

# THE CRAWFORDSVILLE WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XVII, NO. 5.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

WHOLE NUMBER 1204

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### GLYCERIN.

**For Chapped Hands,**  
Use Blaford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
**For Chapped Lips,**  
Use Blaford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
**For Chapped Face,**  
Use Blaford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
**For Chafed Skin,**  
Use Blaford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
IT IS MADE OF THE PUREST MATERIALS, and is unequalled by any other article in allaying all irritations of the skin, with which so many are annoyed during the inclement season of the year. Price twenty-five cents. Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by  
**E. J. BINFORD,**  
Washington st., Crawfordsville.

**E. J. BINFORD,**  
**DRUGGIST,**  
AT THE OLD STAND OF HENRY OTT.  
West Side of Court House Square,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

**FOR THE LADIES.**  
**Celebrated Pearl Drops,**  
FOR beautifying the complexion and curing disease of the skin. For sale only by  
**E. J. BINFORD.**  
Price 25 cents a bottle. [Dec 3/64.]

**B. V. & M. H. GALEY,**  
**DENTISTS.**  
OFFICE—North Side Main St., over Brown's Drug Store, Crawfordsville, Indiana.  
aug 25/65.

**LEE & BROTHERS**  
**NEW GROCERY STORE.**  
THIS establishment is now stocked with a large assortment of plain and fancy groceries, which will be sold for cash or produce. Farmers of Montgomery county call in and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. [Dec 3/64.]

**Physician and Surgeon.**  
**DR. N. J. DORSEY,**  
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Crawfordsville and vicinity, in all the branches of his profession.  
OFFICE and Residence on Main street, west of Graham's corner. June 18/64.

**ELSTON BANK**  
Green St., South of the Post Office,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIA A.  
CONTINUES to discount good paper, and sell exchange on New York, and Cincinnati, and to receive on deposit U. S. Legal Tender Notes, Bank of the State of Indiana, Free Banks of Indiana, and notes of all solvent Banks of Ohio. [Dec 3/64.]

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.**  
I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public generally that I can now be found at my  
**New Blacksmith Shop,**  
On Main Street, a few Doors East of the Post Office.

**HORSE SHOEING**  
And Blacksmithing in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch. I have three Forges in operation and employ none but experienced and reliable workmen.  
JOHN GRIFFEN.  
June 4, 1864-15.

**Crawfordsville**  
**WOOL EXCHANGE,**  
—AND—  
**MANUFACTURE!**

THROUGH additional facilities for manufacturing and supplying of Goods, we offer for sale or exchange, the largest and best stock of Goods we have ever had, for spring and summer trade, and on the best terms. Also, will manufacture  
CLOTHS.

**CASSIMERES,**  
**JEANS, SATINETTS,**  
**FLANNELS,**  
**BLANKETS, &C.**  
on reasonable terms. Country Roll Carding, and Carding and spinning, will be done promptly and in order, at the customary prices.  
Wool received for cash or exchange at the old Key-cutter; also for work or manufacturing; and returned when done; or at Factory.  
May 26/65. R. M. HILLS.

**WOOL.**  
**ALEX. WHILLDON & SONS,**  
Now occupy their New Stores  
20 & 22 North Front Street,  
and 21 & 23 Leitch Street,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Having been thirty years in the trade, and knowing all the  
MANUFACTURERS  
in this vicinity, would solicit consignments of  
**WOOL,**  
**WOOLEN YARNS,**  
**COTTON YARNS,**  
and will make CASH advances, if desired, on all shipments at the rate of six per cent. per annum.  
April 1st, 1865 m. 27.

**CHARTER OAK SALOON!**  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery county that he has purchased this  
**New and Elegant Saloon,**  
and will continue to keep his bar at all times supplied with the very best quality of  
**LIQUORS and CIGARS.**  
Particular attention will be paid to the  
**Eating Department,**  
**FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,**  
and all kinds of Game, together with every delicacy of the season, served up at all hours and on the shortest notice.  
JOSEPH BLUE, Proprietor  
Jan 25/65.

