

## THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, January 12, 1867.

## Send in Your Subscriptions.

Now is the time to subscribe. We want one thousand new subscribers. Whenever that number is received we shall make a further enlargement of the paper. Democrats of Montgomery county, shall we have them?

## What Can be Done!

If every Democrat who now takes the Review will each get one new subscriber, it will give us a circulation of over fifteen hundred.

## The News Condenser.

Efforts are making to admit Colorado and Nebraska during the present session.

The Penian prisoners who were convicted at Sweetwater have been sent to the Kingston Penitentiary.

The Negro Suffrage Bill has been introduced into both branches of the Missouri Legislature, and passed the House.

The number of Negroes packed to date in Chicago is 253,500, against 125,000 for the same time last year.

Intelligence from Nevada indicates that General J. W. Nye will be returned Senator from that State.

It is asserted that the absorption of a portion of Poland by Prussia, will effectually destroy the nationality of that unhappy country.

A Florence (Italy) dispatch, of Tuesday says: "It is rumored that Garibaldi will aid the Greek movement, as regards Candia, if the revolt lasts a fortnight longer."

The indecent haste with which the Senate and House of Representatives passed the District Suffrage Bill, over the veto of the President, sufficiently betrayed the animus of these bodies.

A London dispatch of Tuesday says: "The convention of the Manhattan Circles Saturday evening, James Stevens was declared an ex-slave, and General Gleeson was elected to his vacated position of Chief Organiser of the Irish Republic."

Reports at Washington say Mudd, Spangler and O'Laughlin, the assassination conspirators, will in consequence of the Supreme Court decision concerning military commissions, be brought to Washington from Tortuga and handed over to the civil tribunal.

The decision in the test-oath case will not be made until the 14th. The majority opinion will be delivered by Clifford, Nelson, Field and Wayne; the dissenting opinion will be delivered by Judge Miller and be sustained by Chase, Swayne and Davis.

We have more news of Indian outrages at Fort Laramie. A station has been burned and a telegraphic operator scalped. An United States soldier was killed, and two missing. The report of an Indian combination is confirmed.

The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondence says: "Maximilian recently had a narrow escape from guerrillas. The imperialists had bombarded Perou. (Canadas rebellion at Matamoros was having a disastrous effect. Two other Liberal chiefs had declared for Ortega.)

The Senatorial contest is becoming intense, especially in the opposition to Trumbull has concentrated on General John M. Palmer, late in command of the Department of Kentucky. Trumbull is worth a hundred of him. He has talent and character and Palmer has neither.

The latest from Philadelphia says: "Governor Curtin has indignantly denied the report that he has withdrawn as a candidate for the United States Senatorship. Forney is out in a fierce article against Cameron and in favor of Stevens, but Cameron will be beaten without doubt."

A Paris dispatch, of the 8th instant, says: "The French fleet in Mexican waters was ordered to remain there to collect customs and duties. Advice from Correa, just received, states that the French burnt the palace and Government houses at Kanghoo. All attempts of negotiations failed."

Isaac F. Fowler, the former defaulting Postmaster at New York City is in Washington, preparing to return to Mexico, which may now be said to be his home. He gives it as his opinion, after six years' close study of Mexico, that the only influence that can ever establish a stable government over that splendid region is the United States. The failure of France will forever prevent, in his opinion, any European attempts to occupy or colonize.

The President sent to the Senate his message vetoing the District Suffrage Bill. The President reserves having to disagree with Congress and proceeds to discuss relations existing between co-ordinate branches of the Government and the powers of each. The message shows that the bill confers upon the negro greater privileges in the District than are accorded to him in any State, North or South.

Wendell Phillips has issued a new manifesto, saying that "all Southern oaths are ludicrous, and provisions for disfranchisement are waste paper. Who in these rebel communities—for we will not even call them States—will ever enforce them? Is the Civil Rights

Bill enforced any where in the South? Let the white South once obtain what she plots for—a place inside the Government—and she will break through all Constitutional barriers exactly as she did before 1860?"

The New York morning papers are all opposed to impeachment of the President by Congress. The Tribune says nothing is to be gained by it; no matter how much President Johnson deserves it. The Herald says that the President has been guilty of nothing more than his partisan predecessors on Jackson down. The Times says the charges against him amount to nothing more than has been repeatedly stated on the floor of the House, and believes the Senate will then turn them out. The World says nothing.

Dr. Virenow, one of the most eminent Professors in the Berlin University Medical Faculty, who examined Dr. Barth, the distinguished African traveler, after death, says he was killed by the carelessness of his physician, whom he called in to relieve a trifling attack of dyspepsia, to which he was subject after eating heartily. Among other articles of the prescription was one ordering six grains of tartar emetic, which in itself was sufficient to kill four persons. If people would for one moment consider how easily remedies can be procured, which, while they are perfectly harmless in themselves, work marvelous cures in the cases of poisoning by the carelessness of physicians would be few indeed. Such a remedy is Roback's Stomach Bitters, for dyspepsia. Procure a bottle at the drugstore, and test it yourself.

