

THE CRAWFORDSVILLE WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XVII, NO. 37.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA, MAY 19, 1866.

WHOLE NUMBER 1236

BUSINESS CARDS.

Real Estate Agency!
I have undersigned will sell or buy Real Estate—
Any person having Farms or Town Lots for sale
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4 or 5 Good Farms.
30 Town Lots.
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1 Brick Store Room.
1 Brick Residence, with 12 acres ground attached.
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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 in Washington Hall Building, over Simpson's Grocery Store, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Under the present Laws, Soldiers and Soldiers' Heirs are entitled as follows:
1st. When a soldier has died from any cause in the service of the United States, since the 15th of April 1861, leaving a widow, she is entitled to a pension of \$8 per month, also a bounty of from \$75 to \$402, besides all arrears of 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 bounty 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, and the mother is entitled to the back pay and bounty, and if she was dependent in whole or in part on her husband 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 still disable them, are entitled to a PENSION in addition to the above.
If 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 \$20 per month.
Officers returns to Chief of Ordnance, Surgeon General and Quartermaster General, up, and Certificates of Non-Indebtedness, obtained.
Fees Reasonable and no Charge in Any Case Unless Successful.
Special attention given also to the settlement of Decedents' Estates, and other Legal business. (dec29'65)
W. P. BRITTON.

ITCH OINTMENT.
A Sure, Safe and Reliable Cure for Itch, Scratches, &c.
SOLD BY
E. J. BINFORD,
Crawfordsville, Ind.
Price 35cts. (feb9'64)

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MOFFETT & BOOE,
EMPIRE BLOCK, No. 4,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

DEALERS IN PURE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles,
Pure Wines and Brandy,
For Medical Purposes.
Patent Medicines—Also, Lamps, Glassware, Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, and Ink.

PRESCRIPTIONS
Carefully prepared and promptly attended to. We respectfully solicit patronage from the public in general. (dec29'65)

R. M. McGRATH & Co.,
MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, Drag Saws, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Castings, Brass Castings and Machinery of every description.

Cast Every Day.
Can turn out Repair Work in a few hours.
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SPECIAL

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AND
Proprietors of Mammoth Wharf Boat,
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E. J. BINFORD,
DRUGGIST,
AT THE OLD STAND OF HENRY OTT,
West Side of Court House Square,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

Crawfordsville Meat Market

THE undersigned having purchased the meat stand formerly owned by S. J. Chitt, would respectfully inform the citizens of Crawfordsville that they intend keeping a first-class establishment, where the very best quality of
BEEF, VEAL & MUTTON,
A splendid article of Fresh Lamb, Sausage Meat, Smoked and Pickled Meats, &c., can, at all times, be found and at the lowest cash prices.
If the highest prices paid for fat cattle, and 60c. wt. F. B. GUTHRIE & BROTHER.

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. (June18'64m3)

LEE & BROTHER'S
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. (dec29'65)

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
HARDWARE
IN
Immense Quantities.

D. HARTER, of the firm of Campbell, Galey & Harter, having just returned from making extensive purchases of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., all of which being selected with greatest care and at greatly reduced prices, we feel confident we can offer inducements to purchasers that can not be found elsewhere. Our stock is

FULL AND COMPLETE
in every department, comprising in part, Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes of every variety, Rakes, Mattocks, Traces, Hames, Iron Nails, Glass, Sash, Putty, Oils and Paints of best quality and at lowest prices. Tools of all kinds, Boring Machines, Oil Cloths for table and floor, Hand and X Cut Saws, Table and Pocket Cutlery, the largest stock and at the lowest prices in town, also, Spoons and Rogers Plated Ware, (always warranted,) also, One Horse Plows and Breaking Plows from \$14 to \$20, few first rate Road Plows for Supervisors and others. Also, the exclusive agents for Stump Pullers and Jews Harps, Drag Saws and Fish Hooks, Reapers and Corn Poppers.

