

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, July 6, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

No. 10, Green Street.

CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordsville!

Advertisers, call up and examine our List of  
SUBSCRIBERS.

JOHN ADAMS' LETTER.

Last Thursday, the Fourth Day of July, 1861, was the eighty-fifth anniversary of the independence of America. Mr. Adams was in truth a prophet. On the 5th of July, 1776, in a letter to Mrs. Adams, he thus wrote and prophesied:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever decided among men. A resolution was passed unanimously, 'that these United States are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States.' The day is passed—the 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary Festival! It ought to be conmemorated in the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with POMP, SHOWS, GAMES, SPORTS, GUNS, BELLS, BONFIRES, ILLUMINATIONS from one end of the Continent to the other from this time forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and BLOOD and TREASURE it will cost to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these States yet through all the gloom I can see a ray of LIGHT and GLORY—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will TRUMPH, although you and I may rise which I hope we shall not.

"Yours, &c., JOHN ADAMS."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We received this morning in the Lafayette Journal, a synopsis of the President's Message. The President reviews in a plain straightforward manner the commencement of the treasonable rebellion. He says: "The forbearance of this government had been so extraordinary as to lead some foreign powers to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national union was probable. While this on discovery gave the executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States now everywhere respected by foreign powers is manifested throughout the world. It is recommended that you give the legal means to make this contest a short and decisive one—that you place at the control of the government for the work at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars."

Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points our people have already settled—the successful establishment and the successful administration of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can effectually carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to bullets themselves. Let there be some meanness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then as ever to be guided by the constitution and laws, and that he will probably have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the federal government relative to the rights of the states and the people under the constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. In full view of his great responsibility, the executive has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now according to your judgment perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration of the laws; and thus having chosen our course, with a pure purpose let us renew our trust in God and go forward, without fear and with manly hearts.

A. LINCOLN.

Our German residents celebrated the Fourth in fine style. Music, dancing, and an abundance of lager were the grand features of the occasion.

Our butchers complain of the scarcity of fat beef cattle. This is singular when we take into consideration the immense quantities of corn in the country, and the fact that the Lafayette market was never better supplied with fine beef than at present.

THE WAY TO STOP THE WAR. The Louisville Democrat, as sound and sincere a Union paper as the New York Tribune or Indianapolis Journal, suggests the following way to stop the war:

A part of the North will sneer at the word compromise. Their sneers will be re-echoed by the fanatics South—no compromise! But both sides had as well make up their minds to the necessity that is coming—compromise is the word. All Government, especially all free Government are founded on compromise, and this difficulty must be compromised. It can't be fought out. It is not worth while for the North to cry out no compromise with rebels. The rebels will reply with as much ferocity, no compromise with Abolitionists. Let these rebels and Abolitionists rail at each other, and fight if they choose; the more of them sent to heaven the better. They do nothing but evil in this world, and perhaps will be trouble some in the next. At all events we are tired of them here, and will be glad to get rid of them. No compromise means war, until one or the other can impose its own terms to the other, and we shall never see the end of such a war.

As long as Southern men remained at their post, they had ample means of self-protection. Upon the slavery question the South got all she ever insisted on, except the last trumped up issue that Congress should protect slavery where the people didn't want it; and on this point all the protection needed is granted. According to the interpretation of the Supreme Court, Congress can't abolish slavery in a Territory; and, in fact, by the late territorial bills, prohibition is given up as an obsolete idea, and all property is unprotected; no vested rights to be interfered with.

Why not put in the Constitution guarantees that this policy shall be permanent? Why not fix in the Constitution what seems to be fixed in practice? On the subject of fugitive slaves the law has done all that law can do; but as its execution will ever be impalpable in some localities, the proposition to pay damages to the owners of slaves who are rescued by mob law, is not unreasonable, and ought now to be accepted. This, together with the amendment now before the country, prohibiting Congress forever from interfering with slavery in the States, will ally reasonable, and overcome unreasonable apprehensions in the South. The Union sentiment in the South would do the rest.

These concessions, frankly made, will be worth a hundred armies. It is idle to think of settling this matter by mere force. Illumination will never be endured by white men in this country. It may be said, even by conservative men North, that all apprehensions are unreasonable; but there is no design of interfering with the rights of States. All men are not philosophers or statesmen, and even if they were they were not free from suspicion on this subject; and the fact that apprehensions exist, is due to the language and conduct of a part of the North. With them this is a war on slavery, and its motive is hatred of the South. They don't really intend to save the Government as it was, or as it was possible to save it. They prefer disunion to the extinction of slavery in the Union. Their language and speeches are published all over the South and used to excite the worst apprehensions.

