

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville.

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THE NEWS.
The report of yesterday's Congressional proceedings, shows that there is but little hope that the report of the Peace Conference will be favorably acted upon. After a good deal of parliamentary sparring, the House refused, by a vote of 91 against 66, to suspend the rules for the reception of the peace proposition. Nothing decisive was done in the Senate.

Ex-President Tyler declares the result of the Peace Conference to be of no account.

A number of officers, including four lieutenants of the artillery and marine corps, have resigned and are going south.

Lincoln's Cabinet is not settled upon, except by rumors, which are conflicting. It is reiterated, however, that Gen. Cameron has positively been offered the war department.

The election in North Carolina, so far as heard from has gone against Convention.

DEATH OF F. H. FRY.

The mournful duty of chronicling the demise of F. H. Fry, is upon us. He died at his residence in this place, Feb. 26, of congestion of the lungs at the age of 48. It is another branch lopped from that Kentucky tree, loaded with the best fruits of benevolence, honesty and virtue, to be transplanted from earth to heaven. The honored father of Mr. Fry came to this State from Kentucky in 1835, bringing with him his household domestics whom he emancipated, and whom his son has always cheered with his advice and promoted with his means. Mr. Fry had been engaged in the mercantile business, here for years, and in this, as well as his social relations, the same warm heartedness was manifest. Was there a cry from the distressed, he was foremost in their relief; was there any work of public improvement, for the benefit of his fellow citizens, he gave with a liberal hand. When we say that he possessed the confidence of his fellow men, we mean it in its broadest sense; for so upright was he that none scrupled to bare their hearts to him and receive his counsel. To say that his loss is sorely felt, is but to point, as the funeral cortège winds slowly through our streets, to the closed stores, the mournful drapery that flutters from the hall of his Masonic brethren, and the crowds, of young and old, who follow in its train with moistened eyes.

Our weather for the last few days, has had all the mildness of May. The frost is entirely out of the ground, and winter no longer "lingers in the lap of Spring."

The term of the Circuit Court commences a week from Monday.

Freese & Koffman's auction store is now in full blast. Goods may be purchased in this store as cheap as dirt.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—This excellent Magazine for the present month has been received. It should be in the hands of every juvenile in the land.

Bill Bowers' new dry goods store is now in full blast. It is well supplied with new and elegant goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call at No. 1 Empire Block.

HARDER FOR MARCH.—Frank Heaton is in receipt of this excellent magazine for the present month. The reading is choice.

Lane Willson, successor to Henry Ott, is in possession of the finest drug establishment in Crawfordsville. It is amply spacious, well stocked, and we have no doubt will be carried on as advantageously to its customers, as under the former energetic proprietor.

The Montgomery Congress of the seceding States has passed a law calling for a loan of \$15,000,000, payable in ten years, at eight per cent. An export duty of one-eighth of a pound on cotton is to be raised after the 15th of August.

Gaeta, the last strong-hold of the Bourbons in Italy, has at last surrendered to the Sardinians, who have been besieging it for some weeks. The conquest of Naples is now complete. All Italy is united under the sway of Victor Emanuel, save Venice and a portion of the Papal territory.

The admirers of Mr. LINCOLN's "under-ground-railroad" exploit could hardly say of him, as Scott did of MALCOLM GRAEME:

"His silken plaid and tartan hose
Did never wear a scutum firm and broad."

Mr. Lincoln entered Washington in the garb of a Highlander, with the exception that he wore breeches, whereas a part of the uniform of a Highland laddie is bare legs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Feb. 27.

The Peace Conference has, contrary to the expectations of many, completed its labors and adjourned at twelve o'clock M. The final vote on the proposition as amended was had and resulted in their adoption. Yesterday the Franklin Amendment to the Guthrie proposition was rejected, but was immediately reconsidered, and to-day after a discussion of two hours, the second direct vote on the proposition was taken, and resulted in its adoption. It is as follows:

In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to service or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts according to the common law. When any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

On this part of the plan the majority of both the Virginia and North Carolina Commissioners voted with the ultra-Republicans against it. Missouri's delegation was equally divided, as also was the delegation from Kansas, consequently neither of them voted. Upon all the other branches of the propositions, the majority of the Indiana delegation took the responsibility of voting in the affirmative, without waiting to consult their Legislature, as instructed. On the first part of the proposition (Franklin's) they declined voting; their vote, however, would not have varied the result, for if it had been thrown it would have been for the proposition. Illinois voted for it. New York was equally divided at one o'clock. The Conference adjourned sine die.

