

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, April 28, 1866.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

Washington Street, 3d 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 19th, 1865.

Accommodation..... 10.50 a. m.

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

Express..... 8.02

GOING NORTH.

Express..... 9.23 a. m.

Through Freight..... 9.32

Accommodation..... 6.11 p. m.

Good connections made with all other roads.

B. F. MASTIN, Superintendent.

June 24th, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Gen. MAHON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.

AUDITOR OF STATE, CHRISTIAN G. BANGER, of Clark.

TREASURER OF STATE, JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

The News Condenser.

Gold closed in New York, on Thursday, at \$1.27.

Maximilian's consul at San Francisco contradicts the report of a defeat of the imperialists near Mazatlan.

Speaker Colfax gave it as his opinion that there would be no recess of Congress until July 1st, 1866.

The coal trade at Richmond, Pennsylvania, is suspended on account of the refusal of the laborers to accept reduction of wages.

Several disasters occurred to vessels during the recent gale on Lake Ontario, and many were driven ashore. They were principally vessels loaded with wheat.

Every precaution is being taken in New York to prevent the spread of Cholera. The most stringent quarantine measures have been adopted, and the sanitary condition thoroughly looked after.

Another fire in the oil regions at Shaffer, Pennsylvania, on the 21st, destroyed one thousand barrels of oil and several freighted cars. Teamsters out of work are reported to have been the incendiaries.

The trial of Henry Bruner, for frauds on the Quartermasters Department, at Nashville, is in progress. Mr. Isham Harrison, of Louisville, Ky., and several prominent parties at Nashville, are heavily implicated.

A gang of counterfeiters have been detected in Washington lately, having in their possession plates for spurious twenty dollar compound interest notes. Plates of the issues of several banks in this State were also seized.

The steamer City of Boston has arrived from Liverpool with one day's later advices from Europe. The Austria-Prussian matters still wear the same complicated form. Preparations are being made by both nations for war.

The Fenian arrivals are not so numerous as they were. Those now in Calais are orderly and quiet. On Thursday a warehouse on Indian Island was burned by a band supposed to be Fenians from Eastport. Another English gunboat had reported of Indian Island.

Otto Buseinbender, the individual arrested in New York on charge of shipping nitroglycerine without making known its dangerous explosive character, had an examination on Thursday. Noecl, the originator of nitroglycerine, was on the witness stand for the defense. The case was not determined.

Colonel Wheeler, one of the prisoners at Cornwall, and formerly of the rebel army, became so pugnacious in court, during his examination, and dwelt so effectively on the fact of being an American citizen, and living under Andrew Johnson's administration, that the Canadian magistrates unanimously decided to let him go. He is now on his way to New York.

Our news from Mexico is via San Francisco. The liberals were working actively in Sonora, and an account is given of a fight at Mora, in which the imperialists were defeated and driven on Guaymas. The Yavui and Mayo Indians were about transferring their allegiance from the French to the Republicans. An American schooner was seized at Altato by an imperialist vessel and carried as a prize to Mazatlan.

The steamship Uncle Sam, which cleared from Panama for San Antonio with a cargo of provisions, was taken possession of by the Spanish fleet between Valparaiso and San Antonio on the 14th ultimo, and carried to the former port. Great excitement prevailed in Valparaiso at the capture, and it was hoped that Commodore Rogers would interfere to prevent the Spaniards retaining possession.

The officers and crew of the Uncle Sam, with the exception of the captain, had returned to Panama.

Celebration by the Odd Fellows. The celebration held here by the Odd Fellows, on last Thursday, was in every respect one that the Crawfordsville Lodge may be proud of. The attendance was large, and no pains or expense spared by them to make the day worthy of the occasion. The morning trains brought to our city the Lafayette and Lada Lodes, accompanied by Brass Bands and hosts of strangers, to participate in the celebration. An address was delivered at the Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. Adams, an eloquent speaker, and a dinner furnished at the Hall. Our streets were alive with people, and the strains of music sent forth by our admirable band inspired every one.

We understand it is the intention of the young ladies of our city, on next Thursday evening, to give a concert for the benefit of the Crawfordsville Band. We trust that the ladies will see that the entertainment is in every way a success, and that our citizens will heartily co-operate with their patronage. We feel assured, however, from what we have heard, that the arrangement of the program for the concert is in competent hands, and that it cannot fail. Our band is not only a source of pleasure to us at home but reflects credit on our city abroad.

GRAHAM'S MAMMOTH is being filled with immense piles of new goods. Read his advertisement in another column.

The Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad.

Considerable excitement prevails in our city over the fact that the work upon the above road has been suspended. On last Thursday night word was received that all work upon the route had been stopped, and engineers who were driving the outer stakes near our city, preparatory to the contractor going to work, were ordered immediately to Indianapolis. Whether the route is to be materially changed, owing to the reported difficulty of getting the right of way through Marion and Hendricks counties, or entirely abandoned, are at present writing, matters of conjecture. The prevailing opinion, however, seems to be that only a change of route is contemplated by Mr. Long, the President of the Company, and that this great highway of travel will speedily be prosecuted to an early completion.

