

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, March 9, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

No. 10, Green Street.

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

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordsville!

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 country 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 Crawfordsville 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 torpedos 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 signal 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 "backram" or "Lincoln green." Not a torpedo! Not a gun pun' 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.

MR. J. P. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell, Galey & 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."

## 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 to 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 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 command 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 easily shocked to see a stout burly negro, black as ebony, with the wooliest of hair and whiskers, and the thickest of lips, wearing a magnificent order, and received with the utmost destination by the Imperial pair and by all the grandees of the court. This said person was the son of the Ex-Empress Soubonne, the once high and mighty Duke of Marmalade, received at the Tuilleries with all the respect paid in court to the sirs 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. Damaged by day will be repaired by night. As a *derrier 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 withdrawal, 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 to 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 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 all the respect paid in court to the sirs 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. Damaged by day will be repaired by night. As a *derrier 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 withdrawal, 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 to 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.

Mr. Chase called upon the President last evening, and expressed his hesitation about leaving his seat in the Senate to accept the Secretarieship 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.

## 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 Secretarieship 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.

## 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 Secretarieship 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.

## 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 Secretarieship 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.

## 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 Secretarieship 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.

## 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 Secretarieship 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.

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. Beaupre, 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 lookout 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 1852.

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 session, 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.

PORT 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, quite reversed in political sentiments.

## FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.