



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Saturday, March 9, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning.

CHARLES H. BOWEN.
No. 10, Green Street.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordville!
Advertisers call up and examine our List of
SUBSCRIBERS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
We wish to impress if possible upon our subscribers the necessity of paying up their back subscriptions. So far but very few have paid us anything during the present year. We sincerely hope that our Democratic patrons throughout the county who know themselves indebted to us, will make an effort to aid us as far as possible. We know that the times are hard and we shall be satisfied if we receive but a small sum from each of our delinquents. We trust this appeal will meet with a proper response.

GRAVEL ROAD MEETING.
The citizens of Montgomery county are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday the 16th of March, to consider the propriety of constructing a gravel road from Crawfordville to Fredericksburg. A general attendance is requested.

MANY FARMERS.

The Inauguration.
The new Republican administration at Washington has been installed with all the usual formulas and without one particle of disturbance. The wagon loads of torpedoes that beset Lincoln in every railroad car and station house, have all failed to explode. The immense efforts of unknown conspirators to destroy the trains upon which he made his triumphal march to the White House, have proved signally abortive. The grand plot of the "statesmen and bankers" of the South to kill him, fell utterly harmless. The five hundred men sworn to kill him with an "air gun," have gone the way of all men in "blackmail" or "Lincoln green." Not a torpedo! nary pop gun! nor nothing.

DO YOU WANT GROCERIES?
Kelsey & Brother are now in receipt of a heavy stock of groceries direct from the southern markets, which they are selling at very low figures. The stock comprises everything in the line, such as coffee, tea, sugar, rice, molasses, fish, tobacco, wooden and willow ware. Farmers will find this an excellent establishment to make their purchases and sell their produce.

Lost—Between Alvin Ramey's residence and that of Wm. Robertson, a lady's gold breastpin. The finder will confer a favor by leaving at the counting room of the Review office.

The weather during the past week has been cold and stormy.

J. P. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell, Gayle & Harter, is now in New York making their spring and summer purchases. Their customers may look out for a splendid stock of new goods in a few days.

A rumor has been current at Washington, for several days, that the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are to be arrested.

A western paper announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa, says, "he was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, but otherwise a respectable man."

"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN!"—We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, that the renowned "Stimulating Ointment" invented by Dr. Bellingham for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are echoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influence upon the beard or whiskers. The British volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of *The London Punch*. See advertisement of Messrs. Hageman & Co. in another column.

Freese & Koffman have removed their stock of goods into Scholer's Auction Room. Auction sales will continue day and evening, conducted by Geo. G. Frisbie, the star auctioneer in the profession. Now is the time for everybody to buy themselves rich. Goods of every variety and quality can be bought here at astonishingly low prices.

The Southern Commissioners, representing the Provisional Government, at Montgomery, will lay the object of their mission before the President on Tuesday next. It is to treat for the forts and public property in the Cotton States. As they will not be received, we may look out for a collision at Fort Sumter soon after that, if we are to credit the declarations of the Secessionists. We have hopes, however, that nothing of the kind will be done!

No train from the South last night.

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of President Lincoln will be found on the outside of this week's paper. In many respects the address will commend itself to every patriot in the Union, while in others it will disappoint the hopes of those who cherished the belief that it would offer some sovereign balm, some panacea that would still the troubled waters, and restore peace and harmony to the country. As regards his sworn duty to faithfully execute the laws, no one who loves the Union and respects the binding obligations of an oath can for a moment question; much as we may doubt the policy or expediency of such a duty, we are nevertheless compelled to acknowledge that no other course is left him as the chief magistrate of the whole country. In his construction of the Constitution he truly says that "it neither sanctions or prohibits slavery in the territories," thus destroying at a single blow the chief plank in the Chicago platform, that "the normal condition of all territories is freedom."—We are aware that Mr. Lincoln occupies a perilous position, in his hands rests the perpetuity of the Union. If he shall throw off the trammels of party obligations, and act as the President of all the States, and use an earnest effort to restore fraternal feeling and peace, we certainly shall not be backward in giving him our feeble aid in a consummation so devoutly wished by every true American citizen. The Union must be preserved.