## Pension, Bounty, Back Pay,

*Commutations of Rations for Soldiers who have been Prisoners of War and Prize Money; also, Claims for Horses and Other Property lost in the Service, and in fact every species of Claims Against the Government*  
Collected with Promptness and Dispatch by  
**W. P. BRITTON, Attorney,**  
AND  
**GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENT.**

**OFFICE WITH COUNTY TREASURER,**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

**To Widows and Other Heirs of Deceased Soldiers:**  
1st. When a soldier has died from any cause in the service of the United States, since the 13th of April 1861, leaving a widow, she is entitled to a pension of \$8 per month; also a bounty of from \$75 to \$402, according to the rank pay.  
2d. If the soldier left no widow, his children under 16 years of age are entitled to the pension, back pay, and bounty.  
3d. If the soldier left no widow, child or children, then the father is entitled to the pension and back pay, but no pension.  
4th. If the soldier left no widow, child or father, or if the father has abandoned the support of the family, the mother is entitled to the back pay and bounty, and if she was dependent in whole or in part on her son for support, to a pension also.  
5th. If the soldier left none of the above heirs, then the brothers and sisters are entitled to the back pay and bounty.  
**To Discharged Soldiers:**  
1st. When a soldier is discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service, he is entitled to all arrears of pay and the balance of the bounty promised to him after deducting the installments paid.  
2d. Soldiers discharged for wounds received in line of duty are entitled to a bounty.  
3d. Soldiers discharged by reason of disease contracted in the service, or wounds received, which disqualify them, are entitled to a pension in addition to the above.  
4th. By a late act of Congress every soldier who shall have lost both hands, or both feet; or who shall have lost one hand and one foot in the service, shall be entitled to a pension of \$30 per month.  
Officers returns to Chief of Ordnance, Surgeon General and Quartermaster General made up, and Certificates of Non-Indebtedness, obtained.  
Satisfactory and no Charge in Any Case Made.  
Special attention given also to the settlement of Deceased's Estates, and other Legal business.  
W. P. BRITTON.  
Jan 25/65.

**C. W. SAPPENFIELD.**  
**SAPPENFIELD & BRO.,**  
**Attorneys at Law**  
AND  
**REAL ESTATE AGENTS.**  
WILL ATTEND to business in the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts in this and adjoining counties. Will give prompt attention to the settlement of Estates, collection of Penalties and Soldiers' claims. Also, solicitors for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
Office over Graham's store, cor. Washington and Vernon Sts., Crawfordsville, Ind.  
References: McDonald & Roach, Indianapolis; Smith & Mack, Attorneys, Terre Haute; Patterson & Allen, do; Hon. J. N. Pierce, do; Judge S. F. Maxwell, Rockville; Wm. Durham, President First National Bank of Crawfordsville; Campbell, Walker and Cooley, Professors of Law, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
July 6/65.

**ITCH OINTMENT.**  
A Sure, Safe, and Reliable Cure for  
Itch, Scratches, &c.  
SOLD BY  
**E. J. BINFORD,**  
Crawfordsville, Ind.  
Price 35cts.  
(Feb 9/64.)

**THE NEW BOOK STORE!**  
**JAMES PATTERSON**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, in connection with his Watch and Jewelry establishment, a complete stock of  
**School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!**  
Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, and every article used in public and private schools. Teachers and pupils will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A most magnificent stock of  
**ALBUMS,**  
just received and sold at prices to defy competition. Photograph Cards, Plain and colored pictures, Moulding, Cord and Tassels, Family Bibles  
**HYMN and PRAYER BOOKS,**  
Scrap Books, Portio Folios and Fancy Articles of all descriptions in most magnificent profusion. All the New York  
**Weeklies and Monthlies!**  
The Ledger, Weekly, Clipper, Wilkes' Spirit, Warrent, Harpers' Atlantic and Eclectic Monthlies, constantly on hand. Also agent for  
**Raven, Bacon & Co's**  
**Celebrated Pianos!**  
Don't fail to visit Patterson's Fancy Bazaar and Book Store, two doors west of the old stand, at the sign of the **GOLDEN WATCH.**  
aug 26/65. JAMES PATTERSON.

