

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, September 30, 1865.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN,

Washington Street, 2d Story, Lee's New

Brick.

CIRCULATION

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN

Crawfordsville!

Advertisers, call up and examine our List of

SUBSCRIBERS.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

Time Table which took effect June 19th, 1865.

Accommodation..... 10.50 a. m.

Through Freight..... 2.40 p. m.

Express..... 8.02

Express..... 9.23 a. m.

Through Freight..... 9.32

Accommodation..... 6.11 p. m.

Good connections made with all other roads.

B. F. MARTIN, Superintendent.

June 24th, 1865.

The News Condenser.

Fourteen Post offices were opened on last Wednesday in the South, ten of which were in South Carolina.

David Atwater, a Quartermaster's employee, who purloined part of the Andersonville records, has been sent to the New York State Prison for eighteen months, by order of General Auger.

It is said that General Ortega, who will be the successor of Juarez, the pretended President of Mexico, has succeeded in effecting a very large loan for the Republican Government in Mexico, based on the security of confiscated property. Several hundred thousand dollars were subscribed in San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that there is small, if any, chance of new appointments of clerks in his office.

It is said that Mr. York, the *attache* of the Navy Department who has been on a tour of inspection, will recommend the sale of all marine hospitals belonging to the United States. The whole thing is in most cases a swindle, and the Government can do better by patronizing the private hospitals.

The Second Controller of the Treasury has decided that in order to entitle soldiers, when discharged for wounds, to the whole of their bounty, as if they had served out their full term, the wounds must have been received during the term of enlistment for which they were discharged. A discharge upon an old

The reception of General Grant at Indianapolis was a partisan affair, Democrats being excluded from it.

The liquor dealers have formed an organization throughout the State of Indiana against the license movement.

A large amount of ordnance stores and powder has been removed from Fortress Monroe.

Dean Richmond had an interview of an hour and a half with the President yesterday. It is regarded as significant by the politicians, as the interview had reference to New York politics.

Hon. Wm. S. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under General Jackson, is dead. He refused to remove the deposits from the United States. His age was 85 years.

A series of outrages, robberies and murders have been committed by men calling themselves guerrillas, in Rutherford Co., Tennessee.

A force of 500 French troops has taken possession of Acapulco, the Mexicans 1,500 strong, previously evacuating the place.

The Agricultural Ball at McClellan's Hall on last Wednesday night, was a brilliant affair, notwithstanding the opposition of the codfish gentry.

Our hands have been enjoying themselves during the week at the Fair, consequently we have not been able to pay much attention to local matters in this week's issue.

The Banner Store.

This establishment still continues to be the center of trade. Bill Bowers, the gentlemanly proprietor, informs us that he is now daily receiving his fall and winter stock, comprising a full line of all kinds of foreign and domestic goods. His new advertisement will appear next week.

READ the prospectus of the State Sentinel. Every Democrat should take it.

For heavy blue mixed jeans and ladies dresses, fannel, go to Allen & Bro.

WEED & MORRIS' Minstrels are coming and will open at McClellan's Hall this evening. Those who enjoy a healthy laugh and good singing must not fail to attend, as this is an old established company, and are well recommended. We predict for them a full house.

THE play of the "Confederate's Daughter" is having great success in one of the London theatres. General Butler appears in it as "the tyrant of New Orleans," makes love improperly to the Confederate's daughter, but is foiled by a faithful negro, who has a fight with Butler and beats him with the broadsword in a square fight. Butler afterwards undertakes to hang the lover of the said daughter, but he is reprieved. Butler is removed from command and the Confederate's daughter triumphs. The play is highly exciting.

Excitement at Danville—Four Negroes Shot.

We learned yesterday that during the fair at Danville, Ky., an affray occurred between some negro soldiers and the citizens of the place, which for a time created a great deal of excitement. The particulars, as near as we could learn, were as follows: At the amphitheater, on the fair grounds, four negro soldiers were promenading around among the white people. The marshal, named Moore, a returned Confederate, went to them and told them to go around and occupy a place among the negroes on the premises. Three of the four started walking, but the fourth grew somewhat stubborn, and was being pushed down stairs by Moore and another gentleman, when the negro drew his pistol and fired, shooting the gentleman in the breast. The negro got with the other three, and by this time the citizens grew excited, and hunted up the negroes. They found them, and a general fight took place. The negroes emptied their pistols at the citizens, but they were each of them shot, and it is said all were dangerously wounded. There was a general "clearing out" of the colored population at the fair, or no doubt others would have fared badly in the hands of the excited citizens.

That day, and during the excitement, a company of negroes were ordered to go from Camp Nelson, through Danville, to some other point. A rumor spread through the town that a regiment of negroes were "marching on the town." The excitement took a rise, and the citizens prepared to meet them with guns, pistols, &c. General Brisbin happened to arrive, and told the citizens if they attacked the negroes they would be fighting their own Government, and that no regiment was marching on the town. This speech somewhat damped the excitement, and dispersed the citizens; otherwise, there would have been "somebody hurt." —Cin. Eng.

