

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, January 26, 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.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, at \$1.265.

Two men were frozen to death in Brooklyn, New York, on Friday night last.

Queen Victoria is to visit the Paris Exposition on her way to Germany.

A. Brown, a merchant of Litchfield, Illinois, was robbed at the East St. Louis depot, on Thursday of ten thousand dollars, which he was taking to that city to deposit. No clue to the robbers.

Heavy snows on the Western plains than for many years. Along the Blue river there are drifts twenty feet deep.

Nine men were recently massacred in South- ern Utah by Indians.

A dangerous fire occurred at Cambridge City, Indiana, on Sunday morning last about five o'clock, destroying the postoffice and several other buildings. The loss is very large, and only partially covered by insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

An account of the heavy snow only one train arrived in Boston from New York from Thursday noon to Saturday noon.

Senator Brown, of Missouri is preparing a bill granting the same aid to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad that is granted to the Union Pacific road.

The evidence is said to be very strong against the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau. The committee will recommend setting aside his contracts for Indian supplies.

Senator Nesmith is to be appointed Indian Commissioner if he is removed.

Senator Foster is named for Minister to Japan, vice Burlingame to be removed.

If Senator Doolittle resigns he will be sent to Minister to Russia.

Senator Green denied in the Senate, the public statement in the New York Herald that he had ever been tendered the position of Secretary of War.

It seems to be settled that if the nomination of General Dix as Minister to France is rejected by the Senate, Vice Senator Foster will be appointed by the President.

Governor Orr of South Carolina, who is in Washington, has stated that a company is being formed with a capital of \$5,000,000, to build up an immense manufacturing establishment in his State.

There is no faith whatever in the story started from Washington by telegraph that the President had appointed David Dudley Field as minister to England.

It is intended now that both Houses of Congress shall sit for business every day in the week but Sunday, and hold evening sessions as occasion shall demand.

Spaulding offered an amendment to Stevens' reconstruction bill, suspending, until re-balanced States are admitted to representation in Congress, trial of habeas corpus and placing them under martial law. Stevens accepted it.

The wholesale trade was very dull in New York last week, but is expected to improve on account of more favorable financial news from abroad.

Secretary McCullough is not opposed to making all sales of gold by Government public.

READ the proceedings of the Rump Congress in another column. We doubt if Pandemonium itself could furnish a more graceless set of crazy fanatics, than compose this body, called Congress.

Axions for Civil War.

The radical papers are furious in their attacks upon the Supreme Court. The members of this august tribunal, two of whom were appointed by President Lincoln, are denounced as rebel sympathizers, copperheads and butternuts. It is evident from the tone of their papers and the violent ravings of Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, Stevens and Sumner, that the Jacobin party are panting for a civil war, a carnival of butchery. To bring it about they even threaten assassination and abducting of the President and abolishing of the Supreme Court. Should the leaders of this party attempt to put in execution their monstrous designs, the President we are assured, will confront them with every power at his command. In other words, he will order the army and navy, backed by the militia of the country to crush out this new head of rebellion, fanaticism. The life of the nation must be preserved at all hazards, and the evil, turbulent spirits made to suffer the penalties of their rash act, which can result only in their ignominious defeat and discomfiture, and which can bring them but the fiendish satisfaction of knowing that their treason has added another chapter to their infamy and brought additional burdens of taxation and calamities, on their country.

We devoutly hope and pray that these

wicked men will pause in their fell purpose to deluge the land with fraternal blood which has already supped full with horrors, remembering that the unnatural strife will be the awakening of a revengeful Nemesis that will slay with an unsparing and pitiless hand the evil ones who invoke the sword and torch to destroy their country.

The Reaction.

Signs of a reaction among those of our fellow citizens who have heretofore worshipped the idols of radical superstition and wrong, are already manifesting themselves. Many an honest hard working farmer and mechanic, who voted through a mistaken zeal for what they conceived to be right, now see plainly the awful and appalling results that must speedily follow the threatened usurpation by the Rump Congress at Washington. They see a civil war, more terrible than any scourge that ever visited the earth, impending over them. Sick at heart and almost despairing of the return of the country to the paths of pleasantness and peace, wearied with toiling three days out of the week for the lordly, proud Bondholder, they are gradually awakening to the warning cry, to set their homes in order and prepare for the coming storm, which nothing now but a firm and decided stand by the people can prevent.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, January 22, 1867.

SENATE.—Mr. Thomas presented a remonstrance from sundry members of the Preachers' Aid Society, praying that the Senate would respectively postpone action on the House bill in relation to that society.

