

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND

Saturday, December 23, 1865.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

Washington Street, 2d story, Lee's New Brick.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

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 10th, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

Accommodation, 10:30 a. m.

Through Freight, 8:40 p. m.

Express, 8:02 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Express, 9:23 a. m.

Through Freight, 8:42 p. m.

Accommodation, 9:11 p. m.

Good connections with all other roads.

B. F. MASTIN, Superintendent.

June 24th, 1865.

The News Condenser.

The whole number of deaths by cholera in France was 4,020.

Secretary McCulloch has decided not to anticipate the payment of the January coupons.

A negro jury at Macon, Missouri, is the latest sensation. The Missourians are indignant.

The total contributions to the Fenian funds during the past seven years amount to \$2,000,000.

The first forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Omaha west, were finished on last Monday.

The Kentucky Legislature have taken a recess until the 20th of February.

It is rumored that Stanton has tendered his resignation and insists upon the President accepting it.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, has been ratified by both Houses of the California Legislature.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is being urged for the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin, on December 14, the mercury in the thermometer was twenty degrees below zero.

On Monday the Colorado Legislature elected Messrs. John Evans and J. B. Chafe United States Senators.

About a dozen steamboats are reported hard aground between St. Louis and Cairo, and much anxiety is felt for their safety.

Prairie fires, causing immense damage, have occurred recently in Iowa. In one county over one thousand tons of hay were burned.

The Legislature of Mississippi has made provision to supply artificial limbs to citizens of that State who were maimed in the State and Confederate service.

Captain West, Wirz's keeper in the Old Capitol Prison, has been convicted of conduct prejudicial to military discipline, and sentenced to be cashiered.

The New Orleans papers published the President's message entire by telegraph from Washington, the morning after it was delivered. This is said to be the first feat of the kind in that city.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the Committee on the Judiciary reported a Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the payment of the rebel debt, which, after some debate, passed by 149 against 11.

It is stated, the Judiciary Committee of the House have agreed to report, at an early day, an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the number of voters in the States shall form the basis of representation in Congress.

Hon. Mr. Stillwell, Republican member of Congress of this State, has introduced a resolution favoring the admission of Southern Congressmen to seats. It has been referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Two of the desperate rowdies who assaulted Hon. Clement C. Vallandigham, at Eaton, Ohio, a few weeks since, have been arrested for criminal offenses, and one has been brought to this State upon the requisition of the Governor.

The Chicago Republican shows that there are now no less than 308 schooners, thirty barkes, nineteen brigs, fifteen propellers, and twenty-two tugs in Chicago river, with an aggregate capacity of 101,825 tons.

Mr. Tyler Davidson, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Cincinnati, died in New York, on Saturday.

The British Government is about sending a commission to Jamaica to inquire into the recent events on that island.

Colonel John O'Fallon, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of St. Louis, died on Sunday. He was worth \$5,000,000.

The losses at the fire at Chicago, on Saturday morning last, amounted to \$240,000. Three or four smaller fires occurred Saturday night and Sunday.

Hon. W. H. Hooper, Congressional delegate from Utah, has arrived at Washington. He will ask the passage of an act admitting Utah as a State into the Union.

A destructive fire occurred at Owensboro, Kentucky, on Friday last, which destroyed property valued at \$220,000. The principal sufferer is Mr. John P. Thompson.

Mr. George Love, of Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, has been expelled from church for voting for Vallandigham, and being in favor of Democratic principles.

The Adams Express Company is reported to have lost two millions and a half of its ac-

cumulated capital to aid in the reconstruction of some of the main lines of Southern railroads.

Six Fenian Circles in Philadelphia have pronounced against O'Mahony.

O'Leary, charged with Fenianism, has been convicted at Dublin, and sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

A dispatch from Washington says there are indications that Congress will revoke the charter of Washington and make the District of Columbia a Territory, with a Delegate in the House.

The St. James Catholic Church, Chicago, was dedicated on Sunday last, by Bishop Duggan. On the same day, and in the same city, Christ's Episcopal Church was dedicated by Bishop Lee. In each the services were imposing.

