R. Kellogg, who has the reputation of being the finest in the State, is still employed in this establishment.

6. The store of Grimes & Burbridge is so well packed with goods, that there is hardly room for their customers. They have a large number of superior Cincinnati ploughs, all kinds of hardware, and agricultural implements.

7. Call and examine the contents of Robertson's Furniture Ware room. Substantial as well as ornamental articles may be found at this establishment.

8. We were favored this week with a lecture by a gentleman of color named Rev. A. R. Green, upon "The American Union and the prophecy concerning it."

9. Our friends will notice, that our office is removed to the first floor of Wallace's new building.

10. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, will deliver a lecture at McClellan's Hall, Friday Eve., Feb. 8th. Subject: "America, westward of the Mississippi." Admission 25¢.

11. A collision occurred on the N. A. & S. R. R., yesterday, (Friday) afternoon, between this place and Corwin. Both locomotives were considerably injured. A brakeman was instantly killed.

LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

We give below a letter from a gentleman residing in Selma, Ala. It is addressed to a gentleman residing in this country.

SELMA, Jan. 13th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I corresponded with your neighbor, Mr. G. ** until I found him to be a Republican of the deepest dye. He stated it was all humbug about dissolution of the Union, and Lincoln and Hamlin would do for him. You may be of the same stripe, as men change in political notions. All I have to say is that party—the Black Republican—have brought ruin on themselves. We will get along without them I think. We will rejoice to live poor and go naked, before we buy corn, meat, stock or clothing of you. All we ask is to be let alone; do not come here to whip us, nor coerce us. I saw some resolutions passed at your State house a few days since, that are well calculated to fire up the people of the South. We wish to be let alone without a fight; we are now out of the Union, never to be united again. You may come here and exterminate us, but will never whip us back. I hope none of my relatives will come here to fight; as we will be shot down like mad dogs.

Respectfully yours,

T. M. JACKSON.

NEW OFFICES.—It will be seen from our Legislative reports that new offices are about to be increased with the facility with which patent pills are turned out—They will work in the same way, too—one will physic the pockets, and the other the stomachs of the people. The office of Surveyor General is proposed to be created, and in each county an office, with a thousand *ei cetera*, is to be built for the accommodation of county surveyors, with large fees attached. Retrenchment and reform is the order of the day with the Republican party, which means that people must retrench in order to have money to be reformed out of their pockets with such matters to be of the improved kind.

12. Inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln insults Democrats who call upon him to speak on our national troubles, we hope no Democrat will put himself out of the way to "respect" to the narrow minded bigot, in his coming trip from Springfield to Washington. He chooses to be President of a party instead of the country, and let his party do him all the necessary honors.

13. As many as twenty-eight thousand persons, able and willing to work, are now idle in the city of New York. Beyond these are thousands of persons who, from pride, conceal their poverty and suffering. Three months ago all these people had plenty of work and plenty to live upon. Their miseries date from the first Tuesday in November.

14. It is said that there is a distinctly marked line drawn between the conservative and rugged issue Republicans in the Ohio Legislature, and that the feed is becoming very bitter. The Democrats and conservative Republicans are coalescing.

15. The New York brokers have determined to strike the bonds of seceding States, from the stock list.

ROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES.

The New Albany Ledger, says that several negroes have attempted to take passage on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, recently, for the north, but have been denied the privilege of riding over the road. It is almost impossible for the officers of the road to be certain whether negroes applying are free or bond. They exhibit free passes, but it is impossible to discriminate between the genuine and bogus ones.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana House has passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their members of Congress to return home. The Senate has adopted a resolution declaring that they will regard the attempted coercion of any Southern State as an act of war.

KANSAS ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

Kansas was admitted into the Union yesterday by Congress. It is gratifying, when so many States are seceding from the Union, to have an addition made in the shape of a new State.

REINEMENTS SENT TO FORTS SUMTER and PICKENS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, telegraphs the following to that paper of Saturday:

There is no longer any doubt that the Government has sent forces to relieve Forts Sumter and Pickens. The Administration do not regard this action as any declaration of war on the part of the Government, but as simply a duty.

The authorities of Charleston and Pensacola understand this, and if they choose to be the aggressors and make the attack they must take the consequences.

It may be some days before it is known that forces have been sent. The movement has been quietly made, but the movement is in earnest now as these people well understand.

The destination of the steamer Brooklyn is Fort Pickens.

LOUISVILLE JOURNALISM.

If the South Carolinians were not subversives, would they submit to see a foreign flag, the flag of the United States, floating over a fortification in their principal harbor? No doubt they get very mad whenever they look at the star spangled banner over Fort Sumter, but not quite fighting mad.

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THRILLING TALE OF INDIAN CAPTIVITY.

