

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, April 6, 1861.

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CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordsville!

Advertisers, call up and examine our List of  
SUBSCRIBERS.

WAR IMMINENT.

From the news this morning there is evidently thunder in the air, and a collision may momentarily be expected between the Federal Government and the Southern Confederacy. Lincoln has evidently resolved on the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of the Union. For this purpose the whole available land and naval force of the country has been called into requisition. We are informed that Gov. Morton of this State will call out the militia in a few days. His visit to Washington is said to have been to arrange with the President a plan for this measure. Great events are looming up in the distance.

APRIL ELECTION.

The reports from a distance come laden with the notes of triumph to the Democracy. The sober second thought has come, and the heated brains of the fanatics, who swayed the minds of men, when malice ruled the hour, has been quenched by the unflattering patroism of Democracy. Rhode Island has testified her disgust for the party who promised wonders, and when in power performed nothing. The crowded cities whose artisans were tempted with the false glitter of the home-stead, the Pacific railroad, and the promised economical administration of public affairs, have turned their backs upon a party, that reeks and sweats like a dung-hill of corruption, in the sunlight of an enlightened nation. Old Montgomery county bids fair to dash to pieces the worthless idols that drew her from the truth, and stand forth purely Democratic. May God speed the good work. Most of the out-townspeople heard from have gone Democratic. Here is the result in Union :

FOR TRUSTEE.

S. M. Hays, (Rep.) ..... 557  
James Lee, (Dem.) ..... 549  
Hays's maj. ..... 9  
FOR SUPERVISOR, DIST. NO. 24.  
J. N. McConnell, (Dem.) ..... 397  
C. E. Vanardall, (Rep.) ..... 382

McConnell's maj. ..... 15

For Constables—James McIntire, Samuel Horner, Daniel Thompson, and F. M. Jones. McIntire and Horner are Republicans. Whole number of votes polled, 1,117.

Alf. Burnett, the wittiest, funniest man alive, gives an entertainment, at McClellan's Hall, next Tuesday, Eve. His two performances given heretofore in this place, have commanded a reputation that merits the patronage of all. Give him a bumper.

POTTERY'S NEW STORE.

This establishment is now receiving daily, large quantities of new goods direct from the eastern markets. In a few days he will have the stock arranged, and we speak advisedly when we say that a finer stock of elegant goods has never been opened in Crawfordsville. T. N. Myers so long and favorably known to our citizens will officiate as salesman, which fact alone is a sufficient guarantee the new house will offer superior advantages both as regards the excellent quality and price of the goods sold.

F. M. Heaton left for Washington on Thursday to enter upon the duties of a \$1200 clerkship. We should not be surprised to see Frank back in a few days. He will hardly relish a locality that promises to be the Sebastian of a terrible struggle between the Government and Southern Confederacy.

Allen & Binford have just placed upon their shelves a splendid assortment of new goods.

LEE'S BOOK STORE.

Mr. John Lee has purchased the book establishment formerly conducted by F. M. Heaton. Mr. Lee designs replenishing his stock in a few days with the late standard works.

BROWN'S GROCERY STORE.

T. D. Brown is now receiving daily large invoices of groceries direct from the southern markets. Farmers and housekeepers will find this establishment the place to make their purchases.

If you want anything in the grocery or provision line go to T. D. Brown.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. McClure & Duckworth, furniture dealers, No. 5, Main street. They have a fine assortment, and offer it upon liberal terms to those who may be induced to patronize them.

Hon. Jno. A. McDougal has been elected U. S. Senator from California.

proving so wild, he had been suffered to roam at large in a deer park almost as untamed as if he had never seen the face of man. Accompanied by Colonel Leifer, at the head of the horse department of the government, and two other distinguished officers, Mr. Rarey proceeded to the designated enclosure, and by the aid of servants, had the horse with some difficulty, driven into an enclosure that served as a protection in inclement weather. This accomplished, the door was barricaded, the officers remained outside, and Mr. Rarey entered by himself. The horse was absolutely wild, and the contest was long and fearful; but Mr. Rarey, after two hours of intensely hard work, the animal biting at him, striking with his fore-feet, and at times screaming with anger and rage, succeeded in putting on the bridle, and to the astonishment of the gentleman accompanying him, saddled the horse and rode him to St. Petersburg, where he was soon trained to follow Mr. Rarey, and when this was accomplished the horse was presented to the notice of the Emperor.

The surprise which this created can scarcely be realized. The Emperor expressed his astonishment and pleasure without the slightest reservation. An audience was granted, and Mr. Rarey was complimented with the announcement that it would be a private one, no person being present not personally related to the imperial household; the consequence was, that when the exhibition did take place all courtly etiquette was laid aside, and the utmost familiarity prevailed, the Emperor, the Empress, and all present entering into the humors of the evening with a hearty abandonment, not only deeply gratified at the novelty of the proposed entertainment but also with the privilege of giving vent to their natural feelings.

