

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 Leffer, at the head of the horse department of the government, and two other distinguished officers, Mr. Raley proceeded to the designated inclosure, and by the aid of servants, had the horse with some difficulty, driven into an inclosure that served as a protection in inclement weather. This accomplished, the door was barricaded, the officers remained outside, and Mr. Raley entered by himself. The horse was absolutely wild, and the contest was long and fearful; but Mr. Raley, after two hours of intensely hard work, the animal biting at him, striking with his forefeet, 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. Raley, and when this was accomplished the horse was presented to the notice of the Emperor.

The surprise which this created scarcely can be realized. The Emperor expressed his astonishment and pleasure without the slightest reservation. An audience was granted, and Mr. Raley 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 abandon, 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. Raley'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 untamed 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. Raley's notice. Two peasants, themselves semi-barbarous, awed 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 his 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. Raley, 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. Raley 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. Raley 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 stricken down by the orders of the Emperor, the necromancy of Mr. Raley, or the still, at times, active heels of the horse.

The reforms inaugurated by Mr. Raley 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 Cruik's den, will be trusted, no again, in this enlightened age, be repeated.

Mr. Raley 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. Raley has been every where admired for his very gentlemanly manners and quiet bearing. In these respects the highest attributes 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 EXERCISE 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. Moody, 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.

## THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
Saturday, April 6, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by  
CHAS. H. BOWEN.  
No. 10, Green Street.

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 tenets 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 unfaltering patriotism 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-stated bill, 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 true faith, and stand forth purely Democratic. May God speed the good work. Most of the out-townships heard from have gone Democratic. Here is the result in Union:

FOR TRUSTEE.	
S. M. Hays, (Rep.)	557
James Lee, (Dem.)	549
Hay's maj.	
For supervisors, dist. No. 24.	9
J. N. McConnell, (Dem.)	87
C. E. Vanarsdall, (Rep.)	382
McConnell's maj.	
For Constables—James McIntire, Samuel Horner, Daniel Thompson, and F. M. Jones. McIntire and Horner are Republicans. Whole number of votes polled, 1,117.	15

Mr. Alf. Burnett, the wittiest, funniest man alive, gives an entertainment, at McClelland'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.

POTTERING'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 Sebastopol 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.

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 taken by the Northern States. They allege, 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 advances 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 so 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 revive the national sentiment in the South, ally 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 he has to look for the sinews 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. Sllemmer 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 staunch Union man and an able editor, has withdrawn from its control.

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 have 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, 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 "enforcement 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 spit upon with contempt, and violated with impunity upon all occasions.

4. 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, unworthy 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.

5. Should the North refuse to grant the South the Crittenden amendment, or some equally just proposition as a basis for the settlement of our national difficulties, or arms contrary to the demands of national justice, we will use all the means at our command, either civil or otherwise to prevent such a occurrence.

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. VAUGHAN, Sec'y.

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—trial 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 now is—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 battlefield upon which the honor and interest of her country were to be combated for. That is old Kentucky. Pleading none—feeling herself in power and influence irresistible in the right cause, irresistible in the defence of herself—she has gone on and prospered. Where is the man of Kentucky who 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 none so bold as to attack us, we being in the right, they in the wrong.

THE PENNSYLVANIA 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 McRee, 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 were 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, hottempered and impatient, 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 intimidated 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 paced 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 Memphis and Helena, about six weeks ago.

There was great excitement on a steamer in the harbor of Constantinople lately, at seeing one of our countrymen, a clergyman dressed in 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.

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

WASHINGTON, April 4.  
The removal of the troops to-day and reception of dispatches 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 march of the capital. The war steamers *Powhatan* and *Minnesota* have been ordered into service, and will be made ready for sea immediately. It is believed here that the troops and vessels thus put in motion are destined for Fort Pickens, and that they will leave for that post by the end of the week. These sudden movements indicate that the Administration is about to inaugurate a new policy and the excitement hourly increases.

The Commissioners say that they have had an expressed understanding with the Administration that its policy was to be conciliatory and pacific, and that in consequence no acts of hostility have been committed at the South. But they now begin to believe that hostile designs have all along been meditated, and that arrangements have been gradually perfected for carrying them out. Friends of the Administration deny that either President Lincoln or any of his Cabinet have given any pledges, and say that he will do his duty, whether he may consider it necessary to use force or not.