The rumor that General Grant is opposed to the President's message vetoing the District Suffrage Bill, is unfounded.

Ashley, of impeachment notoriety, was before the Judiciary, Tuesday. The proceedings are to be strictly secret.

A Vienna telegram, of Thursday, says: "The Austrian Government has extended an amnesty to the press throughout the empire for all past offenses."

Private dispatches from Washington say that Senator Slausby, of Delaware, has accepted General Heath's challenge, and that they will probably fight soon.

There is but little doubt of the election of Cameron as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, on the first ballot by a considerable majority.

The news from Mexico is of a conflicting character. It is said that the French troops will evacuate the country in March. The force amounts to 18,000. Maximilian will remain. He has an army of 30,000.

The Buffalo and Erie Railroad on Tuesday declared a dividend of five per cent. Andrew D. White, of Syracuse, was elected, vice Dean Richmond. No election of President.

A St. Louis dispatch says: "A negro, named Jas Spradlin, sentenced four years ago to be hung for a murder committed in this State, has been released from jail by process of law. The verdict of the jury in the case of Jas Spradlin, Mr. Joseph W. White, was in favor of the General, who obtains a restitution of his farm with damages.

Count Bismarck delivered a very able speech in the Prussian Lower House Chamber, in which he frankly states the reason why Prussia concluded the peace with Austria. He thinks France has gained by the exclusion of Prussia from Germany, and that Napoleon and his Cabinet will maintain friendly relations with England and Prussia.

A Liverpool dispatch, of the 9th inst., says: "The bark Harvest Queen, from Swansea, bound for the Baltic, sank at sea. Only one person, out of the crew, was saved. Cotton fat, and prices declining, sales of 8,000 bales. The Times has another editorial on the Alabama claims, and expresses the hope that an attempt at arbitration will be successful."

Mr. THAD STEVENS' bill to provide for new State Governments in the "late rebellious States" was taken up, and proposed to be amended by that gentleman by conferring the appointment of election commissioners on the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia instead of on the President. Mr. Stevens made a lengthy speech in support of his measure and that of the Dred Scott decision, it had unseathed the dagger of the rebel assassin, and put it to the throat of every man who dares to proclaim himself as now, or heretofore, a loyal Union man. Unless Congress, proceeded, at once to do something to protect those people—loyal brethren of the South, white and black—from the barbarian hordes who are daily murdering them—daily murdering the whites and putting into secret graves hundreds and thousands of colored people—he appealed to every man whether Congress would not be liable to the just censure of the world for negligence, for cowardice, and for seeming want of ability to do it. Not one of our Generals commanding departments in the States, in the rebellion dare now, under the decision of the Supreme Court, order his officers to enforce the laws of the country. Twenty years ago he had denounced our Government as a despotism, and we were now no nearer a genuine Republic than then. Congress was bound by every consideration of honor and policy to protect the loyal people at the South. All obstacles standing in the way of action, he declared, must be removed. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the army, but Congress was his commander, and God willing, he shall obey. The President and his minions must learn that ours is not a Government of kings and satraps, but a Government of the people, and that Congress is the people. To stimulate the week-kneed Republicans, Mr. Stevens said "there are periods in the history of Nations when Statesmen can make themselves names for posterity; but such improvements are never improved by cowards." We may not aspire to fame. But great events fix the eye of history on small objects and magnify their meanness. Let us escape the condition."

We favor the holding of the meeting and trust the originators of the affair will so perfect the necessary preliminaries that they may be able to announce the same in our next issue.

## The Supreme Court to be Abolished.

The rumpites have turned their rage against the Supreme Court. From the proceedings of these madmen which we publish in another column, it will be seen that they are determined not only to remove the president but to destroy the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ashley (Radical) of Ohio offered a substitute for that of Mr. Stevens, which

## The Rumpites.

The ridiculous antics and outrageous proceedings of this infamous body of knaves fools and madmen is beginning to excite the serious attention and alarm the more sensible and reflecting portion of the republican party. The directory of the Jacobins, in the worst days of the Reign of Terror were not more high-handed in their remorseless tyranny and idiotic extravagance than this body of monstrosities that hold its orgies in the capitol.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a joint resolution increasing the salaries of all officials in the civil service at Washington twenty per cent, on all salaries not over \$3,500.

was ordered to be printed, when the subject was passed for the present.

Mr. Kelley, a leading Radical from Pennsylvania, criticised with much severity the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He advocated the repeal of the 5 per cent, tax on manufactures, and ridiculed the idea of Mr. McCulloch about paying the public debt in this generation. He also condemned the suggestion of the Secretary in favor of the reduction of the greenback currency.

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