That nothing might occur to mar the interest, the Emperor had brought all his vast resources as far as they were necessary, to procure such an animal as would test Mr. Rarey's powers to the greatest extent, and it can readily be imagined that the Russian wilds, one of the native homes of the horse, afforded fearful specimens of untutored and savage life. At a signal a perfectly wild brute from the Steppes was brought into the arena, and for the first time introduced to Mr. Rarey's notice. Two peasants, themselves semi-barbarous, awoke by the presence of the Emperor, and filled with intense fear by the plunging and rearing of the horse in their charge, with difficulty restrained him from breaking away, biting their flesh, or knocking their brains out with their heels, which at times cleaved the air with fearful velocity, for the infuriated animal, in the insanity of his captivity, absolutely bit at interposing objects, as if he were a tiger. Mr. Rarey, perfectly self possessed, and to the surprise of all present, boldly laid his hand upon his neck, and then passed it gently over the ears, and in a few moments ordered the peasants to unloose their rigorous hold on the ropes, when Mr. Rarey proceeded further to pacify the creature. The Emperor and the imperial family looked on with amazement, which was quite equal to the comical mixture of awe and wonder of the two peasants, and the effect was heightened when the Emperor, half sternly and half playfully asked them, why they could not thus handle the horse?

The poor creatures, thoroughly convinced of the fact, told the Emperor in their native tongue that Mr. Rarey was in league with the devil; and not in the least relieved of the intense fear of the horse, at least seemed speechless with astonishment, only competent to wonder whether they would be struck down by the orders of the Emperor, the necromancy of Mr. Rarey, or the still, at times, active heels of the horse.

The reforms inaugurated by Mr. Rarey for the treatment of unbroken and intractable horses involuntarily recall the once common torments of the demented of our own kind. But comparatively a few years ago the insane were confined in damp cells and chained to the floor. Light, air, and food, in pure and proper quantities, were deemed unnecessary. Strait-jackets, manacles, and stocks were in constant requisition. The most ungovernable were deemed to be possessed of a devil, or to be under the influence of the moon, and they were scourged and tortured to affect a cure. The "maniacal and melancholic" were sometimes even bound on wheels, and revolved round a hundred times a minute; but now all is changed, and the law of kindness, in all its well regulated institutions, alone prevails. The horse, next to man, the most usefully intelligent of created beings, has entered upon a new era for the treatment of his infirmities, and the horrors which once characterized the associations of the insane retreat and Cruiser's den, will we trust, not again, in this enlightened age, be repeated.

Mr. Rarey personally presents none of the qualities of the gigantic gladiator we are wont to picture the horse tamer, entering the lists with a defiant look, and appealing to brute force and physical courage alone for his triumphs. On the contrary, he is a delicately made, light-haired, self-possessed, good-humored person; but just such a one as the keen observer of true bravery knows will grow more calm in the face of real danger—the type, indeed, of cool courage and great decision. Abroad Mr. Rarey has been every where admired for his very gentlemanly manners and quiet bearing. In these respects the highest arbiters of good taste truthfully and spontaneously testify, that "few men have been so little spoiled by prosperity, and none ever carried away more completely the general respect and esteem of those with whom he has been connected during his eventful English career."

REMARKABLE EXCERENCE ON A HUMAN BODY.—Mr. Lewis Foot, of Plainville, N. Y., aged seventy-two years, died on Monday, the 11th, and on Tuesday an immense bony excrescence, extending from the back of his right ear to his right hip, was removed. It weighed fifty-two and a half pounds, and is called by the doctors—skipping their jaw-breaking technicalities—"a degeneration of the shoulder blade." It had been growing since 1856, and did not affect his general health very seriously. The operation was performed by Dr. Jackson, of New York, assisted by Dr. Moody, of Plainville, Dr. Hart, of Southampton, and Dr. Carrington, of Farmington.

Mr. Foot was at the national convention of medical men at New Haven last year, and the universal testimony was that nothing like it had ever before been seen. The size of this extraordinary excrescence or tumor is such that it nearly fills the half-barrel in which it was put for preservation as a medical curiosity.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 2.  
Between the opening of the bids for the loan and the election news we have had quite an exciting day. The Republicans are jubilant over the result of the bidding for the loan and their victory in Connecticut. The Secessionists rejoice with them on the last account, on the ground that the election in that State will precipitate matters in the Border States. The Union men find cause for congratulation in the result of the municipal elections of your city and St. Louis.