Vote for John E. Corbin on the 10th of next month.

The Soldiers Ticket in Iowa.

As our readers are aware, the returned soldiers of Iowa have nominated a State ticket, composed of veterans, against the negro-equality ticket of the Republicans.

The Des Moines correspondent of the Chicago Times thus speaks of its chances:

"Colonel J. M. Griffiths, of this city, late of the 39th Iowa Infantry, and one of the original organizers of the Republican party in this State, declares for Benton, and will work and vote for the soldiers' State and county ticket. Letters have been received here from Colonel Samuel W. Summers, of Wappello County, Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, and Colonel Mackay of Keokuk, of the 28th Infantry, both heretofore acting with the Republican party, saying they will work and vote for the soldiers' ticket if acceptance has been received. He says, while he believes the post of honor is a private station, and the acceptance of the nomination would materially interfere with his private business, yet he will accept the nomination, and do what he can against negro suffrage and radicalism, regarding it as his duty to do so.

"In Decatur, Wayne and other counties in the southern tier, the Republican party organization is almost completely broken up. In Decatur, all parties go for Benton."

New York on the Right Track.

The friends of Thurlow Weed secured the control of the late Republican State Convention of New York. The friends of Mr. Greeley were "nowhere." The radicals were too few to make a count. The cards were packed by Weed & Co., and the result was a Convention that drew it more mildly, if that were possible, than did the Ohio Republican Convention on negro suffrage. Both the Democratic Convention and the Republican Convention have indorsed the restoration policy of President Johnson. Let New York therefore, elect either ticket, and the State backs the President in his plan to harmonize the sections and put the Southern States in working order in the Union. That is a subject of rejoicing to every true friend of the country.

An Example Worthy of Being Followed.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, (Rep.) in publishing the foregoing letter of General Slocum, says: "He has gone over to the Democracy, has renounced the Republican principles, and has openly and deliberately severed his connection with the Union party." General Slocum has the sense to see that the pacification, harmonizing of the sections, and the speedy restoration of the prosperity and future stability of the country, can not be accomplished through or by means of Republican principles and the Republican party. He therefore, patriotically renounces the one and deliberately severs his connections with the other. A commendable example has been set by General Slocum, which we doubt not will be followed by tens of thousands of Republicans, who prefer the prosperity and greatness of their country to the triumph of the party, whose success will retard the growth of both.

The Abolition Platform.

Negro Suffrage.
No tax on Government Bonds or other obligations of the Government.

An Aristocracy of wealth in the North.

A Negro Aristocracy in the South. Military Commissions.

Political Preachers.
No Habeas Corpus—No State Rights.

No Monroe Doctrine.

No UNION!

A Home Portrait by a Competent Artist.

The Boston Herald went in for the war, advocated the re-election of Lincoln and gave its influence to the success of the Republican party. It did all that to preserve the integrity of our territorial unity. While acting with the Republican party, the Herald took note of its characteristics, and now, that the war is over, the rebellion crushed, and slavery overthrown, and nothing in the way of a speedy and satisfactory restoration of the States North and South, but the satanic influence of the New England radicals, it—the Herald—proceeds to speak its opinion of that class of pestilential fellows, in the following style. It says:

"Every one knows what that party would do if they dared. They would deprive Boston, Roxbury, and other large cities of the State of their right to govern themselves, by forcing upon them a Metropolitan Police to be under the direction of State authority. They would deprive the people of the right of trial by jury and establish a reign of tyranny through the State. They will soon come out in open rebellion against the administration of Andrew Johnson, and will, if they can, prevent the settlement of our national difficulties for twenty years. This was openly declared by Charles Sumner and General Butler, and applauded by the Convention. They would involve the people of this State in heavy expenses in litigation to enforce the Maine law, although it does not advance the cause of temperance or good morals. These are their ends and aims and what they intend to do. Give them the power and they would grind the poor to powder. They desire military rule and high taxation to support it. They want to hold all the offices and to have the common people obey them implicitly in all things and do their bidding. This is the spirit that actuates the leaders of the Republican party in this State. If they do not carry out this intention it will be in consequence of the opposition they will meet with at the polls."

That is what they would do had they power—that is what they want. Give them that and they will dare anything infamous to retain power. If the people want peace—want liberty—want restored Union speedily—and don't want to be ground to powder by an overbearing and heartless moneyed aristocracy, they must throw off their supineness, and stir themselves, boldly and mentally, to put down the class of politicians so well described by the Herald.

Negro Soldiers Shooting White Men—Indignation Among the Tennessee Troops—Brownlow Opposes the License Taken by the Negroes. *He Careless Should Be Removed From East Tennessee.* [From Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.]

Sabbath was a week ago, a colored soldier shot a white man in the leg. Friday last, near the depot, several colored soldiers fired on a white man, but fortunately not one shot took effect. Last Sabbath, on the train at London, a colored soldier shot and killed a member of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, on his way here to be mustered out. The particulars of these fights we have not been able to learn, and in the absence of all information we are free to concede that both parties are to blame.