A NEGRO AT COURT.—Napoleon gave a grand ball just before the beginning of Lent, and a correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes:

If any American seceders had happened to be present at this ball, they would no doubt have been sadly shocked to see a stout black negro, black as ebony, with the wildest of hair and whiskers, and the thickest of lips, wearing a magnificent order, and received with the utmost distinction by the Imperial pair and by all the grandees of the court. This sable personage was the son of the Ex-Emperor. Sojourner, the once high and mighty Duke of Marmelade, received at the Tuilleries with all the respect paid in courts to the sons of fallen royalty—white or black.

MAJOR ANDERSON FAITHFUL TO DEATH.
The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times writes:

As there is, of course, a vast amount of curiosity as to what Major Anderson will do in case of war being declared, I will give a programme as disclosed to me by a gentleman of such a position in society here, both in public and private that I deem it eminently reliable. The gentleman says he heard it in such a way some time since, coming from one of the officers now at the famous fortress, that he believes it will be carried out to the letter.

The battery on Cummings' Point, Morris Island, being now considered impregnable, although distant only three-quarters of a mile, and Fort Johnson being also in such a position that he cannot effect much there, he will be forced to allow them to fire away at his weak (land) side, where the walls are only four feet thick, while he will turn the guns of the other side of the pentagon against Fort Moultrie, and will destroy all the houses on Sullivan's Island. This side will stand an assault for weeks, as the walls looking seaward are twelve feet thick. The slaughter on Sullivan's Island will be fearful, with his terrible Columbiads pointing there, and the men at that place (three thousand) will be fearfully cut up. Damages by day will be repaired by night. As a *denier resort*, if reinforcements do not come, he will point the long range Columbiads at Charleston, and shell the city. This he thinks will bring about a truce, and a capitulation of some kind will be entered into, which will result either in an honorable withdrawing, or a more terrible commencement anew, when the motto will be no quarter. But adds my informant, Major Anderson will never surrender that fort except upon the most explicit instructions. Rather than do this, he will himself fire the mine which will send to eternity himself and every one of his companions.

A BUSY TIME.

The act passed by the Montgomery Congress on the 18th ult., which exempted from duty all imports into the Southern Confederacy in the way of provisions, produce and military stores, placed a duty on all goods and merchandise shipped from any of the "late United States," not a member of the Southern Confederacy, except Texas. The act was to take effect on the 4th of March, thus exempting from its operation all goods imported prior to that date. The consequence was that all means of transportation southward were in active demand in the Atlantic ports last week. The accommodations were by no means equal to the demand. Southern steamers, packets and express trains could not meet the demands of the Southern trade, and orders enough to keep them busy for weeks were refused in consequence. The merchants were willing to take the Southern Confederacy at its word, and were not anxious to test the question of its right to levy a special tariff on Northern goods by importing them after the 4th of March.

Some of the Abolition orators have gone on to New Hampshire to stump that State. The election comes off next Tuesday, and as it is the first one of the season it will be looked for with no little interest and anxiety. We shall then see if there is any reaction in popular sentiment in New England. A Governor, Legislature, and three members of Congress are to be chosen. The Republican majority last year was 5,000.

THE TAYLOR HOUSE.—Good dinners are still in vogue at this excellent hotel. We notice that the gentlemanly landlord Mr. Taylor has been making improvements throughout the entire establishment which cannot fail to add greatly to the pleasure and comfort of the guests. Hamilton, the popular clerk, is as obliging as ever.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Of course, the Inaugural and its probable effect at the South continues to be the theme of universal comment. That the Southerners take it as meaning war is evident from all the papers that have been received here to-day. They unite in saying that war is inevitable. Judge Douglas, however, made a speech in the Senate to-day which may have some effect to quiet the Border States. He said that he believed that the President would do nothing that, in his judgement, would lead to bloodshed; and he stood pledge by his address to take whatever steps would peacefully settle the national difficulties. The address was much milder than he had anticipated, and the South had no reason for being dissatisfied with it. May it help the country!

What will Virginia do? is now the question on every lip. Private dispatches from various parts of the State indicate an astonishing revolution in public sentiment, which, it is needless to say, gives satisfaction to the secessionists.

John Bell is here, and is greatly depressed by the Inaugural. He says it is at the same time warlike and peaceful, but knowing the sentiments of the South, must construe it to mean the former. Others report that Mr. Bell unhesitatingly declares that he considers war a certain consequence, and that the Inaugural will change the political complexion of Tennessee. He remains here for the present to give his friends the earliest indications of which policy Lincoln intends to pursue.