The Southerners here say that their loan will be taken at as favorable rates as that by the Northern States. They also, that the present vacillating policy of the Administration will strengthen the South, both financially and otherwise.

Although the Republicans and many others are now under belief that Fort Sumter and Pickens will be reinforced, the Southern Commissioners still say that they have assurances that nothing of the kind shall be done.

The Virginians here say that they do not expect any action by the Federal Government in relation to the forts or the collection of the revenue, until after Virginia shall have defined her intention through the State Convention.

I hold to the belief that Sumter will be evacuated, and that Pickens will also be left so soon as the military necessity becomes more apparent.

The Southern Commissioners expect

advice from Montgomery to-morrow, containing important instructions, upon which they propose to act as soon as the policy is ascertained. They fully expect that Fort Sumter will be vacated this week, and have advised Davis & Co.

The Spanish demonstration against St. Domingo has taken the diplomats here entirely by surprise. None of them had the slightest expectation of any such movement. They attribute it solely to the disposition of Spain to extend her possessions. It is believed that this affair will lead this country into complications with Spain, and it is strange to see how eagerly some of our politicians seize hold of a prospect of a trouble with an European power as a means of extracting us from our own.

They assert that a war with a foreign power would be a perfect God-send in the present dangerous civil strife, as it would at once remove the national sentiment in the South, allay the secession fever, and in the end result in a reconstruction of the country.

Mr. Seward is preparing his instructions to the new Foreign Ministers who are to replace our representatives at the Courts of Europe. I learn they are of the most anti-slavery kind, disparaging the Southern Republic, misrepresenting its institutions and ridiculing the idea of its being able to maintain itself.

The President has determined not to consider any further changes in the diplomatic service until the more important matters which now engross the attention of the Administration are decided, and it is understood that a *pro rata* distribution will be made among the States of these and the Consular appointments.

The Cabinet appear to be divided as to the policy of an extra session. Mr. Seward opposes it, as he is willing to give the new tariff a fair trial, and he fears new modifications will occur that will be of no benefit. Mr. Chase is said to favor it for the opposite reason, and the President is inclined to yield to his Secretary of the Treasury, for to him has to look for the sins of war.

The statement that England and France are going to send an armed fleet to the United States is entirely discredited by the Administration.

The War Department is in hourly expectation of the arrival of Lieut. Slemmer at Fort Pickens.

The President is nearly worn out by the constant excitement he has been undergoing for the last four weeks. This afternoon he became so severely indisposed as to necessitate the exclusion of all visitors.

The Richmond *Whig* has been compelled to yield its Union sentiments before the gradual encroachments of secession. Robert Ridgeway, a stanch Union man and an able editor, has withdrawn from its control.

CLEVELAND.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ALAMO.

The Democracy of Ripley township met in Convention, at Alamo, March 30. A large attendance of Democrats sanctioned and adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the early adoption of the Crittenden Amendment, would have restored peace and harmony to our now distracted country, upon a firm basis; but in consequence of the opposition it met with, in and out of Congress by the Republican party, it was traitorously defeated, thereby destroying the only hope of a permanent adjustment of the difficulty existing between the North and the South, upon the subject of slavery. Therefore

2. Resolved, That by the principles they promulgated in the Chicago Platform, and their acts of legislation whenever they had the power all prove to be Abolitionists in sentiment—enemies to the peace and prosperity of our common country, and guilty before the world of inaugurating a system that has brought about the dismemberment of our once happy government.

3. Resolved, If you want anything in the grocery or provision line go to T. D. Brown.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. McClure & Duckworth, furniture dealers, No. 5, Main street. They have a fine assortment, and offer it upon liberal terms to those who may be induced to patronize them.

4. Resolved, It is a common phrase in the mouth of all Republicans that they love the "Constitution" and the "Union," and that they are in favor of the "enforce-

ment of the laws," but the history of the party proves quite the reverse. There never has been a legislative act passed, or a judicial decision rendered that has conflicted with their "higher law" abolition sentiments that was not spurned with contempt, and violated with impunity upon all occasions.

5. That the Republicans, in permitting the time for the adjournment of Congress to pass in the present distracted state of the country, without an expression of opinion as to the course to be pursued by the present Administration, betrays a weak deceptive and cowardly spirit, the name of American citizens, and one that will meet with the rebuke and condemnation of all honest and conservative people of all political parties. That the principles of the Republican party, is an experiment, fostered by its visionary adherents, not for the love of country, but for its hatred of the Democratic party, and that experience has proved the utter failure and worthlessness of its principles in every attempt that has been made by its leaders to carry it into practice, either in a Legislative, Executive or Judicial character.

6. That we look upon Abraham Lincoln in the hands of his Cabinet, as "a lump of clay in the hands of the potter," which may be turned into a vessel of honor or dishonor, as the fancy of the turner (W. H. Seward) may dictate, therefore, we regard him with pity rather than contempt.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Crawfordsville Review.