Also now on hand for the Spring trade the great 2 Horse Illinois Corn Planter and Riding Plows, together with an endless variety of Shelf Goods and House Trimmings. Having paid CASH for every dollar worth bought, we propose to sell them on same terms, and always as low as the same can be had at Lafayette or Indianapolis, or any other Western Seaport.
Please call and see before buying elsewhere, no trouble to Show or Sell Goods.
Campbell, Galey & Harter.
No. 7, Commercial Row, Crawfordsville, Ind. (mar24'66)

Puritanism Busy.

A Salem (Massachusetts) paper says the State Constabulary are pushing matters in that city to an extraordinary extent. They have visited every oyster saloon and eating room where ale and elder were sold, every candy-shop, lodging-house, grocery and apothecary. Every landlord who lets a tenement in which alcoholic preparations are sold has been notified that he will be indicted for keeping a common nuisance if he does not eject his tenant forthwith. Apothecaries have also been notified that they must not sell alcohol or any kind of spirits, even upon the prescription of a physician. The result is that most, if not all, the places where any liquor can be obtained are closed; the liquor agency excepted.

In the State of New York the Legislature that has just adjourned passed a law that forbids the sale of beer, ale or liquors on Sunday, and, by heavy fines, closes virtually every German beer and wine-garden in the State on Sunday. The Rochester *Vollshalt* contains the following on the law from the pen of Prof. MANDT, who says of it:

"It clutches at, nay, it holds within its robber-grasp the rights of the people; it cuts down a good tree because some withered fruit hangs amid the branches; it boldly takes away from us, under an odious and hypocritical pretense, the very semblance of liberty; it passes under the yoke of a recurring seventh-day slavery. It has marvelous affinity to the Russian knout, and courts kin with the lash of the slaveholder.

"But in some such way do all national degradations commence. Slowly the wheel revolves, and we who were of the empyrean yesterday, may be in the gulf to-morrow. The process is slow—slow as the change of time—but not less certain. Or to change our simile, a finger is lost at one time, then another, till the whole hand, and with it the power of resistance, is irrevocably gone from us. Or, one wing of the national eagle is first clipped (as has just been very neatly performed), then by and by the other is similarly adjusted, and then down tumbles the symbol of our forefathers' nobly-gained liberty from its proud eyrie of eighty years, where it has watched with stern far-seeing gaze above the folds of the star-decked banner.

"My German countrymen, American citizens, the question is not one of the cellar or the pleasure garden. It is far removed from such considerations. It is a question of Personal Liberty, and alas! who can have watched the proceedings of the last two Sundays without the deeply mournful reflection that for America the transition period from liberty to slavery appears to have arrived. I adjure you to be united, unless you desire to follow, as mourners, American freedom to the grave. Be warned in time, else the day may come when your posterity, long accustomed to slavery, shall read with wonder the history of the golden days of liberty in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and ask, dejectedly, how lost we so priceless a boon? Be warned, I say again, lest you be pointed back to, with the inflexible finger of scorn as the traitors who surrendered your birthright; lest upon the tomb of this generation there will be justly inscribed the witheringly dishonorable epitaph—Craven hearted, divided they fell."

Puritans ideas are spreading and making themselves felt through penal enactments. The *Independent* says Puritan morals are the salt of the Republic and should be made to prevail over the North and the South. Puritan power has abolished slavery, and it must now reform the social customs and habits of the people not in accord with Puritan morals. New England is controlling the legislation of the country, not only at Washington, but also in most of the Legislative Assemblies of the Northern States. Since slavery has been abolished the spirit of interference and meddling, so characteristic of the Puritan, must find employment in other fields, and it turns upon the customs of those that have taken a liberal view of Sunday as being a day of rest and relaxation from the toils of the laboring portion of the week. Professor MANDT may protest, but we suspect he and his must pass under the Puritanic yoke, as the people of the South have had to pass.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.
When on a full war footing the Austrian army consists of 579,000 men. The Prussian army, including the Landwehr, or militia, is composed of 566,150 men. In case of extreme need Bavaria can have an army of 90,000 men, but at present her whole available force is 59,964 men. The Hanoverian army is about 25,500 strong, and the Saxon is of the same strength. Wurttemberg can bring 28,800 men into the field, and Baden about 18,700. Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel have together about 24,000 men under their command.