It is evident here that a crisis is at hand and it is devoutly to be hoped that the Administration will act with discretion and sense by a peace policy, that the country may be relieved from the suspense now hanging like a pall over every department of industry and commerce. If the report of the Mexican raid should prove true then the Administration will have another delicate question to deal with, and one that must be disposed of immediately.

The Government holds, that the States that have seceded are still in the Union, and if so, said Government must protect such States from inroads from without. Will it do it?

Dispatches received from New York state that the stock market to-day declined, and closed heavy at Baltimore. It can be virtually said that they have had no stock market at all for some weeks.

To-day the President settled the California office-seeking *unbribe* by appointing at San Francisco Samuel Parker Postmaster, J. P. Rankin Collector of the Port, and R. J. Stevens, Senator Baker's son-in-law, Superintendent of the Mint. The San Francisco Navy Agent has not yet been determined on.

Dr. Thomas H. Fisher, of Fauquier, was to-day finally agreed on, in Cabinet meeting, as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The report of the mail Agent on the Lynchburg route being tarred and feathered was false.

I learn on good authority that the diplomatic corps are all of the opinion that Spain will repudiate the action of the Governor-General of Cuba in seizing on San Domingo.

The Mexican question receives special consideration by the Administration, and an immediate treaty with that government is one of the objects of the mission.

The President, to-day informed several Senators that there would be no extra session called at present.

CLEVELAND.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.  
New York, April 5.

The Government has chartered the steamers *Baltic* and *Ariel*. They will carry troops under sealed orders. The *Baltic* will carry Capt. Barry's company of Flying Artillery—60 men, and the *Ariel* seven or eight companies of infantry and marines. They will sail on Monday.

The frigate *Powhatan* goes to sea to-morrow morning fully equipped and provisioned, and will probably take three companies of troops.

The impression at the Navy Yard is that the *Fort Sumter* and *Pickens* are both to be reinforced.

A company of one hundred men from Governor's Island has received marching orders and others will speedily follow.

There are 2600 troops at the different stations in this port.

The Post says it is understood that the Government agents who were sent to England and France have returned, and report that both will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and will in no manner recognize or assist it, and that the President and Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures to enforce existing laws at all hazards.

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

WASHINGTON ITEMS.  
Dispatches from Washington to March 30th give the following items:

The Cabinet session yesterday was called for the purpose of considering the question of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. It seems that Colonel Lamont did not exercise the discretionary power given him by Mr. Lincoln, but returned and reported the facts only to the President. The whole matter having been left with that officer, he preferred consulting with the Cabinet again before deciding. The report of Col. Lamont, it is said, shows the utter impossibility of reinforcing the fort, and says that if Anderson is not relieved within four days from to-day he will be compelled to march his troops out to prevent them from starving.

I heard it positively denied to-day by parties closely connected with the Administration that Fort Pickens is to be reinforced. If the Administration has issued such an order, it has been guilty of the most gross deception toward the Southern Commissioners, as it violates the understanding that the present military status should remain. It is true that supplies in abundance have been sent, but no reinforcement. Notwithstanding the facts, yesterday and last night an uneasy feeling was apparent in official circles, which extended itself all over the city.

I am not able to state the cause; suffice it, that many of those who have been in high hope for the last ten days are considerably depressed this morning. One leading statesman said to me last evening, "I begin to fear that nothing can prevent hostilities between the Southern States and the Government of the United States." The Southern Commissioners assure all that talk with them on the subject, that the concentration of troops at Pensacola is not for the purpose of attack, excepting all other negotiations fail of a peaceful settlement. If this should prove to be so then they are to take possession of a fort on their own territory.

The news from Virginia continues to depress conservatives. It is admitted by all that the Secessionists are gaining strength every day, and their ultimate triumph is generally conceded. The secession of Virginia will determine the vote of Maryland, as the people of that State consider their interests inseparable from those of Virginia. Virginia can go peacefully, but Maryland it will be different, without an army from the Confederate States to drive out the Federal Government from Washington.