So the Guthrie propositions, with the Franklin amendment, will now be taken into Congress for its action. I hear it confidently asserted on the street that the proposition will certainly pass the house, and may possibly be gotten through the Senate, through the influence of Mr. Lincoln, who, it is said, favors their adoption. His views, since his arrival, have undergone radical change; he now says that the whole of the revenue of the Southern States is not worth one drop of South Carolina blood.

The House killed the Kellogg and Crittenden propositions, while the Peace Conference is now about concluding its labors. Winter Davis of Maryland, voted against Crittenden's, while he knew he was misrepresenting the whole of his constituency and the sentiment of his State. He expects to be removed, but if Mr. Lincoln backs down from his ultra position so far, as it is believed he will, Mr. Davis will be too ultra for the President, and be left out in the cold, after all his hard labors for the last three years.

Every person seems hopeful of a satisfactory result. Now the people of Washington are elated, and have flung the flags to the breeze from all the prominent places. If Congress will not now disappoint the people, how the country will rejoice, and once more return upon its course of prosperity. There are very few here who believe that the Cotton States will be brought back to the Union, but the Border States are safe and will prevent any coercive movement from the North.

Hereafter confidence is once more restored, the Cotton States may come back—this is the feeling among the conservative men.

Mr. Lincoln's rooms are constantly besieged by the lovers of their country, holding bundles of documents in their hands.

The German element is largely represented, principally from the Western States.

Among the many visitors this morning was Hon. John Bell, who had a long interview with the President elect.

Horace Greeley is still here, but in the dumps; his star is on the wane, and he is not believed that Mr. Lincoln's heira was solely planned by Mr. Seward so as to have the President elect with him and the conservatives before the anti-compromisers could influence his action.

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter (the right of secession) to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the declaration of Independence that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government," &c. &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerns from the Federal Union in 1861.

If this was good doctrine in November and December, we do not see why it is not equally good now. Can any hair-splitting orationist tell us?

Thurlow Weed arrived to-night, and his influence goes against Greeley, of course.

All the preparations for the inauguration are about completed. The platform has been erected over the eastern portico of the Capitol, where the address is to be delivered; and a temporary passage-way to the Capitol has been constructed for the admission of privileged persons on the

day of inauguration. The Inauguration Ball-room is nearly ready, but there is not a great demand for tickets.

I hear it stated that the Hon. Thomas H. Theaker of Ohio is considered to be the most prominent candidate for the Commissioner of Patents. You see that other than Cabinet officers are now being considered. It is said that Mr. Theaker has a recommendation signed by about sixty members of Congress. The Force bill is considered effectually killed, past resuscitation. I hear it from undoubted authority, that the inaugural will be conservative; and, if necessary, that an extra session of Congress will be called, when proper, to make amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Buchanan will leave for Wheatland on the fourth of March at ten minutes past three o'clock, stopping in Baltimore over night.

CLEVELAND.

We are indebted to Mr. JAMES F. Hall, of this county, for late Charleston and Louisville papers. Mr. H. left Columbia, South Carolina, on last Tuesday, the 26th inst. He represents a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

It seems that Jeff. Davis made his appearance at Charleston the other day about as suddenly as Old Abe did at Washington. Whether he wore a Scotch plaid and military cloak we are not advised.

It is said that Horace Greeley tore his shirt, pulled his hair, bit his finger nails, stamped with his cowhide boots, ripped and swore, when he heard that Lincoln fell into Seward's hands immediately upon his arrival at Washington. Oh! if Old Abe should conclude to "compromise with traitors," wouldn't there be some screaming in the Tribune office?

The Spring elections in New York are resulting very disastrously to the Republicans. There is scarcely a county in which they do not lose largely.

AN AFRICAN VIEW OF SECESSION.—The following is narrated in the Mobile (Alabama) Tribune :

As soon as the information came that Alabama was out, I walked off toward Government street, to be present at the firing of the 100 guns for Alabama. Arrived half way between Abe's Horse Mansion and the corner, when an old stoop-backed gentleman, as black as the ace of spades, stopped me:

"Massa Doctor," said he "excuse me, but are we out of the Union?"

"Yes," said I, "Uncle we are out of the Union."

He raised his hat, showing the whitened wool, and said :

"Thank the good Lord Jesus!"

We hear," remarks a contemporary, "loud vociferation about the necessity of supporting the Constitution, and enforcing the laws. But there is great reason to suspect that too many who set up this cry have very little genuine regard for either the Constitution or the laws—Their motive to action is not love for the Union and respect for its laws, but a malignant hatred against the South. The armies they are offering to the President are not to sustain the Union, but to wreak vengeance on one section of the country."