The gorge in the Mississippi river, below St. Louis, broke on Saturday afternoon last, and the ice in the harbor and above the city gave way, crushing to atoms half a dozen steamers, and injuring others. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Hon. W. E. Niblack, the distinguished Democratic Representative from the First District has introduced the following resolution into Congress:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of providing by law for the adoption of what is known as the "eight hour system" of labor, in all matters and places to which the jurisdiction of Congress extends, and to report by bill or otherwise.

This is the last day before Christmas to buy your gifts and the place for you to call is at the "Corner Book Store," where you will find all kinds, sorts, sizes, qualities and prices. Remember on the Corner.

At the "Corner Book Store" you can find a few albums and at tolerably fair prices. Not a store full but quite enough for any one to make a good election.

At the "Corner Book Store" you can find painted toys that your children can rub the paint off and streak and stripe their faces with as many colors as a clown at a circus or you can find them that will not rub off, and are as durable and suitable for the little ones as you can buy in the city. Seeing is believing, so come and see.

THAT GOOD LOOKING MAN.—The lecture on "Life in this Fast Age and Fast Country" on Monday evening, by our former townsman, Sam. C. Crane, was in every respect, a complete success.

The Hall was full notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The lecture was a very fine picture of our fast life, and the audience was delighted. Old and young—grave and gay—were unanimous in the opinion, that it was the richest treat of the season.

At hundred more of Sam C. Crane's "Strange Adventure," at the corner Book Store. Price, 10 cts. Read it. d283to

The concert given by the Bookers Minstrels at McClelland's Hall on last Tuesday night was largely attended. First-class minstrel troupes can always rely on success in our city.

GRAND BALL NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.—Our city band, one of the finest in the Northwest, will give a grand ball and concert at McClelland's Hall, on New Year's night. The proceeds of the affair are to be used for purchasing a full set of silver instruments for the band. We trust that on this occasion our citizens will show their liberality in a manner worthy of the city.

HOW WE DO THINGS IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.—One week ago to-day our citizens took into their heads that the city needed gas works. They put their shoulders to the wheel, and to-day we are happy to state that every dollar's worth of the stock has been taken and that the erection of the works will be commenced on the 1st of March next.

SEVERAL gay and festive cases were arrested by Marshal Ross on last Monday afternoon. In being their first appearance before the Mayor, they were let off with a moderate fine.

A TEAM belonging to John Bruker became unmanageable and ran away on last Wednesday seriously injuring the driver.

The Recommendations of the President.

It is a quite common remark that the recommendations of the President amount to nothing, as they will not be adopted by the radical or malignant majority in Congress. This is evidently the view of the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, for it says, with great pungency and force:

"He makes theoretic recommendations, based upon constitutional law, to men who mock at all constitutions, and whose will is a higher law than man's enactment or God's word. He speaks of State rights to a Congress that had prepared itself to receive his message by the disfranchisement of a dozen States. He speaks of economy to a body of speculating legislators. He talks of moderation and prudence to banks which issue an irredeemable paper. He counsels the people to counsel each other to pay their debts; when we have just set an example of public indebtedness such as no nation has equaled. He advises the retrenchment of currency in face of the fact that our paper circulation has risen in five years from two hundred millions to seven hundred millions, and the cry is for more. He asks a Congress whose members have been chosen by the corrupt contributions of the protected interests, to modify the tariff to revenue purpose; and he records the opinion that no favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be distributed so as not to fall unduly upon the poor, but rather upon the accumulated wealth of the country, in the face of the Congressional action and judicial decision which exempt the immense class of Federal bondholders from all participation in the support of State and municipal burdens."

President's Message.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate, Dec. 12th, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States, has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed; and that, as far as it could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, post-offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

As the result of measures instituted by the Executive, with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have reorganized their respective State Governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States, with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated.

The proposed amendment of the Constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of those States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted or are now pending to confer upon the freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security.

In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State Governments, and no doubt is entertained but they will, at an early period, be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government in that portion of the Union lately in rebellion. The aspect of affairs is more promising than ever, in view of all the circumstances, than could well be expected.

The desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to their peaceful pursuits. And an abiding faith is confidently entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they can not fail to appreciate and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disloyalty, but these are local in character and not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the civil power is extended. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races; but systems are gradually developing themselves, under which the freedmen will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor, make himself a useful and independent member of the community, in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is sure and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious declaration of the States to the National Union. The report of Carl Shurz is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate. The report of the Hon. John Covode has been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut. General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON

Lieut. General Grant's Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, December 18, 1865.

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: SIR: In reply to your note of the 16th inst., requesting a report from me giving such information as I may be possessor of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following, with your approval, and also that of the Hon. Secretary of War: I left Washington city on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection throughout some of the Southern States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced and expenses curtailed, etc., and to learn, as far as possible, the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States toward the General Government.

The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington City, and information from that quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with its citizens.

In Raleigh, North Carolina, I spent one day; in Charleston South Carolina, two days; in Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day. Both in traveling and while stopping, I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me:

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. I am pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accept the decision arrived at, as final, but now the smoke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them on the field and in the council.

Four years of war, during which the law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority which the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary, until such time as labor returns to its proper channel, and the civil authorities are fully established. I did not meet any one, either holding places under the Government, or citizens of the Southern States, who thought it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government. There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government, throughout the portions of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order.

The good of the country requires that the military force kept in the interior, where there are many freedmen, and elsewhere in the Southern States, than at forts upon the sea coast, where no force is necessary, should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious. Without mentioning many of them, the presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes both by their advice and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen, for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would do violence toward any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant, in some places, might; and the late slave, too, who might be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should, by right, belong to him, at least should have no protection from the colored soldiers. There is danger of collision being brought on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government, within the Union, as soon as possible; that, while reconstructing, they want and require protection from the Government, and is not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course is pointed out to them they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there can not be a commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those intrusted with law-making. I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations, however, on the subject, with officers connected with the bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief, widely spread among the Freedmen of the Southern States, that the lands of the former owner will at least in part be divided among them, has come from the agent of the bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some forms the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the bureau according to their individual notions everywhere.

General Howard, the able head of the Bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave, but when he left, things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority, of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements.

In some cases, I am sorry to say, the freedmen's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedmen have the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of land is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or destruction of the colored race.

It cannot be expected that the opinion held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and, therefore, the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel and on whom they can rely. Freedmen's Bureau being separated from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what orders they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States, as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all orders for the head of the Bureau sent through the department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would create a uniformity of action throughout the South, and would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the Bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employees of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Lieutenant General.

Who is Cassel? He is the man that Dyes, Cleanses, Renovates and Repairs old Clothes. All goods sent to him by Express to Lafayette will be promptly attended to. He refers to all who know him. dec23-1865 wfm.

Hall of Crawfordsville, Chapter No. 40. DECEMBER 9th, 1865.

The Companions of this chapter, with their families, are requested to meet at their Hall on the Eve of the 28th inst., to witness the Installation of the Officers elect, after which refreshments will be provided. By order of the COMMITTEE.

Division F—Class No. 1. The competitors in this Class on the best five acres of Wheat and Corn, are hereby notified to have their sworn certificates of measurement and yield placed in my hands prior to January 1st, 1866.

A. W. LEXMON, Secretary. Montgomery County Agricultural Society.

Real Estate Agency! THK undersigned will sell or buy Real Estate. Any person having Farms or Town Lots for sale will do well to leave them with us.

For Sale! 4 or 5 Good Farms, 25 Town Lots, 5 Residences, 1 Brick Store Room, 1 Brick Residence with 12 acres ground attached. WEBSTER, MAY & KENNEY, dec23-65.

A GOOD THING FOR A BAD COLD! HOOD'S BOOTS & SHOES! TRY A PAIR. Dec. 23, 1866.