BENJ. VAUGHN, Secy.

WHAT SHALL KENTUCKY DO?

Mr. Crittenden in his speech before the Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday, said: But what shall old Kentucky do? Our affections are all clustered upon her. Her peace, her honor, her glory, her interest, are ours. Her character is ours, and a proud heritage it is. I love her with all my heart. I am one of the oldest of her children. I have been one of the most favored of her children, and with heartfelt gratitude do I acknowledge it. I can never repay the obligations which I feel I owe to her. What shall Kentucky do?—our country—our magnanimous old State—what shall she do in this crisis, of our nation's faith? Shall we follow the secessionists—shall we join in the experimental government of the South, or adhere to the tried government of the Union under which we live—under which our fathers lived and died? I call upon you to bear witness, as candid, truthful men—do you know of any wrong the government has ever done you? Can you name any instance of wrong suffered on account of your connection with the great Union of which you are a part? Kentucky herself came into existence under the Constitution—and under the Union that she still clings to. Under its protection she has grown from a handful of pioneers and a few hunters to the noble State that she is now—in every passage of her history maintaining her character for honor and fidelity—for devotion to truth, devotion to the country—seeking at whatever distance, at whatever sacrifice, every battle-field upon which the honor and interest of her country were to be combated for—That is old Kentucky. Fearing none—feeling herself in power and influence irresistible in the right cause, irresistible in defense of herself—she has gone on and prospered. Where is the man of Kentucky that fears that anybody will come here to take away our rights from us? Our self possession and character are founded upon this conscious ability to defend ourselves—that there is no so bold as to attack us, we being in the right, they in the wrong.

THE PENSACOLA DUEL.

The Mobile Advertiser gives the following account of this affair.

We have received what we believe to be a correct version of the late difficulty and duel at Fort McClellan, Florida, between St. Clair Morgan, the young South Carolinian, and Mr. Storrs, the young Alabamian, late a midshipman, U. S. N. It seems that on the night of the duel the young men with a number of comrades were off in a boat on a reconnoitering party near Fort Pickens. Morgan, full of reckless daring, proposed that they should land just under the walls of Pickens to make what discoveries they could, but Storrs objected, saying that it would expose them to almost certain capture, and the majority of the party sided with him. But Morgan, hot tempered and impudent, reproached Storrs with timidity. A few words passed between them, and the boat put to the mainland.—When they had disembarked Storrs said to Morgan that he had intimated a doubt of his courage, and as they had rifles, and the moon was shining brightly, he could prove it. Morgan responded to this proposition with alacrity. Twenty steps were passed off, and the first fire Morgan fell dangerously wounded, the heavy ball of the Sharpe's rifle having entered his right groin and ranged through and out of the back part of the thigh. An unfortunate affair, indeed, between two brave young men.

Morgan, we believe, is the young man who was connected with Scott in shooting Mr. Govan of Arkansas, on board the steamer New Uncle Sam, between Mobile and Helena, about six weeks ago.

There was great excitement on a steamer in the harbor of Constantinople lately, at seeing one of the passengers, an elegantly dressed Greek, suddenly seize a long bearded Turkish priest and pitch him overboard. A terrible fight would have ensued had not the Turk been immediately rescued from the water. It seems the Greek was suffering under the monomania that he was commissioned from God to convert the Turk by baptizing him in the Bosphorus.

A special despatch to the Post says the Pawnee goes to Charleston. The excitement hourly grows more intense. All sorts of conjectures are afloat as to when the first blow will fall.

Leading Republicans express the opinion that an session of Congress will soon be called.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Troops—Discrepancies from Charleston—Anderson's Supplies Cut Off—Lamont Accused of Double Dealing—Troops for the Seaboard—Troops and Supplies for Fort Pickens—Excessive Excitement—The Southern Commissioners Complain of Honesty Old Abe Cheating—A Crisis at Hand—No Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The removal of the troops to-day and the reception of despatches from Charleston have created intense excitement. The following is the copy of one received by a private citizen:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 4.—The crisis has at last arrived; the patience of Southern men has been completely exhausted; and the report of a change of policy from Washington has precipitated action. Provisions to Major Anderson were stopped to-day. Gen. Beauregard is now inspecting the fortifications. Orders from Montgomery for the commencement of hostilities are hourly expected. The preparations are all complete.

The deception and double-dealing of Lincoln and Seward have caused the greatest exasperation throughout the South.

The troops that left here to-day went to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. I hear it stated that a force of two thousand men is to be stationed immediately at points on the seaboard within twenty-four hours of the capital. The war steamers *Pocahontas* and <