In the spring of 1848, when the California gold fever was at its height, a company of sixty-four persons, five of them being wives of members of the party, formed at Syracuse N. Y., for the purpose of seeing the Golden El Dorado by crossing the plains. Among the company was a young man named James P. Kimball, then nineteen years of age, and his wife Jane, to whom he was married on New Year's day of that year. At the time he was married he was working a farm near Onondaga Hollow, a village a few miles south of Syracuse. His father, Major Newell Kimball, was a merchant in Syracuse. The late Philo Rust, long proprietor of the Syracuse House, and one of the most popular landlords in the country, was his uncle. The father of young Kimball's wife, Rev. James McNeil, of Bloody Run, Bedford County, Penn., a missionary, was also of the party. The company was composed of men like Kimball, young and adventurous, with strong hands and bold faces, eager to solve the problem of life through toil and peril. The young wife who had been reared tenderly amid the refinements of life, gave up her comfortable home without repining and went cheerfully forth with her husband, sharing with him both toil and danger. The company was mostly from Onondaga Country. On the first day of April 1848, they left Syracuse, followed by the prayers and good wishes of their friends, and after they began their journey across the plains they were never again heard of. It was believed that they all perished by the hands of hostile Indians.

On Saturday morning last they arrived in this city, on board a freight train from Toledo, a man with weather-beaten visage and long bushy hair sweeping over his shoulders, accompanied by a pale and emaciated woman sick and worn out with hunger, exposure and fatiguing journeys on foot. They were James Kimball and his wife, who eighteen months ago escaped from the Snake Indians, with whom they had been captive eleven years, and made their way on foot for thousands of miles, amid hunger and sickness and danger, to the States. Both were poorly and thinly clothed, and bore numerous evidences of what they had passed through in making their way thus far. They remained at the depot all day, and their story becoming known, they were provided with food by some of the depot men, and were furnished at the whites, one of the shots taken in Kimball's left arm and breaking it. (Mr. Kimball exhibited to our reporter the bullet caused by the bullet, and a scar by the side of it, where he had cut off his bullet with his knife.)

The tribe was then located about four days ride from the mouth of the Columbia River, which separates Washington Territory from Oregon. He started on the protracted hunt with his wife and four children.

He himself, wife, and "Warrior," who was about eleven years of age, were all armed with rifles. K. had a revolver, and a single-barrel pistol, very heavy, which was used by his father, Major Kimball, in the War of 1812. On the fourth day of their flight they were met by five Snake Indians, and Kimble resolved at once that they must die. They skulked behind trees, and, as the Snakes advanced, they fled upon them, killed three. The remaining two skulked behind trees and fired at the whites, one of the shots striking K. in the left arm and breaking it. (Mr. Kimball exhibited to our reporter the bullet caused by the bullet, and a scar by the side of it, where he had cut off his bullet with his knife.)

K. dispatched another of the Indians with his revolver, and then followed a contest between himself and the remaining Indian, each trying to take the other at a disadvantage, while preserving his own body from a shot by skulking behind trees. In the mean time Mrs. Kimball had reloading her rifle, and when the Indian intended to strike her with his spear, Kimball, with his revolver, fired upon him, hitting him in the shoulder. He then struck him a blow on the head with the but of the pistol, which dispatched him, crushing in his skull and breaking the stock of the pistol nearly from the barrel. He still has the pistol in his possession, broken and rusted with the blood of the Indian.

Kimble scalped all the Indians after the style of the Wallawalla Tribe, in order that the Snakes, when they discovered the bodies, would think they had fallen by the hands of the Wallawallas, with whom they were at war. On the failure of himself and family to return, they might also conclude that the above Indians had taken them prisoners. They proceeded on their way, and the next afternoon they came upon a company of United States Surveyors.

15. Major Anderson contributed his share toward defraying the expenses of South Carolina? Why doesn't Charleston invite him to shell?

The Secessionists, not liking the condition of the United States at this time, are soon to leave the latter place on the overland route. When they arrived at Independence they found that the train had been gone four days. Being provided with teams and all the necessary outfit for the journey, they hired a mountain pilot and pushed on, hoping to be able to overtake the train. They crossed the plains by way of Salt Lake and thence proceeded to the Chillicothe Valley, and prepared to camp for the night beneath an overhanging cliff. While they were preparing their camp they were suddenly fired upon from the cliff above, where a large force of Indians of the Snake Tribe—Indians particularly hostile to the whites and the terror and scourge of overland travelers—were in ambush.

The little band of adventurers prepared to resist the attack as well as circumstances would admit. The women were protected from the shots of the Indians by one of the wagons, while the men carried on the unequal contest (the Indians were nearly two thousand in number) from behind the other wagons. The battle continued with little interruption until ten o'clock the next morning. On the afternoon of the attack about half of the whites were killed, but only one man was wounded, though many were gashed and maimed.</p