But on Sabbath on Gay street, Allen Hendricks of Company A, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, was run through the chest by a colored soldier with a bayonet and died instantly. The colored man had a difficulty with a drunken soldier of the Ninth, and Hendricks stepped forward to take the intoxicated man to his regiment. His object was to make peace, and he de-meaned himself quietly. But the colored soldier, in a most unwarrantable manner drove his bayonet through him, and he died, leaving, as we are informed, a wife and children to mourn his loss. The murder has produced intense feeling among the Tennessee troops, and it will require firmness and skill on the part of the officers commanding both parties, to prevent serious trouble.

We are opposed to any war upon the colored troops because they are in uniform with guns on their shoulders. The Government put them into the service, and they are entitled to a fair showing. But we are opposed to the freedom with which they use their bayonets and level their muskets at white men. Loyal men who have been driven from their homes into the Federal army—have served their time out and returned to be mustered out—don't propose to be shot down like dogs by men of any color, or to be run through with bayonets at every corner of the street.

The truth is, that no troops are wanted in East Tennessee, and the sooner they are removed the better for them and the country, unless better order is observed. Each sheriff in each county, is authorized to keep a force adequate to the order and quiet demanded and each county foots the bill.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY GONE TO—

One of the Republican delegates to the Syracuse Convention, sent the following dispatch to friend at Albany, as his emphatic opinion of the result of the labors of that distinguished body:

"SYRACUSE, September 20.—1 P. M.
"All gone to h—l. Will leave for home on the 2 o'clock train."

ANDREW JOHNSON has expressed his hearty concurrence in the platform of the New York Democracy, and will be rejoiced at the success of its candidates—*New York Tribune.*

Andy's head is all right.

Bondholders' Festival—Speech of the Hon. Mammoth Bondholder.

Messrs. Editors:—The Bondholders held a grand jubilee at Aristocracy Hall in this city, on the 13th inst., at which Hon. Greenback Millionaire presided as President, and Mr. Wholesale Defeatist acted as Secretary.

To the *West*.—The American Bondholders—the only true representatives of European Civilization in America," the Hon. Mammoth Bondholder responded as follows:

"Fellow BONDHOLDERS:—We are a power in this Government. We own three hundred million dollars in bonds and greenbacks. It will take over one-fifth of all the property of every description in the United States to pay us these debts. We own one horse in every five; one cow in every five; one sheep in every five; one acre of land in every five; one-half of every homestead in the United States, and to secure the payment of these, we hold a mortgage on every farm and every article of property in the United States. [Cheers.]

More than this, Brother Bondholders:

This vast wealth goes scot-free of taxation. We ride over the public roads and we pay no road tax. We send our children to the public schools, and we pay no school tax. We are protected in our persons and property by the State, county, township and corporation officers and yet we are untouched by taxation for their support. Ye Gods, can the nobility of Europe boast of more? [Prolonged cheering and cries of "Go on!"]

Brother Bondholders, we do not work, neither do we sweat, yet we have millions who toil and moisten the soil with their daily sweat, to pay the interest on our bonds. We have them in our power. Last week I invested \$100,000 in bonds, and thereby took that amount off the duplicate for taxation, and loaded the taxes of that amount on the broad shoulders of our noble farmers, mechanics and returned soldiers.

The invalid soldiers and the soldiers' widows have the impudence to complain that \$96 a year is not sufficient to feed, clothe, shelter educate six helpless children, whose father's bones are bleaching on the country's battle-fields; and that if the bonds were taxed, the pledges made to the soldier when he left his home, if he fell, his family would be reared and educated, could be fulfilled.

Brother Bondholders, listen to no such entreaties. The Government had the right to draft the life of the poor man, but it had not the right to seize the property of the rich man. Property is worth more than life. We stand on the terms of the contract forced out of the Government in its necessities by our power and patriotism. We now demand the "pound of flesh" and the blood with it, if it enslaves them all. Here the meeting was disturbed by some "Boys in Blue," who were standing by the window by me, and who declared they didn't want their wages for the last four years taxed out of them again to pay princely incomes to un-taxed stay-at-home patriots, and in the confusion that followed, I became

INVISIBLE.

Excitement on Eleventh Street—A Negro Guard Fired at a White Man.

There is nothing that can be more dangerous than the reckless use of firearms in the thoroughfares of a great metropolis like this, where persons are constantly passing to and fro. The reckless use of them by the soldiers often place the lives of innocent persons in danger, and in many instances the shots are fired without cause.

Upon mere pretext, some of them who are doing duty will level their musket and fire, sending the deadly messenger whirling through the air, to be stopped in its mad career by the first object which comes in its way.

On Sunday, while the streets were filled with ladies and gentlemen, a negro soldier fired at a white boy on Eleventh street. Some three shots were fired by the negro who, with his anger aroused was worse than a demon. The shots fired very recklessly, and one of them came very near hitting a lady who was passing along at the time. Another of the shots passed through the window of a house, and came very near killing a little girl who was in the front room. We were unable to learn the cause of the shooting.—*Louisville Democrat.*

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Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedars Bitters, if any such there be, read the following certificates