**L. B. Willson.**  
**John W. Ramsay.**  
**CLAIM AGENCY!**  
**WILLSON & RAMSAY,**  
Will give special attention to the collection of Claims due discharged soldiers and the widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers.  
OFFICE—With Samuel C. Willson, No. 3 Empire Block, (up stairs) Main street.  
Sept 25/65.

## Abolition Politics.

The Yankee Abolitionists have the faculty of turning everything to some pecuniary advantage. Money is the end of their politics, their morals and their religion. That is their idea of the chief end of man. Here is an instance in point. A shrewd Yankee, in Boston, who writes to the Traveller, over the signature "Republican," has just thought of a way in which Boston can secure a portion of the Southern trade. He proposes to release Stephens from Fort Warren, as a sound stroke of policy. The writer says:

"The extreme animosity manifested by the people of the South towards Massachusetts, and vice versa, has turned the channel of trade to New York, and we notice that the press of this city, having her interest at heart, within the past week have been preaching charity, benevolence, and the cultivation of a fraternal feeling, which if re-established would unite the commercial interests of Boston with the South, and redound to the benefit of our large manufactures; and, to effect this practically, we believe there is nothing that would better tend to heal the breach, than a recommendation that Mr. Stephens be released on parole, under bonds, or in some way allowed to return to his home, and there await the trial of Jeff. Davis, subject to the order of the Chief Executive. This would not only serve to conciliate the whole South, whose desires and hopes turn to their great conservative statesman, now in captivity, but it would spare him the suffering which awaits him during the winter at Fort Warren, and thereby incur a debt of gratitude to Boston, which he could not fail to appreciate."

**Negro Suffrage in Connecticut.**  
In spite of the fact that the Republican Legislature, in order to get rid of as many as possible of the laboring men, fixed the hours of voting upon the amendment of the Constitution to give elective franchise to negroes, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., the amendment has been disagreed to, by a large majority. Thus ends the first act of the negro suffrage farce; and in the place that was supposed to be its stronghold, the enterprise has broken down.

The question in Connecticut was, in fact, no question, for there are next to no negroes in the State. The people there could well afford, so far as practical effect was concerned, to confer rights upon a being who was almost imaginary; and the thing was well suited to the genius of a people who do not the less love to be liberal because the liberality is expensive. Great expectations were entertained of Connecticut, but they have not been realized. The old "steady habits" prevailed, and as she voted upon the same question in 1847, so she voted again.

We suppose that this is a pretty sure indication that the negro cholera has reached its upper limit and is subsiding. If the people of States where the colored population is so small can not afford to admit it into the ranks of the citizens, certainly the people of States where it is large will think twice before they enter upon the hazardous experiment. It is probable that philanthropy will howl piteously over this killing frost upon its most cherished scheme; but there is one party that will care very little about it. The colored man will not make himself unhappy at the check thus interposed to his elevation; and will neither lose sleep nor appetite at finding himself precisely where he has always been content to remain.

**THE NEGRO TROOPS.**  
In a late letter from Governor Perry, of South Carolina, to the Legislature, we find this paragraph:  
"It is a source of congratulation to know that the colored troops, whose atrocious conduct has disgraced the service and filled the public mind with the most horrible apprehensions, have been withdrawn from the interior of the State, and are placed in garrisons on the coast, where they can do no further mischief. In all my personal interviews with the President, and in all my dispatches to him, I urged this course most earnestly. The white troops are, I believe, doing their duty beneficially to the country, in preserving the peace and good order of the State. It is thought that their presence among us for some time yet will be necessary, in order to enforce the relative duties of the freedmen and their employers."