Mr. Milligan introduced Senate bill 70, amending the incorporation laws. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Brown introduced Senate bill 71, for an act regulating stock insurance companies. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Noyes introduced Senate bill 72, repealing the act authorizing the redemption of property sold at sheriff's sale. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Church introduced Senate bill 73, for an act to equalize the freight tariffs of railroads putting way freight on the same footings as through freight. Referred to Committee on Rights and Privileges.

Mr. Cumback introduced Senate bill 74, amending the act for a more uniform mode of doing township business. Referred to Committee on Township Business.

Mr. Reynolds introduced Senate bill 85, authorizing the incorporation of slack-water navigation companies. Referred to Committee on Rights and Privileges.

Mr. Thompson introduced Senate bill 76, to increase the salary of the Prosecuting Attorney for Marion Criminal Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ward introduced Senate bill 77, amending the act in relation to supervising of highways. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Mr. Wolcott introduced Senate bill 78, regulating interest on money. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Green denied in the Senate, the public statement in the New York Herald that he had ever been tendered the position of Secretary of War.

It seems to be settled that if the nomination of General Dix as Minister to France is rejected by the Senate, Vice Senator Foster will be appointed by the President.

Governor Orr of South Carolina, who is in Washington, has stated that a company is being formed with a capital of \$5,000,000, to build up an immense manufacturing establishment in his State.

There is no faith whatever in the story started from Washington by telegraph that the President had appointed David Dudley Field as minister to England.

It is intended now that both Houses of Congress shall sit for business every day in the week but Sunday, and hold evening sessions as occasion shall demand.

Spaulding offered an amendment to Stevens' reconstruction bill, suspending, until re-balanced States are admitted to representation in Congress, trial of habeas corpus and placing them under martial law. Stevens accepted it.

The wholesale trade was very dull in New York last week, but is expected to improve on account of more favorable financial news from abroad.

Secretary McCullough is not opposed to making all sales of gold by Government public.

READ the proceedings of the Rump Congress in another column. We doubt if Pandemonium itself could furnish a more graceless set of crazy fanatics, than compose this body, called Congress.

Axions for Civil War.

The radical papers are furious in their attacks upon the Supreme Court. The members of this august tribunal, two of whom were appointed by President Lincoln, are denounced as rebel sympathizers, copperheads and butternuts. It is evident from the tone of their papers and the violent ravings of Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, Stevens and Sumner, that the Jacobin party are panting for a civil war, a carnival of butchery. To bring it about they even threaten assassination and abducting of the President and abolishing of the Supreme Court. Should the leaders of this party attempt to put in execution their monstrous designs, the President we are assured, will confront them with every power at his command. In other words, he will order the army and navy, backed by the militia of the country to crush out this new head of rebellion, fanaticism. The life of the nation must be preserved at all hazards, and the evil, turbulent spirits made to suffer the penalties of their rash act, which can result only in their ignominious defeat and discomfiture, and which can bring them but the fiendish satisfaction of knowing that their treason has added another chapter to their infamy and brought additional burdens of taxation and calamities, on their country.

We devoutly hope and pray that these

to provide for the faithful administration of the Executive Department within the bounds prescribed by law. Loan delivered himself of a written speech in which he charged Mr. Johnson with being privy to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He was called to order by Mr. Hale (Rad.), but the Speaker decided that Mr. Loan was in order. Mr. Hale then demanded of Loan that he specify the first particle of proof to sustain his charge. He thought that was due to the character of the House, as well as to the character of the country. Mr. Loan declined to comply, and said he would manage his affairs in his own way. There was considerable excitement in the House, and several were anxious to get the floor after Loan closed, but the hour devoted to such business having expired, the resolution was laid aside. An ineffectual effort was made by Mr. Hooper of Mass., to suspend the rules of the House, in order to get its sense on the curtailment of the currency. The vote, however, showed that a majority of the House is opposed to curtailment. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Sergeant-at-arms to take into custody Thos. H. Oakley, a recusant witness, who refuses to testify before the Committee of Investigation of the New York Custom-house. Mr. Sunner had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. Mr. Sunner replied and said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President. The President had become an enemy of the country. He was called to order for using language that exceeded the limit of debate usual in the senate. Mr. Anthony (Rad.) in the chair, decided that Mr. Sunner was in order. The truth is that the manners of Congress have become so demoralized that almost any species of indecency in debate is in order.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of Post office Route Agents at not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, was passed. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) made an able speech in reply to a previous speech made by Mr. Sunner. He said that Mr. Johnson had removed but one man in six in civil offices of the Federal Government, while in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, there was a