\$1.500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are FULLY GUARANTEED. W. L. WALKER & CO., WILSON, GROVER & BAKER, SINGER & CO., AND BACH-ELDER, ALL other cheap machines are INFERIOR. FINE AND IMPROVED. Circulars FREE. Address: or call upon Show & Clark, Biddford, Maine, or at No. 23 Broadway New York. No. 236 Carter St. Philadelphia, Pa. No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill. No. 10 West Fourth St. Cincinnati, O. or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. dec23-65

To Soldiers' Families. NOTICE is hereby given, that a three months' apportionment of the Soldiers' Relief Fund has been placed in the hands of the several Township Trustees of Montgomery county, for distribution. Those interested will take notice. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. dec23-65 W. K. WALLACE, Clerk.

Valuable Farm for Sale. A VALUABLE Farm situated 6 miles north of Crawfordsville, and 1 mile west of the Crawfordsville and Lafayette road, containing 120 acres cleared and under cultivation, and 90 acres of good timber, all enclosed with good fences, a comfortable dwelling house, with a never failing well of good water at the door, good stables and out-houses. The timber runs entirely across the north side of the farm which would make it very convenient in case the purchaser should wish to divide it into two farms. For terms apply at the REVIEW OFFICE. dec23-65 or of A. PRICE, on the premises.

LEVI DESSAUER. MORSES DESSAUER.

L. & M. DESSAUER, EAGLE clothing STORE.

MAIN STREET, One Door West of Corner Book Store, CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

THE proprietors would respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery county that they have opened a large and extensive Clothing Establishment where may be found

Ready-Made Clothing of every description. Also

Gents' Furnishing Goods, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &C, &C.

Our stock of Clothing consists in part of

Mens', Boys' & Youths' Clothing

Dress Coats, Business Coats, Frock Coats, Over-Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Neck Ties, Gents Scarfs, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hats and Caps, Woolen Scarfs, Gloves.

Piece Goods of all Qualities and Prices. dec14-65. L. & M. DESSAUER.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Volentine Floor, deceased, late of Clark township, Montgomery county, Indiana. The estate is probably solvent. (dec23) D. D. NICHOLSON, adm'r.

Administrator's Sale. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Volentine Floor, deceased, will sell at public auction, on Saturday, January 13th, 1866, at his late residence in Clark township, all the personal property belonging to said deceased (not taken by the widow), consisting of household furniture, set of Blacksmith Tools, Coal, &c. Terms—All sums over \$500 to be paid in cash, purchaser giving note with approved security within the legal time. \$25 and under cash in hand. dec23-65 D. D. NICHOLSON, Administrator.

THEY ARE COMING. A SUPERB STOCK

THE MASSES WILL VISIT THE WASSON CORNER!

For the purpose of supplying themselves with new and desirable

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.

Our new stock is now hourly arriving and being opened to

Public Inspection!

ANY and every thing usually found at a retail house in the Wabash Valley, can be had at

Wasson's!

And at prices as low as those of any "Mammoth" of the country. A large and unsurpassed lot of

DRESS GOODS,

Of every style, grade and color; Dress-Trimnings, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Laces, Crapes, etc., etc.

THE GENTLEMEN

Will find our stock of Cloths and Cassimers, extremely large and fine, and at prices corresponding with recent heavy decline in the Eastern markets.

Ready Made Clothing.

We have also in store, a superior stock of Winter Clothing, for Men and Boys. Also,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS,

for the Million.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We also keep on hands a full and complete stock of Family Groceries, and buy and sell all kinds of Country Produce.

**Call every body, and examine our new and complete stock, and learn prices.

**Remember Farmers, we pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Produce. Favor us with a call. dec23-65. W. N. WASSON.

GREATEST PANIC

OF THE SEASON!

\$40,000

WORTH OF

Goods at Cost!

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

'Bill Bowers'

OF THE

'BANNER' STORE!

Will offer for the

NEXT 90 DAYS

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

AT COST,

Without the "Little More!"

NO HUMBUG!

THE ENTIRE STOCK

MUST & SHALL

BE SOLD!

AS THE

'BANNER'

is going to make a change in business in the spring.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

Nov 25/65. Navy Tobacco. An excellent brand of sweet chewing Navy Tobacco, for sale by L. & M. DESSAUER.