The Twenty-sixth of April.

The twenty-sixth of April is the anniversary day of the close of the war, by the surrender of JOHNSON to SHERMAN upon the conditions that the Southern States and people should be no further harassed or punished if they remained in peace, and submitted to existing laws. This day is now set apart by the ladies of the South for the annual visit to the graves of their dead soldiers, when they are to be watered with fresh tears and decked with fresh flowers. The Memphis *Argus* contains an account of the visit of the ladies of that city to the graves of the dead, as it calls them, patriot dead, on the 26th ult. Rev. Dr. FORT delivered an address. We make extracts. After quoting WEBSTER to the point that our revolution was for a preamble, a mere declaration, a penny tax on tea. He says:

Tell us, immortal Webster! Tell us, ye voices of history, did those who went forth to battle for more than "a preamble" or a "declaration," commit treason, infamous, unpardonable? No! No! They sleep in no dishonored graves. They are to us, and ever will be, the "patriot dead." Standing here to-day amid their quiet resting places, subdued and sorrowful, and feeling

"That mystery of woe the tongue can never speak,"
we solemnly avow that with us the conflict is ended—we abide the issue. Beside our own loved dead, in these same solitudes, repose the fomen who met them in the living strife. These, could they speak, would not be men to insult the memories of those who so manfully encountered them on the bloody field. In the words of Scott—

"The solemn echo seems to cry,
Here let their discords with them die;
Speak not for them a separate doom,
Whom fate made brothers in the tomb."

But if this be denied us; if the discord is still to live; if humiliation and punishment are to pursue us, we ask the poor privilege of cherishing the memory of our dead, and mingling our tears with the flowers we spread over their graves.

On one of Switzerland's loveliest lakes, on an annual festive day, are seen a thousand light boats skimming the bright waters and landing at the consecrated spot where stands the chapel of William Tell. The day is spent in festooning with fresh flowers the broken column that perpetuates his memory and records his daring deeds. So let us come annually here, and make the 26th of April our floral festival, to call up the memories of our brave Confederate dead, and breathe around their lowly graves flowers that shall symbolize.

"Regrets Eternal! Regrets Eternal!"
and the memory of the loved braves shall never die.

The Atlanta *Bulletin* thus speaks of the action of the Federal officers at Augusta, on the anniversary day.

"THE RIOT SPIRIT.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* mentions the fact that the different Government offices in that city were closed during the hour set apart for the floral tribute to the Confederate dead in our city cemetery, and very justly remarks 'that this touching and tender recognition of our great bereavement will be treasured by our sorrowful citizens, and the fair maidens and matrons of the land will hold in kindly recollection the gentlemanly officer on duty at this post.'"

Give President Johnson Credit for \$11,000,000.

The House of Representatives has just voted eleven million dollars to supply the negro boarding-houses of the South. Under the Bureau Bill strangled by the Executive the estimate of yearly expenditure was double that sum. President Johnson has thus saved the people \$11,000,000. Give him credit for it.—*Rochester Union.*

Checks and balances are first rate to prevent fraud and rascality. It would seem from the above, that a veto by President Johnson is a capital "check and balance" on the extravagance of Congress. A saving of \$11,000,000 is no small sum to the taxpayers of the country. More vetoes producing similar results would be hailed as a bright harbinger of the future.

The Rejection of General Frank P. Blair.