Secretary Seward assumed the discharge of his new official duties at about nine, A. M., to-day. His son, Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, who is at present with him at the State Department, will probably be appointed Assistant-Secretary of State. I hear men on the anxious-benches were this morning hanging in squads, as customary at such a season, around the Ante-chamber of the White House and of the several Executive Departments, although as yet the dispensers of patronage are not prepared to commence that work. By to-morrow the crowds there will be increased greatly, doubtless. At noon to-day the new Postmaster-General, and Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury had neither of them taken possession of their respective portfolios.

Up to half past one P. M. to-day the President had sent no nominations to the Senate. Secretary C. B. Smith was inducted into office, the Interior Department, this morning. The impression is gaining strength that some movement will soon be made against Fort Sumter. I, however, do not think that it will be attacked until Mr. Lincoln endeavors to enforce the collection of the revenue, or until the Commissioners from the seceded States shall have returned home.

The following distinguished place-seekers have their papers ready: Mission to England, Tom Corwin, J. P. Hale; Prussia, Gustav Koerner, N. B. Judd; Sardinia, G. P. March, A. Burlingame, Carl Schurz; Spain, R. Dana, W. C. Bryant; Austria, Watson Webb; Consul to London, W. Shawler, of Boston. J. C. Fremont will, it is said, be offered the Mission to France; C. M. Clay that of Russia. It is generally believed that President Lincoln designs nominating the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to the Supreme Court Judgeship, vacant through the late declaration of the Senate to act on the nomination of Judge Black, of Pennsylvania. I am told by good authority that the President has Mr. Crittenden's nomination under advisement under circumstances that make it extremely probable that his name will be sent into the Senate to-morrow.

The nominations made by Mr. Lincoln of his Cabinet officers, were handed into the Senate by his secretary in separate communications, each one signed by the President. When the Senate went into Executive session they were all read. Senator Mason, of Virginia, said that he should make no objection to appointment of Northern men, but he did object to the nomination of Messrs. Blair and Bates, and on the vote to confirm their appointment, he voted, together with Senators Bragg and Clingman, of North Carolina, and Mr. Mitchell, of Arkansas. These four were the only negatives.

The confirmation of Messrs. Seward, Chase, Cameron, Welles and Smith was unanimous.

Mr. Buchanan on Monday ordered the proceedings for the court-martial of Captain Pope to be discontinued. The reason he assigns for so doing is that he doesn't think the Captain's reflections in Cincinnati were intended to injure him.

Hemphill and Wigfall left for Montgomery to-day, to take seats in the Southern Congress. **CLEVELAND.**

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Mr. Chase called upon the President last evening, and expressed his hesitation about leaving his seat in the Senate to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. Lincoln urged him to accept, but required an immediate decision, as he desired to have every department of the government filled at once. Mr. Chase definitely accepted the office this morning and was present at the Cabinet meeting at ten o'clock.

Mr. Seward was at the State Department this morning promptly at 9 o'clock.

His son, Frederick W. Seward, who has long been assistant editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, was nominated and confirmed to-day as Asst. Secretary of State. Gov. Floyd, Ex-Secretary of War, arrived to-day, to stand his trial before the criminal courts, on the charges growing out of the Indian Trust Bonds defalcation. The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy have arrived.

John Forsyth of the Mobile Register is to be the writer of dispatches to this government.

Jeff Davis has ordered Gen. Peter G. T. Beauregard, recently Major in the U. S. Engineer corps, to Charleston at once, to take command of the forces now raised for the investment of Fort Sumter.

Previous to the 4th of March, Scott and others received telegraphic dispatches cautioning them to be on the look out for a gunpowder plot at the capitol, in consequence of which there was a diligent search of the building by the police.

The President has nominated Norman B. Judd of Illinois, Minister to Berlin.

The report that Mr. Crittenden is to be appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court is generally believed, but it is not certain that the nomination has been made. The Vermont delegation to-day called on Gen. Scott, and Messrs. Seward, Dix and Bates. Scott made a speech in which he thanked Vermont for her Presidential vote in 1862.

The California delegation paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln this afternoon.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 6.

The Convention debated resolutions instructing the Committee on Federal Relations, offered yesterday, and adjourned on motion of Mr. Carlisle, who speaks to-morrow.

The report of the Peace Commissioners was received. Several series of resolutions of a secession, anti-secession, and anti-coercion character were referred.

The special committee reported that in their opinion there has been no movement of armed men by the Federal Government indicating a purpose of attack or coercion.

