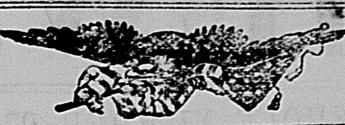


THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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OUR NATIONAL DISCONTENTS.

When distracting and antagonistic feelings agitate the minds of men, they turn anxiously to a source from which a speedy adjustment may be wrought. To penetrate the future without reflecting on the past is but a blind groping in the midst of darkness, and the past reveals in legible and unmistakable words the divine precept of Him, who without arm or bloodshed, established his king low and blessed the peacemakers. All experience proves that the arbitrary suspension of the sword has invariably sundered the bonds that bind communities in unity, and made the breach as wide as hell's from heaven. All feel a desire for the preservation of the Union. Seward, who before the election of Lincoln, declared that our "first national divergency was the Compromise of 1820," now says "that all party platforms must disappear, and the question of the Union alone be considered." Let us look the matter in the eye. Six States have already rebelled and established a provisional government, and nine more stand ready to cast their fate with them. And for what? There must be some fire where so much smoke rises. Are men ready to pledge their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" in a game of war without deeming themselves oppressed? pry cheerfully the heavy taxation imposed on them without some motive? We think not. We have a legislative, executive and judicial department, in our government. From the decisions of the last named there is no appeal, save to the people—the source from which originated our government. The revolutionists see a party coming into power, who are pledged to carry out principles directly opposite to those sanctioned by the Supreme Court, when we acquired territory from France, Spain and Mexico. This party declare in the Chicago platform—"That the normal condition of all territories is freedom," that it is their duty whenever such legislation is necessary to enforce this principle; thus throwing a belt around the slave States, and confining them by marked boundaries, with a population rapidly outnumbering them by natural increase, with a view to an utter extinction of their growing energies, and forcing them, as Sumner expresses it, "to die like poisoned rats in their holes"—These and other encroachments upon their constitutional rights they have submitted to their people, and they have decided that they possess the inherent "inalienable right to alter or abolish their form of government." Thus like the Republicans they have cast aside and trampled under foot the allegiance they owed to the arbiter of questions in our Government, the Supreme Court, and appealed to the spring from whence it derived its power—the people. Do our Republican friends doubt that their party refuse to be bound by the highest judicial decisions, we ask them to reflect upon these words of their creed. "And we deny the authority of 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." With these plain points of difference, what does it baffle every lover of his country to decide? Can we preserve the Union by a system of coercion? No. What does enforcing the *laws* mean? Making a people submit to a rule of conduct they have already renounced. If that is not subjugating and blotting out their sovereignty, where shall we find it? There is a path of pleasantness and peace still open for us to tread—conciliation and compromise. Those who contemplate war, should remember that it is used as an end, not a means, and that that end is to exterminate and sweep off all opposition; and how can this be accomplished but by a merciless and powerful army. Heaven avert such a calamity, to both sections. We cannot better illustrate our view of this question than by quoting the words of advice the ancient father sent to his son, when the messenger told him the Roman army were fast in the Caudine forks, and at their mercy. The messenger returned and repeated the words of the sage, "Let them depart unmolested." Dissatisfied with this answer, he sent the second time. "Exterminate them all," was the response, with these reasons—"If you treat them generously you win their friendship; if you exterminate them you can no longer injure you; but if you humiliate them they will never forgive." However high party feeling may be no Northern man would rejoice in carrying his measures to the extremity of extermination, and half way measures will but irritate the wound, while a generous forgiveness would win their lasting friendship.

Modesty does not long survive in innocence.

THE MILITARY BILL.

We are pleased to see that this outrageous imposition upon the tax-payers of our State is in a fair way of being defeated. The bill proposed to levy a tax of fifty cents a head upon every person liable to perform military duty, which would amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$250,000 yearly—a large sum for a people already heavily taxed, to pay, and which would be expended in military parades, at State encampments, and paying salaries to夸ated Moguls to ventilate their military ardor, in reviewing it stated periods, plumed Hector and Achilles, who by the provisions of the bill, are exempt from all such onerous duties as working the common highways in consideration of their playing soldier. The present military law is sufficient for all purposes. Indians wants no standing armies to eat out her substance or to wage war upon her Southern brethren.

