

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, December 9, 1865.

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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.

GOING NORTH.	
Accommodation.....	10:50 a.m.
Through Freight.....	2:15 p.m.
Express.....	8:02 p.m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Through Freight.....	9:23 a.m.
Accommodation.....	9:32 a.m.
Accommodation.....	6:11 p.m.

Good connections made with all other roads.

B. F. MARTIN, Superintendent.

June 24th, 1865.

The News Condenser.

Richard O'Gorman, Democrat, is elected Corporation Counsel in New York City by a majority of 17,000.

Of the Common Council thirteen out of twenty-four are Republicans. This is a beautiful result for a city that has 50,000 Democratic majority. It was all owing to local divisions.

General Banks has made a speech in the Louisiana delegation, in which he approves the President's Message and favors negro suffrage.

The Fenian Senate commenced an extra session in New York yesterday.

The bill allowing negroes to testify in Courts has been tabled in the Tennessee Legislature.

The President does not intend to appoint a new Collector in New York for some time.

General Grant has arrived in Charleston. He has declined a public dinner tendered him by the merchants and citizens of the city.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, was inaugurated on the 29th, at Columbia.

The Hibernian is in with later news from Europe.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Center, escaped from prison on the morning of the 24th.

The cattle disease is reported to be on the increase in England.

The California Legislature is in session.

They have had severe and continuous gales in Washington Territory for the past three weeks, which have done much damage, causing a suspension of business.

The temperance prohibition bills have failed in the Indiana Legislature.

The Working-men's Convention in Indianapolis was largely attended.

The bill allowing negro testimony in the Courts has passed the Indiana Legislature.

Marshal Harris, of the Fire Department in Chicago, who was injured by the fall of a building, is slowly recovering.

The Senate committees were yesterday announced. They are about the same as last year. All the important positions are given to the New England Senators.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, it is said, will be the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. Raymond, of New York, Chairman of Foreign Affairs.

They have had a terrible gale on the coast of Wales. Among the vessels lost was an English ship from Australia. There were five hundred passengers on board, all of whom were saved.

Mrs. Witz has made an affidavit denying the charge that she attempted to give her husband poison before his execution. It was, as we suspected, entirely false.

A terrible disease among the poultry has broken out in France.

The English Government has sent in a remonstrance to Spain for its warlike upon Chili.

The nigger rebellion in Hayti has been put down by the nigger Government.

Lieutenant Maffit, formerly of the Alabama, was arrested in Portland yesterday. He had come there in the Hibernian, and was about taking the cars for Canada.

The State of Georgia, under compulsion, has ratified the Abolition constitutional amendment.

Bayles W. Hanna.

This gentleman, the Senator to the General Assembly of our State from Vigo county, has won, during the present session of our Legislature, the highest encomiums.

Mr. Hanna in the past five years has had a perfect storm of misrepresentations and abuse raised upon his head, and, undeservedly. A native of our county and city, we can not but feel a deep interest in the career of Mr. Hanna, and have no fear but that he will, in every emergency, justify our expectations. We number his friends and personal admirers in our county by the thousands, and we are pleased to chronicle the fact, that their esteem has never been lessened or their confidence shaken by the miserable lies and persecutions that have been heaped upon him. We feel certain that he will pursue, as heretofore, the path of duty, regardless of the frowns of power or the enmity of the worthless.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give this week, in a supplementary form, the Message of his Excellency Andrew Johnson. We can not recall a time when a Message of the Executive was looked for with more anxiety. The dominant power the President can exercise is greater now than at any period of our history, and the minds of the people have arrived at the settled conviction, that an obsequious Congress, and the myriads of office holders dependent upon his nod, will hasten to endorse his policy and bring their burnt offerings to his shrine, even though they do it grudgingly, and not as "cheerful givers."

Mr. Johnson, we are pleased to say, does not think that the people were made for the Government, but that the Government was made for the people. This is a decided innovation on the ideas that have prevailed for the past five years, and seems to indicate that we shall be able to unseat the favored few that have ridden us "booted and spurred" in the name of liberty, and who have been intolerant enough to attempt the high outrage of putting down all liberty except their liberty.

The President's Message foreshadows the morn, when the sun, as it drives away the mist, will reveal something in the foreground to engage the attention of our rulers besides the "cullered cuss from Africa."

The millennium of heads, with only sufficient capacity to contain one idea, and that a dark one, is past, and the era of the white man's redemption is come.

The President, perhaps, remembering the time when he toiled as a poor man, is in favor of taxing the Government bonds, that now stand exempt, and of a necessary

tax on the same, not only to pay interest on them, but pay taxes of the holders of the same—a gross

injustice, which, when the people fully understand, will hasten to rectify, if our Congress does not.