FROM ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 6.

This city, heretofore strongly Union, has since the reception of Lincoln's Inaugural, quite reversed in political sentiments.—Citizens consider it a declaration of war, and prominent men, hitherto Union, have advised members of the Convention to go for a secession ordinance forthwith.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Confederacy from the United States, except those owned by persons emigrating for settlement and residence.

Congress went into secret session.

NO SENATOR YET!

FORT KEARNEY, March 6.

The pony express from San Francisco Feb. 10th, passed here.

No U. S. Senator has yet been elected, and it is feared none will be this session. Fort Point, at San Francisco, is occupied by U. S. troops for the first time.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The steamer Empire City is taking in army stores, provisions, &c., and coaling with despatch, having been chartered by the Government probably for the south.

TEXAS GONE OUT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.

Texas has ratified the secession ordinance by 40,000 to 45,000 majority. It is reported that Gov. Houston resigns.

FROM THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

Fremont is urged by Greeley for the French Mission.

Lincoln requested Cameron to appoint Capt. Ellsworth chief Clerk of the War Department.

There is some talk of transferring Bates to the Supreme Court, and Gilman, of N. C., to the Cabinet.

The court martial of Capt. Pope has been discontinued.

One of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy is in Washington. Up to the 4th inst., Anderson did not wish for reinforcements.

It is said that Seward was summoned to the White House last on Tuesday night. Missouri still holds fast to the Union.

Mr. Seward was summoned to the White House last night. The impression is that it related to news from Fort Sumter.

The difficulties between France and Mexico had been satisfactorily adjusted. It is understood that Mr. Lincoln will decline any conference with the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, on the ground that he regards the seceding States as still in the Union.

Major Anderson, up to March 4th, had continued to speak of his condition as safe, and to express his opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent him.

COST OF THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—The new Armstrong guns cost the English Government \$10,000 each. For their construction a grant of \$10,000,000 had been made by Parliament, of which the greater part has been expended, and 451 guns of every caliber made.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet consists of four gentlemen who were formerly old Whigs, and three who were formerly Democrats. The latter are Cameron, Blair and Welles. The four Whigs are Seward, Chase, Smith and Bates.

THE TEXAS MILITARY EXPEDITION TO THE RIO GRANDE—GALVESTON OF CAPT. HILL.

We have already published the details of the surrender of the Brazos Forts to the Texas Secessionist forces. The latter did not meet with a like reception at Brownsville, at which place they arrived on the 21st.

The Galveston News of the 26th thus describes the progress of the events, which have been merely mentioned in our dispatches:

In the afternoon, (of the 21st) Col. Ford, Gen. Nichols and Mr. Waller proceeded to Brownsville—about twenty-eight miles up the river, by land, we believe—with the intention of having an interview with Capt. Hill, who commands the U. S. troops at Fort Brown—about 200 men.

On Friday, the battalion went to work with a will to place the park artillery, carriages, shot, &c., on the steamer and the sloop. A battery of field artillery had been removed by Capt. Hill's orders a few days before. The battalion arrived just in time to prevent other orders he had given being carried out, to destroy the gun carriages, munitions and other artillery stores and equipment, which abounded at Brazos Santiago. A party of fifty men were on their way from Fort Brown to carry out this project, when met by Lieutenant Thompson and his party on their way to Fort Brown.

The *Shark*, we learn, brings up four twenty-four long guns, two forty-two brass howitzers, and two mortars, with equipments complete, and 600 cannon balls, shells, &c.

The *Shark*, which will be up in a day or two, has five of the twenty-four pounders and two forty-two howitzers, with carriages, munitions, &c.

Six of the twenty-four pounders, two mortars and a full supply of shot, powder, &c., were left with the battalion.

On Saturday afternoon, Gen. McLeod returned to the island from Brownsville, and informed the battalion that there was a probability of the United States troops at Fort Brown coming down to attack them. The men received the information calmly, and with an evident determination to resist any such attempt to the last extremity.

Guns were placed at the outposts, extra guards posted at every available point, and all slept on their arms, ready for instant service. To the Galveston Artillery was conceded the post of honor. The Fort Bend Rifles were detailed as pickets.

The same routine of duty was performed on Sunday, 24th.

On Monday, the engineers, Messrs. Landon and Clapp, made a survey of the position, with a view to the making of intrenchments which were to be at once erected.