It is gratifying to see the reaction that has taken place in this county in regard to the Irrepressible doctrines of the Republican party. The disastrous effects of sectionalism has opened the eyes of many who were blindly carried away by the negro-maniacs in the elections last fall. If a vote could be by any possible way be taken within the next ten days, Montgomery county would give a large majority in favor of the Crittenden amendment. If any zealous leader (one who preaches conciliation) in the county doubts this assertion of ours, let him express a willingness to test its truth by recommending the opening of election polls, for the people to speak their sentiments.

As an evidence of the popularity of the Crittenden Compromise, even in Massachusetts, the Boston Post allows to the fact that four hundred of the legal voters of the town of Braintree, Norfolk County, in that State, have signed a petition to Congress in its favor. This constitutes two-thirds of the legal voters of the town. Braintree is the birth-place of those noble Revolutionary patriots, John Adams and John Hancock.

GONE FOR MARCH.—The March number of this excellent magazine is on our table and is unusually attractive, both in its elegant fashion plates and engravings, which are superior to any published in France or England. The Drawing Lessons, Model Cottages, Department for children, and original articles of prose and poetry are highly interesting and instructive.

The present week has been unusually dull, a perfect death, not only of all kinds of business, but an absence of balls, social gatherings, and the usual festivities that accompany the winter months. Next Saturday night however, we shall have a treat in the way of a lecture from that celebrated traveller Bayard Taylor.

COERCIONISTS.—We notice that certain Republican leaders in this county, are holding themselves hoarse over the "Union," with the design to divert public attention from themselves, as the authors of the dissolution of the Union. The game won't win gentlemen.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION.—If any of our farmers wish to see the largest stock of groceries ever brought to this market, we invite them to call in at Blair & Cumberland's establishment on Washington street, where they will see countless hogheads of sugar, barrels of molasses, sacks of coffee, chests of tea, and all the staples of the southern country. The space for this immense stock, sufficient to supply the whole county, fills both rooms of McClelland's building, each one hundred feet in depth, besides the spacious cellar underneath.

Our country merchants will find it to their advantage to give this firm a call. They can purchase at as favorable figures as in the Cincinnati or Louisville markets.

The low, personal attack upon Mr. A. J. Snyder, of Mountville, by the Journal, is in perfect keeping with that paper. The manner in which it assails Mr. S.'s business, evinces the narrow mindedness of a bigot, and a contemptible meanness, that every high minded person will despise.

BIRNARD & ALLEN.—This firm whose large and well selected stock of dry goods has attracted their great trade, enjoyed during the season, have just received a heavy invoice of groceries direct from the Southern markets, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the citizens generally. The stock comprises every article in the line, and will be sold at the lowest figures for cash.

THE MARTENIA TROUPE.—The performance of this troupe on last evening at McClelland's Hall, has given unbounded satisfaction. It is rarely that our citizens are favored with an entertainment possessing equal merit, and we advise all who have not yet attended the "Varieties" to embrace the opportunity to-night. Mrs. Martenia's wonderful feats upon the wire are alone worth the price of admission.

In addition, his practice of the wonderful art of ventriloquism, the performances by the Madam Eloise, together with the superior vocal and instrumental music, all combine to make the entertainment one of rare enjoyment and merit.

There are some books that should be well chewed and digested. To do this time is necessary. Reading makes a full man; writing an accurate man; reflection a wise man.

THE REMARKABLE SCENE in the New York Democratic Convention.

In the Democratic and Union State Convention of New York, which met in Albany on the 1st instant, and which was composed of more than seven hundred members, a very exciting scene occurred upon the adoption of the second resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the worst and the most ineffective argument that can be addressed by the Confederacy or its adhering members to the seceding States is civil war. Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction.

On the reading of the resolution, Chancellor Walworth appeared upon the platform. His venerable looks claimed instant attention from the Convention, and he was received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am far advanced in years, and not in the habit of attending conventions of this character,

Though both have sustained the previous injuries I have alluded to, and the feeling between them is such as forbids the idea of cordial reconciliation, Chang stubbornly insists that Eng shall still be tied to him; that there shall still be a union between them. Eng seizes the idea with all the strength that is left him, and derides it as ridiculous and nonsensical. He asks how this union shall be effected. He says that the warm pulsations, flesh and blood tie, which once joined them has been separated and can never be reunited, any more than the dead man can be brought to life.