We assure the Union men North, who desire to save the Government, here is the course. Armies are a necessity just now for the leaders of this criminal movement in the South, to the school of no compromise. Whip them but compromise with the masses who have no interest in this war. The people North and South have no interest in carrying this war beyond mere defence. Let the majority in Congress propose a compromise, and do it with a good grace, which will show that it is honestly intended. Let this be done without regard to these armies mustered in Virginia, under the pretense of fighting for independence, when it is only fighting that Davis, Cobb, Tamm & Co., may hold office and power; and then look at the following section iv, art. 1st, of the Federal Constitution:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may, at any time, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Let Congress district every State, and fix the times and places, and provide the means for electing members of Congress. Western Virginia and East Tennessee will respond at once, and other districts in the South. The whole Southern Confederacy will soon be disintegrated, and no subjugation in the case. We shall thus precipitate the Cotton States out of a revolution.

The last means will not be efficient without a compromise. The people South must be relieved from this notion of subjugation. They will never be compelled to do what they even desire to do. They will resist to the last man, woman and child. This is now the lover by which the revolutionists move their States and keep down the people. Let the people see that the march of the marshals, (only a few yards distance) where after stacking arms, a few commissioned officers of the regiment were ordered to notify him that his presence was instantly desired below, that a carriage was in attendance to convey him to the fort, and that half an hour would be allowed him to complete any arrangements he might deem necessary.

We had taken the precaution to have the back gate guarded by a squad, and fortunate it was too, for immediately after the summons, he made an effort to escape through it. In the mean time, some twenty or twenty-five policemen had come to the "scene of action," all of whom were instantly seized. At the termination of the allotted time the Marshal came down, "looking unutterable things," was shown the carriage, entered it, accompanied by the colonel of the regiment and myself, and the march for the fort began. So well were all the plans arranged, that his incarceration was unknown until Thursday morning.

Young chickens are in great demand at present.

Mr. J. A. Bridgland wishes to purchase one hundred horses for the army, for which he will pay the highest market price. He can be found at Scott's Livery stable, formerly occupied by Joseph Earl.

The Fourth was celebrated in grand style at Waveland.

No one should fail to read the particularly rich letter of the State Sentinel's army correspondent at Cumberland, Maryland, which we publish in to-day's paper.

Those who walk on the heads of the multitude have an insecure footing.

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ROBERT DALE OWEN ON HORACE GREENLEY—The Bombardment of a City.

Robert Dale Owen, late United States Minister to Naples, and now State Agent of Indians to Europe for the purpose of buying arms, thus writes to Horace Greeley in reply to his suggestion that Baltimore be shelled by our Army. The letter was denied insertion in the Tribune, and was published in the New Harmony (Ind.) Advertiser, the place where Mr. Owen resides. He says:

If you had been, as I have, within a day's journey of a shelled city, if you had read, as I have, letters written on the spot by the wretched sufferers, detailing the horrors around them—how the bombs of the Bourbon King, dropping through the roofs of the houses, exploding in chamber and parlor, dealt death and mutilation to feeble age, to helpless infancy, to that sex which the lion himself is said to spare—if you had reflected that, in such a case, the innocent must suffer with the guilty, I can not believe that you could have brought yourself to urge the demolition, by shot and shell, of Baltimore's streets. Do you remember the story of the fierce prelate, leader of the crusade against the Albigenses, who had commanded indiscriminate slaughter in a town about to be stormed; and who, when it was urged that many of the faithful were to be found there, mixed with the heretics, and when he was asked from how the one were to be distinguished from the others, replied in these terrible words: "Kill them all; the Lord will know which are his!" Did you call to mind that episode? I can well believe not; for if you had, could it have escaped you, how strict was the analogy between the case of the Catholics and Protestants of Languedoc, and that of the Union men and Secessionists of Baltimore?

Why not put in the Constitution guarantees that this policy shall be permanent? Why not fix in the Constitution what seems to be fixed in practice? On the subject of fugitive slaves the law has done all that law can do; but as its execution will ever be impalpable in some localities, the proposition to pay damages to the owners of slaves who are rescued by mob law, is not unreasonable, and ought now to be accepted. This, together with the amendment now before the country, prohibiting Congress forever from interfering with slavery in the States, will ally reasonable, and overcome unreasonable apprehensions in the South. The Union sentiment in the South would do the rest.