P. S. Hon. JAMES WILSON, the Attorney for the road, requests us to say that the trouble arose from the difficulty of obtaining the right of way, and that work will be resumed in a few days, the report of the road being abandoned being an idle rumor without foundation.

The Monstrousness of the Civil Rights Bill—Extract from the Address of the Johnson Club in the Washington National Intelligencer.

The Civil Rights Bill is a scion of this more formidable predecessor. It purports to grant civil rights to the blacks, to place them as citizens on a perfect equality with the whites. Its dictum is that there shall be no discrimination between the races in regard to civil rights, and yet the very first step in the code taken from the State courts their independence as judicial tribunals, and breaks down the authority of the people who create them. If the judges of the State courts decide against any of the grants or immunities conferred upon the freedmen by the Civil Rights Bill, the judge is to be fined or imprisoned for it, no matter how conscientious his decision, or whether it be founded on his views of the Constitution, or the laws of Congress, or the Constitution or the laws of the State which he is sworn to administer.

There is no such penalty affixed in case of a judgment against a white man, whose person or property may be involved in the judge's decision. In case a white citizen of a State sues another he is confined to seek justice in a State court.

The negro is privileged to prosecute in the State Court, the District Court of the United States, or the Circuit Court of the United States. So he may drag the white man through all the tribunals of the country. Is not this discrimination?

But there is another of still more practical importance. The bill requires that commissioners be appointed throughout the States to become prosecutors of suits for freedmen litigants. This new tribe of pursuivants of litigation are to receive a premium from the Treasury of ten dollars for every suit they can induce the freedmen to permit to be brought in his name, and five dollars additional is to be paid on the warrant when issued. For a similar service a State justice receives twenty-five cents.

"Indeed!" said the doctor, "that is well, you see my prescription has answered admirably."

"Not so!" they answered; "he would not take the medicine."

"Indeed!" "What then did he do?"

"Took a bottle of Roback's Stomach Bitters!"

—From the New York News.

The Admission of the Southern Members How to Accomplish It.

EXTRACT.

What, then, is to be done? The demagogues exult to-day in their triumph over the Executive. The success of their treachery and usurpation will make them still more arrogant and reckless, and will give their ambition wings to soar toward a confirmed absolutism. They must be met now, in the hour of their victory, by measures prompt and decisive, that will settle the issue and leave the field permanently in the possession of one or the other party. There must be a moral trial of strength between right and wrong, between usurpation and legitimate authority between faction and the Executive, supported by the people. The President, in his present position, is a mere puppet. Eleven States and their populations, silenced and outlawed by Radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their safety, their very political life depend upon the issue in the settlement of which they are denied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the National Legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the people, the integrity of the Union, in a word, the enforcement of the Executive policy of

The Policy of Humanity. General FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, one of the few Republican politicians who distinguished himself by personal gallantry in the war, has lately written a letter to a meeting in St. Louis, in which he gives utterance to the following magnanimous and generous sentiments. He says in speaking of the Radicals:

"Such persons are most persistent in urging measures of unnecessary harshness and indignity, in order to irritate and goad our vanquished opponents into acts of resistance which will justify the infliction of still greater cruelty. If those brave and unfortunate people could only be driven by their insults and contumely to such acts, it would fill the soul of their malignant persecutors with unspeakable joy and satisfaction, because it would afford the pretext they seek, to deny the Southern people the rights of freemen and free States. These Jacobins feel and know that it is necessary to dislodge the white race at the South as affording them their only chance of retaining power and position.

"What civilized nation on earth would hesitate an instant, if the opportunity offered, to incorporate with themselves the brave and heroic people of the South, whose fortitude and endurance, in a mistaken cause, challenge the admiration and respect of the world? Would France or England, or any other civilized power, hesitate to give such men the full and equal rights accorded to all other citizens? Would not those nations be most happy to claim, as their own, such men as Lee and Johnston and a host of others, and to confer upon these living heroes the rewards which genius and courage have always commanded? Would they fail to honor and cherish, as a part of their own glory, the memory of that illustrious throng of the dead, led by Stonewall Jackson? Their fame belong to our name and nation, and their survivors, animated by an equal courage and devotion, and inspired by what we hope and believe is a better cause, will hereafter contribute equally with the noble spirits of the North to the renown of our great Republic.

"Fellow-citizens, those who wish well to the country, and would secure its greatest happiness, can have no higher aspiration than that the peace you celebrate may be perpetual. With respect yours, FRANK P. BLAIR."

Those are the sentiments of every one who would lay claim to the title of statesman or patriot. They are the views of all who desire to see peace and good feeling once more prevail between the sections of our common country. It is difficult to find language to adequately condemn the malignancy or the blindness which would substitute the policy of cowardly blood-thirsty persecution to alienate and drive from us ten millions of our countrymen; to create forever the barrier of eternal hate, instead of a liberal humanity. Of all ideas which ever entered the human mind, that of treating the people of eleven great States, one third of our whole population, acting in their sovereign capacity, as criminals and outlaws is the most preposterous and atrocious. Yet such is the view of the Radicals. Such is the programme which they have put forth to the country. It is difficult to say whether cowardice or cruelty is the greatest element in their scheme. Both are largely in it and as ist to make up the revolting compound.