The Paris correspondence of the New York Times, announcing the sailing of an English and French fleet for the coast of America, is considered here as a trick of that astute journal. Henry J. Raymond meant to frighten the Southern Confederacy. It will not do. Although the politicians of England may rave about slavery, the people will demand the recognition of the Confederate States, so that their daily resources of obtaining bread for their children shall not be cut off.

I learn that Mr. Seward is busily engaged in preparing instructions for the newly appointed agents for the governments abroad. The question of the recognition of the Confederate States by European powers will be protested against until the independence of the seceded States shall be acknowledged by the Federal Government. Mr. Lincoln has no authority to do this, and consequently an extra session of Congress must be called, and if it is called, then good-by to the Morrill Tariff—the hobby of the Republicans that carried Pennsylvania.

I am told that orders have been sent West to confiscate all goods introduced into Southern ports without the payment of the regular United States duties.

The trial of Captain Montgomery continues. Witnesses have been sent for at Pensacola.

The President has kept to-day to himself, receiving neither visits of friendship or business.

Schurz was serenaded last night, but was so maddled with lager that he could not appear.

THE WORKS IN CHARLESTON HAR-  
BOR.  
A correspondent of the Hartford Times writes from Charleston, March 15th:

I had an opportunity of visiting the forts on Morris Island, touching at Fort Johnson, on the way down the harbor. The part of James Island, near Fort Johnson, is now under martial law, as is Sullivan's Island. This is a measure of precaution, and is wise in fact and beneficial in result. I landed at Cumming's Point, near Stevens's iron battery. The contractor and builder of this battery is Clement Stevens, Esq., the intelligent and esteemed cashier of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of this city. Though active and faithful in the discharge of his fiscal duties, he finds time to give his State the benefit of his engineering ability. Lower down upon Morris Island is a sand battery erected by Major Stevens, who is connected with the military academy of this city. This battery bears the name of its builder. I examined the iron battery, as it is called, with the arrangement for opening the iron port-holes, running the eight-inch columbiads, and closing them after the discharge.

—also the magazine and covered passage—to protect the men when not in action, and which goes by the name of the "rattle-hole." On a line with this strong work is a mortar battery; flanking this is a gun battery of sand, with four eight-inch columbiads; to the right of the iron battery is another sand eight-inch columbiad battery, and from this point down to the end of Morris Island there are batteries behind almost every sand hill. A vessel with reinforcements approaching by the south channel will have to pass within a half mile of a line of batteries four miles in length, and in face of Fort Moultrie and the sand batteries on Sullivan's Island. It may be well said that it will take 20,000 men and the navy of the United States to place reinforcements in Fort Sumter. It must then be given up; but will it be evacuated as was Fort Moultrie, after burning the gun carriages and destroying the public property? If it is, and it has been hinted that this course will be pursued, there will be a storm upon all parties such as was not raised by Major Anderson's first exploit.

THE LATEST "SPIRITUAL" ENTERPRISE.  
—We learn (says a Buffalo paper) that it is actually contemplated by several prominent spiritualists in the United States, to issue a new edition of the Bible—the proof-sheets of which shall be through "mediums," revised by the original authors.

A NIGHT VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.  
The Pensacola Observer relates the subjoined incident at the probable foundation for the rumor stated by the New York Evening Post a few days since, that Fort Pickens had been assailed:

One night last week, Mr. Doyle, one of the head machinists of the yard, and well known here for his reckless daring, made a visit to Santa Rosa Island to ascertain what was going on at Fort Pickens by the light of the stars. He built a decoy fire some distance up the beach, which attracted the attention of the Second Lieutenant at Fort Pickens who, whilst approaching stealthily toward the fire, was arrested and taken prisoner by Doyle. After a lengthy interchange of views respecting the crisis and a copious drink of Mr. Doyle's good brandy, the prisoner was discharged with several bricks in his hat and a high opinion of the skill and generosity of his captor. A few evenings thereafter this same Mr. Doyle made another visit to the Island, and by the darkness of the night actually succeeded in affecting an entrance into the fort for the purpose of spiking the guns, but was discovered too early to accomplish his purpose. He was taken before Lieut. Sllemmer, to the astonishment of the whole garrison, who threatened to swing him by the neck for his "treasonable audacity." But Doyle reminding him and the Lieutenant of his kind treatment of the latter under like circumstances on a previous evening, was spared so painful an infliction, and was simply confined during the night and sent to the Navy Yard the next morning in charge of a file of men.