Chang replies stubbornly that he has a hempen rope that he can tie round Eng's neck and his own body; that he has yet strength enough to fasten this to Eng, and that if Eng, when tied with it, will not follow Chang willingly. Chang will drag Eng along after him. Strange as it may seem, such is a statement of the ideas that are floating in Chang's brain; but the doctors say that such megalomaniacal ideas are

to the value of £20,000,000 a year is being sold in shops and warehouses and consumed in the United Kingdom. Then there are the mercantile transactions connected with this 328,000 tons of cotton—the shipping employed in its import and in subsequent exports. It is not so easy to estimate the amount of capital engaged in this commerce, manufacture and trade, and involved in transaction with the United States, all mixed up more or less with the cotton supply; but it must amount to from two hundred to three hundred millions sterling.

So much for goods and money, and what as regards human life? Nearly four hundred thousand people are engaged in manufacturing American cotton only, any from three to four million of human beings depend upon it and upon its manufacture for their daily food. Yes, four millions of men, women and children—not negroes, and Americans, but white people, English, Scotch and Irish—now happy, contented and ever prosperous, and adding largely every year to the National wealth, would be plunged into the lowest abyss of misery by the failure of the American cotton supply, should this happen before some palliative or substitute is found; and we say it is impossible adequately to estimate the awful calamity of such a failure of supply. Why, fifty Gladstones rolled into one Chancellor of the Exchequer would find it difficult to make both ends meet.

Talk of income tax, we should want one of ten shillings in the pound, and nothing coming in to assist realized property in paying it. This view of it is bad enough; but that of the immense mass of misery, suffering, frightful death and social confusion it would produce is worse still.

Passions would become inflamed, the maddened people would strike right and left in their fury, imaginary grievances would be elevated to the first rank of realities; and whatever else might be saved from the vortex, it is quite certain that all the artificial distinctions of society would vanish as a dream.

These twins, as you readers know, live in North Carolina, where they married and had children, and cultivated plantations by the labor of their slaves. The quarrel originated, as I am informed, in a dispute about slavery. Chang emancipated his slaves, and he, as Eng alleges, wanted Eng to emancipate his. At any rate, it seems to be admitted that their was an *outgoing lot*, which had been considered more than the rest of their plantation a piece of *common property*—and that when Eng wanted to go in upon a part of it and work it too by his kind of hands he chose, but this did not satisfy Chang, who insisted that none of Eng's hands should work there.

All the real friends of these unfortunate parties are much concerned at this unhappy quarrel and its results. How it will finally terminate cannot be wholly foreseen.

But the case seems to be hopeless the *constitution* of neither of them can probably withstand the injuries and sufferings they have incurred; and that which should, and with an ordinary exercise of moderation and good sense would have remained a goodly heritage for their children will be divided from them by the *scourge* of discontent.

The Chinese intelligence is to the 15th from Hong Kong.

Lord Elgin was at Shanghai on the 8th of December, and is expected at Hong Kong.

Baron Gros proceeds to Suez in a few days.

Mr. Ward leaves this morning in the Niagara.

Sir Hope Grant has gone on a visit to Japan.

At Ningpo an alarm has existed from reports brought in of the movements of the rebels.

Foo Choo was quiet.

Disturbances had broken out in the northeast part of the province and one or two walled places had been taken.

The Jno. Adams, Niagara and gunboat Saginaw were at Hong Kong.

FRANCE.—The army and navy Gazette says the Emperor has resolved to construct with all dispatch ten iron cased frigates.

PARIS, Saturday.

France has an equal for the ears of treated feet, children, apparel, hands and lips, and our nipples are also very on-thing required.

The Chinese have an equal for the ears of treated feet, children, apparel, hands and lips, and our nipples are also very on-thing required.

DR. WEAVER'S SCARF, with the Cerate, is a sure cure for all human and diseases that arise from impurity of the blood.

Another valuable preparation is the old standard remedy and people's favorite, Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

Our readers only want to know that this remedy is a good one.

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