Go to Hoosier's if you wish to purchase a cheap pair of boots.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

The following story is of course importured: A physician who was not very familiar with the symptoms or the remedies for the cholera, was called in to prescribe for a cobbler who believed himself suffering from the epidemic. He told him to take certain remedies, and called again next day, when he was informed that Crispin was cured; in fact so well he had gone to work.

"Indeed!" said the doctor, "that is well, you see my prescription has answered admirably."

"Not so!" they answered; "he would not take the medicine."

"Indeed!" "What then did he do?"

"Took a bottle of Roback's Stomach Bitters!"

—From the New York News.

The Admission of the Southern Members How to Accomplish It.

EXTRACT.

What, then, is to be done? The demagogues exult to-day in their triumph over the Executive. The success of their treachery and usurpation will make them still more arrogant and reckless, and will give their ambition wings to soar toward a confirmed absolutism. They must be met now, in the hour of their victory, by measures prompt and decisive, that will settle the issue and leave the field permanently in the possession of one or the other party. There must be a moral trial of strength between right and wrong, between usurpation and legitimate authority between faction and the Executive, supported by the people. The President, in his present position, is a mere puppet. Eleven States and their populations, silenced and outlawed by Radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their safety, their very political life depend upon the issue in the settlement of which they are denied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the National Legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the people, the integrity of the Union, in a word, the enforcement of the Executive policy of

the Executive.

These have become household words with very many families, and the merits of the article justify entitling it to our confidence and patronage. The originators does not claim to be a physician, but has evidently hit upon a prescription that meets the wants of the large class of sufferers. Some are testifying that it has actually cured them of consumption. It is no doubt the consuputive best friend, while for coughs, hoarseness, and kindred troubles, we think it has no equal. We predict for it a world-wide reputation and extensive sale.

—From the New York News.

The Admission of the Southern Members How to Accomplish It.

EXTRACT.

What, then, is to be done? The demagogues exult to-day in their triumph over the Executive. The success of their treachery and usurpation will make them still more arrogant and reckless, and will give their ambition wings to soar toward a confirmed absolutism. They must be met now, in the hour of their victory, by measures prompt and decisive, that will settle the issue and leave the field permanently in the possession of one or the other party. There must be a moral trial of strength between right and wrong, between usurpation and legitimate authority between faction and the Executive, supported by the people. The President, in his present position, is a mere puppet. Eleven States and their populations, silenced and outlawed by Radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their safety, their very political life depend upon the issue in the settlement of which they are denied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the National Legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the people, the integrity of the Union, in a word, the enforcement of the Executive policy of

the Executive.

These have become household words with very many families, and the merits of the article justify entitling it to our confidence and patronage. The originators does not claim to be a physician, but has evidently hit upon a prescription that meets the wants of the large class of sufferers. Some are testifying that it has actually cured them of consumption. It is no doubt the consuputive best friend, while for coughs, hoarseness, and kindred troubles, we think it has no equal. We predict for it a world-wide reputation and extensive sale.

—From the New York News.

The Admission of the Southern Members How to Accomplish It.

EXTRACT.

What, then, is to be done? The demagogues exult to-day in their triumph over the Executive. The success of their treachery and usurpation will make them still more arrogant and reckless, and will give their ambition wings to soar toward a confirmed absolutism. They must be met now, in the hour of their victory, by measures prompt and decisive, that will settle the issue and leave the field permanently in the possession of one or the other party. There must be a moral trial of strength between right and wrong, between usurpation and legitimate authority between faction and the Executive, supported by the people. The President, in his present position, is a mere puppet. Eleven States and their populations, silenced and outlawed by Radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their safety, their very political life depend upon the issue in the settlement of which they are denied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the National Legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the people, the integrity of the Union, in a word, the enforcement of the Executive policy of

the Executive.

These have become household words with very many families, and the merits of the article justify entitling it to our confidence and patronage. The originators does not claim to be a physician, but has evidently hit upon a prescription that meets the wants of the large class of sufferers. Some are testifying that it has actually cured them of consumption. It is no doubt the consuputive best friend, while for coughs, hoarseness, and kindred troubles, we think it has no equal. We predict for it a world-wide reputation and extensive sale.

—From the New York News.

The Admission of the Southern Members How to Accomplish It.

EXTRACT.

What, then, is to be done? The demagogues exult to-day in their triumph over the Executive. The success of their treachery and usurpation will make them still more arrogant and reckless, and will give their ambition wings to soar toward a confirmed absolutism. They must be met now, in the hour of their victory, by measures prompt and decisive, that will settle the issue and leave the field permanently in the possession of one or the other party. There must be a moral trial of strength between right and wrong, between usurpation and legitimate authority between faction and the Executive, supported by the people. The President, in his present position, is a mere puppet. Eleven States and their populations, silenced and outlawed by Radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their safety, their very political life depend upon the issue in the settlement of which they are denied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the National Legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the people, the integrity