**THE Providence (Rhode Island) Post** says:  
"Many of the cotton mills in Woonsocket are stopped in consequence of a strike by the operatives for eleven hours labor, instead of the time now worked."  
The time now worked is thirteen hours. Only think of the atrocity of that, and then remember the fact that there is no sympathy felt for these overtasked operatives by the cotton lords of the loom, who are overflowing in tenderness for the sooty negro of the South. The slave was seldom, if ever, worked thirteen hours.

## Amount of Taxation.

The receipts of internal revenue since July 1 have been \$84,661,430. The receipts last week were nearly eight millions.

It thus appears that the people of the United States are bled to the tune of millions of dollars a day in one form of Federal taxation alone. There are other taxes still that are nearly as oppressive, such as the Custom house dues, and State and local taxation. Is it any wonder that rents are high, provisions high, groceries and dry goods high, when some two millions of dollars a day taxes are wrested from the hard earnings of the laboring poor. All these taxes are assessed to add to the price of what we eat, wear and drink. This is the frightful price we pay for continuing the Republican party in the ascendancy. In Democratic days the taxes were so slight that they were scarcely felt. Is it not about time the people shook off a portion of this taxation?

**Suit Against General Hovey—Heavy Damages Claimed.**  
Writs were served yesterday on Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, Military Commandant of this post, by Sheriff Robinson, from the Martin County Circuit Court, in which the damages are laid at \$90,000, for the arrest and false imprisonment. C. J. Dobbins claims \$40,000, W. H. Montgomery claims \$25,000, and Mr. Dahoney claims \$25,000. These gentlemen, it will be remembered by the readers of the *Sentinel*, were arrested and placed in the military prison at the Soldiers' Home, in this city, and discharged without a trial, as thousands of others were.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

The time is rapidly coming when there will have to be some atonement made for the terrible outrages of the last four years, when many persons who now fancy themselves secure will have to answer in civil and criminal actions for their crimes against liberty and life. Justice is only sleeping—she is not dead. Let wrong-doers beware of her awaking.

"The Government advertising has been taken from the *Republican*, of this city, and given to the *Copperhead Constitutionalist Union*, a sheet which has, until late, been among the most violent in the abuse of the Republican administration."

So says a Washington city dispatch to the *St. Louis Democrat* (Rep.). The *Constitutional Union* has been giving President Johnson's restoration policy a warm support, while the *Republican* opposes it. That may account for the change.

**THE LATE ALPINE ACCIDENT.**—Referring to the recent accident on the Matterhorn, "the Flaneur" of the *London Star*, writes:—"The unfortunate gentleman who perished, fell 4,000 feet, just ten times the height of St. Paul's. Had it been a sheer descent, they would have fallen that distance in sixteen seconds. If they reached the ground at the speed usually attributed to falling bodies, they would have fallen at the rate of 340 miles an hour, or sixteen times the speed of our swiftest express trains, striking the earth with a momentum of 84,000 pounds, or 40 tons. No wonder that the remains were in that awful condition described in the *Abeille de Chamounix*."

We do not understand, however, that it was a sheer fall of 4,000 feet.

**ARMY Statistics** show that every individual consumes about two and a quarter pounds of dry food daily, about three-fourths vegetable and one-fourth animal, making an annual consumption of about 800 pounds. Of fluids, including every variety of beverage, he swallows about 1,500 pounds, and taking the amount of air which he consumes at 800 pounds, the result will show that the food, water and air which a man receives amounts in the aggregate to more than three thousand pounds a year; that is, a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his own weight.

**INDIANAPOLIS & DANVILLE RAILROAD.**—The stock in this railroad, \$2,000,000, has all been taken. The following persons have been elected Directors:

Isaac C. Elston, Montgomery county; John W. Blair, Montgomery county; John Lingeman, Hendricks county; T. M. Stringer, Boone county; E. M. McDonald, Fountain county; W. P. Chandler, Danville, Illinois; David Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Mowry, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Winslow, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Worthington, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Lord, Cincinnati, Ohio; John W. Ellis, Cincinnati, Ohio; John M. Lord, Indianapolis.