The Washington, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in speaking of the rejection by the Senate of General Frank P. Blair as Collector of Internal Revenue in St. Louis, says:

"Much surprise is expressed at the result, among others by Lieutenant general Grant, who says that to him the country is indebted more than to any other man that Missouri was prevented from seceding. He spoke with earnestness of the important military services General (then Colonel) Blair at that time and since has rendered the country."

A Georgia newspaper predicts the best year, of wheat in that State this season that has been made in ten years.

A Beautiful Illustration.

The following is from the brilliant lecture recently delivered in New Orleans by the Hon. Charles Gayarre, on the subject of "Oaths, Amnesties and Rebellion." The moral pointed out is, that President Johnson may trust, without fear, those men who fought to the last for the cause they so loved, and which claimed their fidelity—may trust the rebels who come to him with clean hands, after having deposited the keys of their loyalty on the dead body of the Southern Confederacy.

Some centuries ago two kings were contending for the crown of Castile. I forget their names for the present, but to facilitate the telling of my story, I shall call one Alfonso and the other John. Alfonso proclaimed, of course, that John was a usurper and rebel, and John returned the compliment. Well, John defeated his rival, horse and foot, and carried everything triumphantly before him, with the exception of a single town, which Alfonso had intrusted to a stout old knight called Aguilar, and which, after a long siege, still remained impregnable. "You have done enough for honor," said King John one day to the knight; "surrender and you shall have the most liberal terms." "If you had read the history of your country," answered Aguilar, "you would have known that none of my race ever capitulated." "I will starve you, proud and obstinate fool!" "Starve the eagle if you can," "I will put you to the sword." "Try!" was the laconic response and the siege went on.

One morning, as the rising sun was beginning to glid with its rays the highest towers of the beleaguered city, a party was scouted from the camp of the enemy. The old knight appeared on the wall and looked down on the king below.

"Surrender!" said John again, "my rival, Alfonso, is dead, and the whole of Castile recognizes my sway as that of its legitimate sovereign."

"Sire, I believe you, but I must see my dead master." "Go, then, to Seville, where his dead body lies; you have my royal word that I shall attempt nothing against you on your way, nor against the city in your absence." The knight came out with banner flying and a small escort of grim-visaged warriors. Behind him the gates closed; before him the dense battalions of the enemy opened their ranks, and as he passed along, slowly riding his noble war-horse, shouts of admiration burst wide and far from the whole host who had so often witnessed his deeds of valor, and the echoes of the loud and enthusiastic greeting accompanied him until the red plume, which waved over his helmet, was out of sight. He arrived at Seville and went straight to the cathedral, where he found the tomb of his former sovereign. He had it opened, and after gazing awhile with moist eyes at the pale face which met his look, he thus addressed the dead monarch: "Sire I had sworn never to deliver to anybody but yourself the keys of the town which you had intrusted to my care. Here they are. I have kept my oath," and he deposited them on the breast of King Alfonso.

Then, bestriding his steed, he galloped back to his post. As soon as he approached again the ranks of the enemy opened, and King John confronted him. "Well," said the King, are you satisfied, and do you now give up the contest?" "Yes, sire," "Where are the keys of the town?" "On King Alfonso's breast, go and get them, we meet no more." "By heaven, we shall never part," exclaimed the King, "get the keys back yourself, and remain in command of the town in my name." The followers of the King murmured, and complained of his rewarding a rebel. "He is no longer one," said King John, "such rebels, when won, become the best of subjects."