Two companies of about 150 men left Montgomery for Pensacola Thursday last.

VENTNORTH'S REMEDY.

Long John Ventnorth, of the Chicago, Democrat, and Republican Mayor of that city, proposes, as a means of bringing back the seceded States, that we should at once abandon the tariff system, with all its accompanying government extravagance and corruption, for a system of free trade.

This, he contends, will set the secessionists on their heels; and at once, compel them to resort to direct taxation to support the heavy expense of their new Government, and created a counter revolution or Union party in those States, while, at the same time, it would wind back the confidence and good will of the whole commercial world, which has been so deeply shaken by the Morrill tariff, or bill of abominations.

This is substantially the doctrine of "Long John," and, with the Chicago Times, we do not hesitate in saying that it is the only real sagacious suggestion which we have yet heard from the Republican party. If such a course were adopted, it would be more terrible to Jeff Davis than "an army with banners." To attempt to end this *unbribe* by a civil war is simply foolish, wicked, and unchristian. The hope to collect a revenue from the *de facto* Confederacy is an idle dream of an empty brain. It can be done neither with nor without civil war. The attempt would fail to accomplish anything, except the loss of our Union, and our blood and treasure. These facts may be unpalatable to many; but they are as certainly facts, nevertheless, and we are childishly foolish to ignore or attempt to evade them. The Government is in a double peril, and we must meet the peril like men of sense. The Union is in fact severed—rightfully or wrongfully. We can never recover the old Union, except by making the people of the Confederate States tired of their present position and assuring them of safety under the same government with us—this is one point to gain. But there is still another difficulty. By the black flag of 1861 we have not only alienated from us the sympathy of the commercial world, but we have opened the door to the Northern politicians to stab us in the very vitals. We have made it overwhelmingly the interest of the South to stay in the Union instead of staying in. Not only is this the case, but it is made the direct interest of the North that the South should remain out; for by the operation of the present policy of the two governments the importations for over one-half of the North, including the Northwest, will pass through and build up Southern ports; while the whole people of the Northwest will get their goods at from 20 to 100 per cent. lower than they now do. Thus this Republican tariff, forced upon the country in the whirl of a revolution, is a direct bribe to disunion in all the agricultural States of the Union, and furnishes the knife to cut the throats of our commercial and business men, and to destroy the very manufacturers whom it was intended to protect.

WHOLESALE MASSACRE.—The Canton Press gives an account of the capture and massacre of one hundred and fifty-three Chinese pirates. They were marched at a rapid rate two miles through the principal street of the city, to the parade ground, where the Mandarins were in waiting, and all beheaded. There were several executioners, who vied with each other as to which should take off the largest number of heads. One fellow succeeded in decapitating sixty-three, for which he was liberally rewarded.

Crawfordsville Market.

Review Office, Saturday, April 6, 1861.  
Unfavorable weather, this week, has resulted noticeably to the dullness of trade materially reducing from the distracted condition of the country.

Reports from the East and West show a similarly depressed condition of affairs.

There is but little wheat raising in; willing at from 75 to 80 cents.

Corn from 20 to 25 cents.  
Butter from 12 to 15 cents.  
Eggs, 6 cents.  
Lard, 9 to 10 cents.  
Feathers, 40 cents.

Dressed Chickens, \$1.25 per dozen.  
Green Apples, 40 to 50 cents per bush.  
Dried Apples, \$1.15.

Potatoes, 25 to 30 cents.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell Public Auction, upon the premises on Saturday the 11th day of April, 1861, the following described real estate situated in Wayne Township, Montgomery county, Indiana, to-wit: the undivided two-thirds of the north half of the north west quarter of section twenty-seven, in township nineteen, north of range six west, upon the terms of selling one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one third six months and the residue in twelve months from day of sale, the purchaser securing the deferred installments by note, with security, bearing interest from date and waiving relief from foreclosure.

JOHN M. BLY, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction on Thursday the 11th day of April next, at the late residence of William Byrd, late of Scott Township, Montgomery county, deceased, his personal property, consisting of horses, twenty-five head of four-year-old Steers, and other Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over three dollars the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving relief from foreclosure.