The President favors the readmission of the Southern States—does not wish

their representation reduced—and is in favor of leaving the question of negro

suffrage to the States respectively—in favor of Homestead law—of the reduction

of the army to fifty thousand men—and the trial of rebel leaders by the civil

courts.

The President throws the responsibility of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine on Congress, where it belongs, but shows by his message, that the relations between our Government and that of Great Britain are of a very unsatisfactory nature,

and that we are almost at an open rupture. But England will find, that the

Southern people whom she covertly encouraged and betrayed, and the Northern

people, whom she bullied and disregarded

in the midst of a civil war, are a

unit in their hatred of her, and would

hail the opportunity of dealing out retributive justice.

His Excellency does not forget the Constitution of the United States, nor the people. He remembers that, under the rights secured by the former, he, unaided, and by dint of perseverance, has reached the topmost round of the ladder, and from its dizzy height, he does not spurn the low degrees by which he climbed.

We urge our subscribers to read this

Message—give it a careful perusal. Mr.

Johnson has fearlessly, while surrounded

by unscrupulous and dangerous fanatics,

enunciated principles worthy of the

masses from whom he sprung, in spite of

threats, in defiance of the mutterings of

the would be rulers of the Capitol. Let

him be sustained.

A FAMILIAR FACE.—Our former townsmen, Sam. C. Crane is in town, "as good looking as ever"—but the less said about that, the better.

Sam. C. Crane, in the Representative Hall, at Indianapolis, on Friday night last, to a crowded

audience. Subject—"Life in this Fast

Age and Fast Country." The Indianapolis

papers speak of it in the most flattering terms,

and the Lecture is to be repeated there at an

early day. There is some talk of having it here. Why not? Sam was a good soldier, and let us have a benefit.

The Strange Adventure," of which Mr.

Crane is the author, had the unprecedented sale

of four thousand copies in ten weeks, in Indianapolis alone. A few copies may be found at the Corner Book Store, at ten cents each. A very "Strange Adventure."

DR. KNAPP, formerly of New York, who will

visit Crawfordsville regularly in the future,

is effecting many wonderful cures of old

Chronic Diseases, Cancers, and diseases of

the Eye and Ear, which have been pronounced

incurable by the medical profession generally, can be consulted at the Crane House,

Wednesday Dec. 20th, as will be seen by his

card in another column.

Consultation Free.

The Eclectic Magazine.

This splendid periodical, for December, has

come to hand. The number contains a magnificient steel engraving of the Kremlin at

Moscow, and a choice selection of articles

from the most celebrated English magazines

and reviews.

The New York City Election.

The Republicans played a sharp game at the late city election in New York, but

it did not win. They pretended before the election they were going for Hecker,

the Citizen's-reform candidate for Mayor

whose name floated at the head of their leading journals. Just before the election

Marshall O. Roberts was brought out as a Republican candidate, and upon

him the Republican vote was quietly

concentrated on election day. The Democ-

rats, finding Hecker abandoned, and

not as "cheerful givers."

Who pays the interest?

The man that labors and earns his

bread by the sweat of his brow.

The farmer who tills the soil.

The mechanic who works up a heavily

taxed material.

"Mr. Poorman, how much are you tax-

ed on your little \$1,000 farm?"

"Thirty dollars?"

"Mr. Richman, how much do you pay

on your \$10,000 bonds?"

"Not one cent, sir! Mr. Jay Cooke

tells me that a national debt is a national

blessing, and I find it, sir. Here are

\$10,000 in personal property that don't

cost me a cent, and besides, sir, I am

drawing six per cent, in gold, equaling

nearly nine hundred dollars in national

currency. Now, if I had that \$10,000

in a farm, I would have to pay thereon

about \$300, but I draw an interest of

\$900—add this \$300 to \$900, and I have

the advantage over the landholder of \$1,-

200 in a single year!"

"Is that the way it works, Mr. Rich-

man?"

"Of course, sir! It is a national bless-

ing to me, and no mistake. So it has been

to me to Mr. Jay Cooke, who made \$1,-

000,000 in simply selling bonds!"

"But, Mr. Richman, must not this na-

tional debt and the interest thereon be

paid?"

"Of course, sir, of course, sir, this na-

tional blessing debt must be paid, and no

mistake."

"Then, sir, who is to pay this debt, and

the immense interest that is every year

accumulating—who is to pay you \$900 a

year? Do you not help to pay this debt

and interest?"

"Why, I have all my property in bonds

—I am exempt from taxation—the asses-

sors have no business with me. I am a

twenty-two man, sir, them! sir!"

"But, my friend, the money must come