The Richmond (Ind.) *True Republican* is grieved and sick at heart. Bowles and Milligan are again at large. But it is not so much the fact that they are at large that gives poignance to the sorrows of the Julianic organ. It is the fact that Gov. Morton did not hang them, or see to it that they were hung before the Supreme Court of the United States had time to pronounce upon the insufficiency of the Commission before which they were convicted. It rankle in the heart of the Republican, because the Governor did not anticipate the Court and execute these Indiana conspirators before the illegality of their conviction was officially pronounced. Unhappy Republican!—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"The first time I took my oldest boy to church," a minister's wife says, "when he was two years and a half old, I managed with caresses and frowns and candy to keep him very still till the sermon was half done. By this time his patience was exhausted, and he climbed on the seat, looking at the preacher (his father), quite intently. Then, as if he had hit upon a certain relief for his troubles, he pulled me by the chin to attract my attention, and exclaimed, in a distinct voice, 'Ma, make pa say amen.'"

The national income for the present year, it is estimated, will reach five hundred millions.

The New Liquor Law in New York.

The late Republican Legislature of New York passed a stringent license and Sunday law, which is creating a good deal of feeling in that city, and especially among the Germans. The New York *World* says:

"The Germans are bitterly incensed against the [new excise] law because it forbids them drinking their beer on Sundays. Generally a hard working people, Sunday is their only holiday, and they can not see the justice of closing their gardens and depriving them of what they deem an innocent enjoyment to satisfy religious scruples which they do not share. During the summer season not less than 70,000 Germans frequent the beer-gardens in and near the city. It is folly to suppose that the great mass of people will forego their usual enjoyments at the bidding of any commission, however respectable."

And again:
"The Teutonic population are very wrathful at the threatened deprivation of their favorite beverage on Sunday. Many thousands of poor workmen and mechanics, who are employed at their avocations during the week, generally spend the Sabbath in some of the gardens on the outskirts of the city, drinking lager with the *frau und der kinder*, and listening to the music in a quiet and inoffensive manner. This pleasure is to be taken away from them now; and the consequent bad feeling is easily accounted for among these people, now that there is a flat gone forth that there shall be no more lager on Sunday."

The Trial of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

If the Administration has any idea of perpetrating the folly, yea, more than folly, of trying the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS for his participation in the late civil war, upon the plea that he has committed treason by such participation, we commend again to its consideration the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the strongest Radical organ in the West, which a few days ago said upon this subject:

"To hold the leader of a belligerent power, which has had half a million of men in the field, and has maintained a public debt for four years, and has settled it by a treaty between the two armies, to trial by jury, is simply absurd."

There is something particularly revolting in the idea of holding an individual responsible for crime in what was the act of eleven great States and ten millions of people. To single out one of the agents of this mighty mass of population, who only went with his section, for trial and punishment, is one of the highest acts of injustice.

Mr. SUMNER, in a speech in the Senate the other day, on a bill to indemnify naval contractors for losses on work done for the Government, paid this handsome compliment to the white mechanics of the North:

"Had the contracts been made in time of peace, Congress would not be justified in doing what was now proposed, but war had made changes that could not be overlooked. It would be simply an act of justice to make good these losses to the mechanics of the country, who had contributed almost as much, I was about to say, as even the freedmen, to the national success."

The white mechanics of the North are considered by this Abolition snob to be almost as important to the national success as the negroes of the South! Let us hear no more of Senator HAMMOND and his mud-sills of society after this. No Southern Senator ever made so degrading a comparison against our labor, and skilled labor at that.

HOOP-SKIRTS, like gun-barrels, are not dangerous unless they have something in them. But when the former are charged, powered, wadded, and water-fall-capped, they should be handled with the greatest caution. In many instances it is dangerous to even look at them.

HORACE GREELEY states, in the *Tribune*, that he does not like the negro as well as the white man. He might have added that the readers of the *Tribune* had all received the contrary impression, supposing that all his politics turned up, on the interests of the colored "brother."

The hog cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in the vicinity of Rockport.

In the State of Indiana there are forty-one townships called Washington, forty Jackson, twenty-three Jefferson, twenty-eight Union, fifteen Monroe, fifteen Clay, eleven Madison, fourteen Perry, twelve Van Buren, eight Adams.

If a man thinks he knows a great deal and really knows but very little, it always hurts him.