**SENTENCED.**—We learn that John Britton, a young man well known in this city, had his trial in the Clay Circuit Court at Bowling Green this week on the charge of killing a man named Tarvin, at Brazil about a year ago, in a political broil, and was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of eleven years. This result ought to be a fair warning to thoughtless young men.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

## The Chivington Massacre.

The *Acheson Champion* says that Major General Allen McD. McCook, with his personal Aid, Major Bates, and other members of his staff, reached Atchison from the West, on the 9th, and among other things, has investigated the "Chivington massacre." A recital of the atrocities said to have been committed, is almost too much for belief. The *Champion* says:

Of Chivington's Sand Creek massacre, he gave us many interesting details, and he is of the opinion that it was a most cold blooded, revolting, diabolical atrocity ever conceived by man or devil. The sworn accounts of witnesses of the affair are enough to make any man blush for his species. It was an indiscriminate, wholesale murder of men, women and children, accompanied by the disfigurement of dead bodies of both sexes, in every revolting and sickening form and manner. Unborn babes were torn from the wombs of dying mothers and scalped; children of the most tender ages were butchered; soldiers adorned their hats with portions of the bodies of both males and females; and the flag and uniform of the United States were disgraced by acts of fiendish barbarity, so revolting in their details that a truthful account cannot be published in a respectable journal, without giving offense to decency. And all these atrocities were committed on a band of Indians who had voluntarily entrusted themselves to the protection of the Government, received assurances of care, and who had flying above their encampment, at the time, a white flag and the national banner, given them by the military authorities at Fort Lyon, with the promise that this was to be to them security and guardianship as long as they remained under it, and continued friendly.

These Indians were under the leadership of "Black Kettle," a chief whose friendship for the whites had been proverbial for years. He had been in the employ of our government as a scout; had been engaged by Lieut. Col. Tappan, of the 1st Colorado, to keep a watch upon the Sioux and other hostile tribes; had only a few days before prevented, by giving timely information, an intended raid; and he brought the men, women and children of his tribe together to live near the fort and under the care of the whites. His trust was repaid by indiscriminate massacre; his friendship was rewarded by outrage on the living and disfigurement of the dead; his confidence requited by betrayal, by rapine, by murder so sickening in its forms that it passes all understanding to imagine how any one, be he either man or devil, could have executed it.

This Chivington is a native of Massachusetts and boasts of his ancestors, the "Pilgrim Fathers." He is one of your "stern old Puritans." He has not forgotten the cant and cruelty of the witch-burners of Salem or the teachings of latter-day New England radicals.

## A Specimen of Loyal Twaddle.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at its last session, passed a resolution to submit to the people the proposition to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to allow negroes to vote. The New York *Independent*, in an appeal to Connecticut to vote for the amendment, says:

"The Legislature by an overwhelming majority has done its part for the amendment. Its opinion on the expediency and justice of it is affirmed in the most solemn manner. The people of the State are now to say whether they mean to approve the act of their representatives, or to rebuke them for their devotion to impartial freedom. A so-called Democratic minority of the Legislature voted against the amendment—voted, that is, against allowing the people an opportunity to express their opinions—a queer kind of Democracy."

That is to say: the Republican majority of the Legislature by voting to allow the people an opportunity to express their opinions on the proposed amendment, affirmed in the most solemn manner, the expediency and justice of negro suffrage; while the Democratic minority by voting against the proposition, voted—against the expediency and justice of negro suffrage? Oh! no, but "against allowing the people an opportunity to express their opinions!" Such is a fair specimen of the twaddle of the loyal politico-religious press of the country.