On Sunday, Gen. Nichols and Col. Ford returned, and on Monday, at 1 P. M., the Rusk left for home, it being understood that Gen. Nichols was going for reinforcements.

We have not yet seen Gen. Nichols, but we learn that Capt. Hill received him, as Commissioner on the part of the State, most courteously, denouncing him and his men as "traitors," threatening to have him arrested as one, further avowing his intention to have the General arrested by a civil officer, saying he would send for the 200 men at Ringgold Barracks, (at Rio Grande City), and march down and take back the island and the Federal property.

The Galveston Civilian of the 27th says:

It is expected that the Rusk will leave Galveston to-night, with a company from this city, one from Houston, one from Liberty, and one from Fort Bend county. With these reinforcements, it is thought the demands of Texas may be enforced even without the arrival of volunteers from other counties, should the order of the United States Commander of this military department be disregarded by Capt. Hill.

It is sincerely hoped that the first bloodshed will not occur in Texas.

THE CABINET.

Mr. Lincoln selected the following gentlemen as his constitutional advisers, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, with the exception of Messrs. Bates and Blair:

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

Secretary of Interior—Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.

Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

This is a sectional Cabinet. The Southern States have no representation in the new Administration, for Messrs. Blair and Bates can not be regarded as the representatives of Southern sentiment. Messrs. Chase, Welles, and Blair are regarded as coercionists, while the rest of the Cabinet now profess more moderate views. It is somewhat singular that not a Southern man could be found who would occupy a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. This is an ill-omen for the peace and harmony of the country. It will be noticed that Mr. Smith whom we recommended to Mr. Lincoln for a Cabinet appointment, has the important position of Secretary of Interior. We hope that the President will have no occasion to regret our suggestion in the matter, and that Mr. Smith will not disappoint the expectations of his Chief.—*State Sentinel.*

The Military Board have ordered that the uniform of the army of Mississippi shall be grey frock coat; grey pants, loosely made; black felt hats, looped up on three sides, with horse hair pompadour for men and plumes for officers.

A friend of Secretary Seward has been dispatched to Richmond to watch the new movements of the Convention there, and the workings of the revolutionists.

There will be startling news from the South next week.

1776 vs. 1861—THE BRITISH IN TORONTO AND THE AMERICAN REpublicANS.

A writer in the Albany *Argus* who signs himself "Hampton," draws an instructive parallel between the condition of Boston in 1776 and Charleston in 1861. We make the following extract:

If we go back to the colonial period of our history, to the winter of 1776, only eighty-six years, we shall if we examine carefully, find Boston at that time somewhat in the condition of Charleston now. It was in a state of irritated opposition to the British Government, garrisoned by British troops under General Gage for the purpose of protecting British property and executing British laws. Lord North was as determined then as Mr. Lincoln is now to execute the laws, to put down the traitors, at every hazard and with all the power Great Britain had at her command. Lord North believed the colonies could be easily subdued, and it was only necessary to exhibit a little firmness to quell the threatened storm. Not so thought the Earl of Chatham, acknowledged now by all to have been, in energy and wisdom, the first and greatest statesman of all who have figured in the elevated station of Prime Minister of that renowned Empire. His glorious administration, for so all Englishmen of all parties declare it, had been particularly identified with America. The campaigns of 1758, '59, '60, were made under his special directions. It was then that Canada was conquered, and the French power east of the Mississippi destroyed. He had marked with emphasis of approbation the zeal, the courage and liberality of the colonists in support of the war, and when, by the unwise counsels of his successors in office, the Stamp Act had been passed, he was one of the foremost to demand its repeal.

On the 20th of January, 1775, he moved in the House of Lords that an address should be presented to His Majesty to give immediate orders for removing his troops from Boston, for the purpose of preventing a collision and opening a way to conciliation.

When he arose to speak all was silence and profound attention. Animated and almost inspired by his subject, he seemed to feel his own unrivalled superiority. His venerable figure dignified and graceful in decay, his language, his voice, his gesture, were such as might, at this momentous crisis, big with the fate of Britain, seem to characterize him as the guardian of his country.

His knowledge of the Colonies, his remarkable and prophetic foresight, (and he had been a great War Minister) his glory identified with British supremacy in America, led him to recommend, by all his energy, vigor and eloquence, conciliation.