An enthusiastic Caledonian, who has been driving deep in Arabian lore, has recently discovered that in his flight from Mecca to Medina, Mahomet wore a "Scotch plaid and a long military cloak."

A Republican farmer, who stammers a little, much disgusted one of the brethren a day or two since by telling him that he was soon going to commence see-seeding.

The New York Tribune carries at the head of its editorial columns, in big, black type, the words, "No Compromise; No Concessions to Traitors." It is for punishing traitors at the cannon's mouth now, but here is what it said a few weeks ago:

Briefly, we know no right inhering in any State, as a State, to secede from the Federal Union; we do not think a single State can well get out of the Union; but if the people of seven or eight contiguous States shall pretty unanimously resolve to secede and set up for themselves, we think they should do so, and that it would be most unwise to undertake to resist such secession by Federal force. Why is it that those who want to confute this doctrine always make their attack on something else?

On another occasion the Tribune not only repeated its advice to let seceding traitors go, but proceeded to justify secession itself by the following argument:

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter (the right of secession) to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the declaration of Independence that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government," &c. &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerns from the Federal Union in 1861.

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LINCOLN'S FLIGHT.

He Leaves Washington at Night in Disguise.

The following dispatches speak for themselves:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

A special dispatch to the New York Times says:

On Thursday night after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such power did the man carry that while Lincoln was yet disturbed he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged consultation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Lincoln should not be impeached, that he should never leave Baltimore, and be exposed to the difficulties by which he was surrounded. Mr. Lincoln was much effected, and expressed himself as fully appreciating his position.

After an interchange of opinion for more than a half hour, Mr. Cass retired in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, leaving Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward close together. In a few minutes after Gen. Cass had left, a servant appeared with a card indorsed "H. Greeley." Mr. Greeley was waiting in the passage, and the servant returned in a few minutes with the reply that "Mr. Lincoln was engaged." Mr. Greeley questioned him, and on ascertaining that Mr. Seward was there, and that he passed the card to him as he gave the answer, was quite furious. He had just arrived and presented himself in a new black suit, and black beaver, looking better than I have seen him for some time. Having cast the vote of Oregon for Mr. Lincoln, he had cause to exclaim, *et tu brute*. There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Seward has the inside track of the Tribune.

SHARP CRITICISM.

The Rochester Union gives a lengthy report of Mr. Lincoln's arrival and reception at that place, and also his departure.

Speaking of Mrs. Lincoln, the paper says:

Mrs. Lincoln is a stout, plump lady, very well rounded and developed, and her physique as a whole is rather agreeable.

She is inclined to be chatty, but is not so smart as has been represented, else some incidents of the trip are not rightly told.

The same paper adds:

The persons composing Mr. Lincoln's suite, are not the sort to make a good impression, nor are they such as he should have selected to attend him to the Capitol. He has three or four gentlemen with him—the rest are far from being that title rightly.

Ellsworth, who is somehow dubbed "Col" and who had command of the Chicago Zouaves, is the most active and officious, and makes himself particularly offensive by overdoing his part in the party. If Lincoln does not cast off his suite in part and get a new one before he reaches Washington, he will be very likely to have trouble. It is more of an undertaking to go through with the task he has commenced, than many suppose, and to have the party more or less smoothly through the assembled masses, good engineering is requisite.

THE TWO CONFEDERACIES.

Our paper to-day presents a most novel appearance, and were it not for the gravity of the thing, we should be inclined to spend some of "old Abe's wit" on the scene. We allude to the progress of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis to the Capitals of their respective Confederacies!

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock in the morning, and went direct to Washington. His family and the remainder of his party will arrive a 1 o'clock. Much excitement is occasioned by the rush.

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A very large crowd, greeted the arrival of the train bringing the Presidential party at York. Mr. Wood announced from the rear platform that Mr. Lincoln was not on board, having gone direct to Washington. Mr. Wood then introduced Robert Lincoln, who happened to stand beside him, and very much to the latter's astonishment.

At 11:40 the train passed the Maryland boundary. The committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. Strethen, W. S. Marshall, L. Blumberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Gleason, J. M. Farmer, and F. S. Corkran, the later on behalf of the electoral college.

All of them feel very indignant in the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evinced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood he was opposed to it, but overruled by other parties, who have assumed control of his movements.

The crowd blocked up all the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans, on learning that Lincoln was not on board.

Arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force were all out fully equipped, and all good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested.

The entertainment given to the President here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have