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We ought, perhaps, to assume that this administration knows the men who compose this. The Tribune knows the men who compose this administration much better than we do; and I have sought, in my own small way and in the columns of an humble village sheet at home, to command the former of settling this matter by mere force. I rejoice that I am able, in my own person, to aid in the same just cause; and none the less, because, while there was chance of honorable peace, I urged every means to maintain it. But my rejoicing would be turned into mourning if I could believe that the Christian and civilized spirit of the President's proclamation wherein he declares that the war shall be conducted with humanity and with strict regard to the lives and property of non-combatants, was to be set aside and replaced by the heathen spirit which breathed from the paragraph which I have been commenting.

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I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN,  
INDIANAPOLIS, May 31, 1861.

THE LIFE AT THE SOUTH ABOUT  
NORTHERN TROOPS.

Nothing can exceed the extent of the falsehood with which the Southern papers are filled about the North and our troops. The Charleston Courier has a correspondent at Richmond, however, who takes the palm from even the notorious Memphis Avalanche, which has hitherto at the head of the Southern liars. In speaking of the South and used to excite the worst apprehensions.

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SAVAGE REPUBLICAN ASSAULT ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Tribune, for some reason or other, or for no reason, is excessively bitter in its hatred of the Administration. It was for a while supposed that the Tribune's hostility was all directed against Mr. Seward. But it is evident that the malady has spread until it embraces the President, if not all of Mr. Seward's colleagues, as well. Every day that journal contains matter which the most expansive charity can hardly account for on any other hypothesis than that it is dictated by a spirit of vindictiveness. But the worst exhibition of the kind we have ever seen is a burlesque Washington dispatch in the Tribune of Saturday. We quote it as a curiosity:

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.  
STRANGE INTELLIGENCE.  
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.)

I have been here but a short time, yet have ascertained that the Administration is in earnest. I am authorized to announce that the following appointments will soon be made:

Major Generals—Twigs, Bezugard, Wigfall and Johnson.

Brigadier Generals—Magruder, Fauntley, Bright and Price.

The Hon. Dudley Mann will be appointed Minister to England, vice Adams, recalled.

The Hon. J. Harvey will be invited to a seat in the Cabinet.

The Hon. John Slidell is earnestly pressed for the French mission, though the impression prevails that Governor Brown of Georgia, will be nominated.

Our soldiers have been requested to fire blank cartridges in all engagements with Southern forces.

Commissions in the naval service have been politely tendered to the officers and crew of the privateer Sarannah.

The ladies of Washington have chartered a large steamer to convey supplies to Norfolk and Richmond. A brave officer will sail in the ship to attend to the distribution. More anon.

REPORTER.

Should a Democratic paper get up and publish such a malignant, if not such an unmanly assault upon the Administration, the whole Republican press would cry shame, and they would not be far wrong. For it does not comport with our ideas of manly attack to insinuate a corrupt understanding between the rebels and the rebels, who are enemies to our country.

We ought, perhaps, to assume that this brilliant victory will be heralded throughout the South with the usual extravaganzas, magnifying our little squad of 26 to 5,000 black abolitionists.

But you wonder why the people of Cumberland were thrown into such a state of consternation—having achieved so much with so few—and with a regiment to defend them. The morning train, which leaves here at 6 A. M., came tearing back into town, bringing a report that the bridge had been destroyed by 3,000 rebels, who in their charge killed more than half of the Cumberland Guard and took the rest prisoners; that they then marched on to Piedmont, had laid the town in ashes, and an advance guard of 1,400 cavalry were speedily on their way to Cumberland, followed up by 2,000 infantry, accompanied by a battery with the intention of annihilating our regiment and burning the city. With such a report, and from a seemingly authentic source, judge of the effect of the news at the city as well as at the camp.

We had already reason to be proud of our country, and numbered less than one fourth their force.

To stop at our camp would be madness, inasmuch as our camp ground does not furnish a position to contend with such a superior force. Orders were immediately given to strike tents, pack up provisions and move to the opposite side of the town, where we could, with the superior advantages of the position, give the rebels a fight.

In less than an hour every thing was placed aboard wagons carts and drays, and we were prepared to move at a moment's warning. Meanwhile the great

White House was filled with the

rebel leaders, who had gathered together to

confer with the rebels, who had

gathered before the bridge to

see what the result of the

attack would be. Orders were given to

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