To remove the British troops from Boston to repeal all the laws they were sent there to execute, and thus lay the foundation of permanent and lasting interest and friendship, was his plan. He foretold with certainty the failure of the Ministry to coerce America, and pledged his character upon the issue. But his admonitions and arguments were then unavailing. The Minister persisted in his effort to execute the laws—spent six hundred millions of British treasure, and sacrificed tens of thousands of lives, and in the end was compelled to relinquish British power in America. Had Lord Chatham's advice been followed, how differently would Boston have stood in the page of history! If Lord Chatham's advice then, should now receive from American statesmen the attention it deserves, and should prove a means of leading us out of our present difficulties, it would accomplish a far more beneficial work to humanity and freedom than it would had it been adopted by Lord North. Such men are the great teachers of nations, and their wisdom always pertinent and applicable to solve political problems.

Mr. Buchanan has followed in part, the policy recommended by Lord Chatham—perhaps he has gone as far as he could in the right direction without a Chatham to sustain him in the Senate or a Burke in the House. Mr. Lincoln, the other hand, threatens to pursue the policy of Lord North to execute the laws, when there will be none to be executed within the verge of his oath. He seems determined to vindicate the conduct of Lord North, by imitating his misconduct. He probably resembles the noble Lord more than he is aware of. The same irresolute, vacillating purposes, a like fondness for anecdote and humorous joking—the coming occupant of the White House will find listeners and flatterers until his patronage is exhausted, even though he should ruin his country. He is doubtless one of a numerous class, obdurate in wrong, persistent in error, careless of consequences, weak in counsel, and inefficient in everything.

Had there been a united, official voice, for peace and against coercion, from Maine to Iowa, which Mr. Lincoln could have drawn forth by one word, secession would have been confined probably to two or three States, perhaps to one. Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, perhaps Missouri, would have remained dormant and quiet; and it is not very improbable that the Secessionists would have been defeated in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. What have not the people to apprehend from a President who commences so inauspiciously by threatening the country with the untold miseries of civil war?

RECEPTION OF GENERAL CASS IN DETROIT—His Attention to Our National Troubles.

The return of Gen. Cass to his home in Detroit, last Friday, was the occasion of a large and enthusiastic demonstration on the part of citizens of all classes, who unite in a cordial display of the respect and esteem in which they hold his services and character. "We feel assured," says the *Free Press*, "that never on any similar occasion has a body of our citizens comprised so much of solidity, wealth and respectability as that which yesterday morning took the cars to meet and escort home the venerable statesman whose term of office has probably for the last time, found its close." In response to an address of welcome, the General said:

I have but one regret to encounter in resuming my place among you, and that arises from the perilous crisis in which our country is involved. You do me but justice in attributing to me an earnest desire for the preservation of this Union and

of the Constitution, the great work of our fathers, and which has secured to their sons a greater measure of freedom and prosperity than any nation ever enjoyed before us. I can scarcely persuade myself that I am not oppressed by some fearful dream when I reflect upon all that is passing in our country, and upon the position in which this great Republic is placed, suddenly struck down from the summit of prosperity, and with a future before us which no man can contemplate without the most serious alarm. In all history there is nothing like it. With no external enemy to trouble us, with no internal oppression, with none of those visitations of pestilence or famine or other evils by which nations are often punished for their offenses, we have recklessly put to hazard our inestimable blessings, and are entering border disputes, which, if there is any truth in history, must lead to the most disastrous consequences. I do not allude to this fearful subject in any partisan spirit. I do not seek to investigate the causes which led to the present state of things.

But I indulge the hope that before it is too late there will be a determination through the whole country—a firm determination—to cultivate feelings of friendship and harmony, accompanied by the manifestation of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, of justice, indeed, which may lead to the hope that, if the work is earnestly and promptly undertaken, we may succeed, under Providence, in reestablishing the integrity and the blessings of the Constitution, with the patriotic cooperation of the whole American people.

The General's remarks were accompanied by frequent demonstrations of applause. His manner displayed great emotion at times, and he was evidently affected by the circumstances which surrounded him, the associations which presented themselves, and by the presence and attentions of old friends and acquaintances. The demonstration over, a carriage was driven to the platform and the General was escorted by his family relatives to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Canfield, on Fort-street, where he will for the present reside.

A SUPERNATURAL PREMONITION—Story of a Railroad Engineer.

I was running a night express train, and had a train of ten cars—eight passenger and two baggage cars—and were well loaded. I was behind time