## Connecticut Election—Negro Suffrage Voted Down.

An election was held last Monday in the State of Connecticut upon the question of negro suffrage. The people of that Yankee State, by a majority of thousands, have decided against the negroes voting. After the decision of a New England State, we shall see whether the radicals will persist in attempting to put the odious measure upon the people of the South. The vote of Connecticut on negro suffrage foreshadows the defeat of the radicals in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

## The Tax Question—Idle and Active Capital.

Gen. Morgan, in a recent speech in Ohio, thus forcibly demonstrates the injustice of exempting bonds from taxation the same as other property or capital:

"The money invested in bonds is withdrawn from trade, it prevents the trader or the merchant from borrowing from the bank, because the banker prefers to buy bonds rather than loan money, and in short, the money invested in bonds does no one any good but the bondholder, and as a reward for his selfishness of his bonded capital, he is exempted from taxation. While on the other hand, every dollar invested in active business is not only taxed to the extent of its own value, but it is also taxed to bear the burthen which of right should be borne by the bondholder."

"A short time since, I conversed with a gentleman of the Republican party, who is a partner in a large foundry. He complained of the inequality of taxation, and of the injustice of compelling labor to pay the tax which was due from capital. That in the manufacture of a steam engine, for example, he was taxed three times on the same article—three dollars per ton on the iron, three dollars per ton on the castings, and three per cent. ad valorem on the sale of the engine. And by this process, with three hundred thousand dollars invested in the manufacture of engines, &c., he was, in point of fact, taxed three times on that amount, while the bondholder, who owned two hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds, escaped taxation altogether."

"I cannot, said he, invest my capital in bonds, because I require it in carrying on my business. But suppose I did invest twenty thousand dollars in bonds, I would be exempted from being taxed once on that amount, but I would still be taxed three times on the two hundred thousand dollars invested in trade. It is my interest that the two thousand million dollars of bonds should be taxed, and my bonds with them; and by this equality of taxation I would only be taxed once, instead of three times on the two hundred thousand invested in trade."

"Such was the reasoning of this Republican, and his conclusions were just, for his business suffered from diminished demand for his energies, for the greater part of the burthen of the tax finally falls on the purchaser and the operative."

"In short, the Republican leaders have reversed in its operation the true principle of taxation—the real basis being property, and not labor. The Republican leaders made a contract with themselves in favor of themselves. They mainly own the bonds, and they agree to exempt the property of each other from taxation, so as to require other people to pay the bondholder's taxes, and their own in the bargain. This is not a contract, but a fraud, and hence as far as the exemption from taxation is concerned, it is void."

## The Result of the Election in Colorado.

The hardy pioneers and settlers of the new territory of Colorado have adopted a State Constitution, but, at the same time, by a vote of 5 to 1, have rejected negro suffrage, which was submitted to them as a separate proposition. They are in favor of the sentiment of President Johnson, that this is a white man's Government, and they sustain the Democratic ideas, based upon the undeniable point. This is a great moral as well as a political benefit. While the radicals in the Republican party are endeavoring, in defiance of the Constitution, as well as every principle of equity and justice, to force negro suffrage upon the States in the South, where it is obnoxious to the education and prejudices of the people, and where the negro population is larger, it is overwhelmingly condemned, upon principle, by the people of a young free State in the West, where, practically, the question is of minor importance. Will the radicals have the effrontery now to urge upon Virginia and South Carolina a test that is rejected, five to one, by the pioneers of Colorado, a State of their own creation, and peopled from their own neighborhood?

**THE ATMOSPHERE.**—The atmosphere may be called a sea of air covering the earth to the depth of about forty-five miles. This depth is ascertained by the length of time the sun's light lingers upon the air after the sun himself has sunk below the horizon, and also by the pressure of the air at different heights as measured by the barometer. The atmosphere is made up of the same ingredients that enter largely into the other substances, whether solid or liquid, of which the globe is composed. It consists of oxygen and nitrogen gasses, in proportion of about 21 parts of the former to 79 parts of the latter, together with a varying amount of water vapor, carbonic acid gas and hydrogen. Particles of dust and smoke are also constantly floating in it, like impurities in water.

**KILLING AT KNOXVILLE.**—The *Louisville Democrat* says that on Saturday a white sergeant was ordered to halt by a negro guard. The man failed to obey the order, when the negro shot him, the ball passing through his breast and striking another person who was passing, killing both. On the same day an Irishman going by on a truck, was shot and killed.