

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, April 27, 1867.

THE NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1867. Notwithstanding the fretful tone of some of the English Journals in commenting on our late treaty with Russia, and the suggestion of one these papers that the "transaction" is one of direct hostility, our Government has, within the past week, received from official sources the assurance that the British Government is not at all annoyed in consequence of the treaty, but on the contrary is entirely satisfied with the transaction, and is assured that our Government made the treaty with Russia in no unfriendly spirit toward England.

In fact it is gathered from high authority that the English Government can be easily reconciled to parting with the Canadas and other British possessions in North America whenever those provinces shall themselves make manifest their desire to separate from the mother country, whether for the purpose of annexation with the United States, or for setting up an independent government for themselves.

Hon. George Bancroft was a visitor at the White House this evening. Mr. Bancroft leaves for New York to-morrow.

General Herron has received his commission as United States Marshal of Louisiana, and leaves for New Orleans to-morrow morning.

The President has appointed J. N. B. Cowan, Esq., special Secretary to sign land warrants, &c., Neal, appointed Deputy Commissioner of Education.

Postmaster-general Randall is now in New York, and expects to return to Washington this morning.

The Administration is continually receiving applications from relatives of persons captured in Ireland as Fenians, who are or have been citizens of the United States.

To-day Mr. Bart. Smith, of Cincinnati, made an appeal for interference on behalf of his brother, James Smith, late Lieutenant, Third Artillery, U. S. army, who was captured in Ireland. The only evidence against him was that he had on his person a revolver. The President directed that the attention of our Minister to England be called to the subject, and proper action taken to investigate the case.

The late Confederate General Ripley has received an order from the French Government for 150,000 breech-loaders of his patent.

Frank Drew and John Bernard are to fight again soon for \$500, the former contest, in which Bernard was whipped, being considered unsatisfactory by the latter.

An election for Mayor in Huntsville, Ala., recently, the negro vote assisted to defeat the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

General Schofield has decided that rebel corps are not necessarily deprived of the right to vote.

The rush for pardons among the disenchanted ex-Confederates has been resumed, and a few pardons are issued by daily the President to that class of individuals who come under the petty officer and twenty thousand dollar clauses.

The Bankrupt Law will go into operation on June 1.

Colonel Mosby was screened by his personal friends in Richmond.

A Richmond paper calls General Sickles military orders "drum-head legislation."

It is calculated that this year in Rome there have been 21,000 Americans and 7,000 English.

French scientists men predict that the summer of 1867 will be cold and wet like that of 1866, and they base the prediction on the fact that immense masses of ice have broken or are about to break away from the extreme north, producing cold and vapor.

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A riot has occurred at the Silver Bend Mining Company's Works, at Belmont, Nevada, which resulted in a desperate fight, in which twenty men were killed.

The Cheyenne Indians in Colorado have committed fresh outrages in burning, stealing and killing. Three of the United States Express Company have been scalped. General Hancock is in pursuit of them.

Snow fell in Milwaukee Monday to the depth of three inches, and the weather is excessively cold.

A special from St. Joseph, Mo., says: News has just reached us of another Indian outrage on the Smoky Hill Route. Some 1,500 or 2,000 Cheyennes and Sioux are moving westward, it is supposed to escape Hancock. Some fifty or sixty of them went to Lookout Station a few days ago, killed and scalped three men, burned the station and drove off the stock. Lookout is sixteen miles from Fort Hayes and nine miles from Big Creek. They called at the next station and took all the flour and bacon. On the road they met a traveler, from whom they took two miles and part of his clothing.

A special from Des Moines, Iowa, says: The food is rapidly subsiding. Twenty-three feet was the height of the rise of water. Wheat sowing is well advanced in this section, and plowing for corn has commenced.

The attempt of H. C. Lorn, sometime since, to get possession of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road, was defeated by the Pennsylvania Central, who informed the gentleman that if he did purchase it they would build a rival route alongside of it. This threat frightened off Mr. L. Since then the road has passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central, who have now a direct and controlling route to St. Louis. This master stroke of the Central has stirred up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that has as yet no direct outlet to the great West, while their rival has triumphantly reached out its iron arms to grasp the golden baffle of the Pacific. Of course the railroad chess board will be deeply studied by the Baltimore and Ohio, and if we are not greatly mistaken, they will surmount all obstacles and reach the Mississippi.

There are threatening indications that the peace of Europe will be broken before the close of the year by a collision between the great powers of France and Prussia, and which may involve within its fury folds the entire continent. It is to be hoped that wise counsels may prevail, and that these great nations may abstain from the savagery and barbarism of armed conflict. Dr. Franklin truly said, "There never was a good war or a bad peace."

The Democracy of Ohio are certain to carry the State in the election to be held next October. Negro suffrage and the disfranchisement of thirty thousand white men, who served during the war, up to the surrender of Richmond, when they left the service without waiting for the formality of a discharge, is too bitter a pill to be swallowed by the people. Some of the radical leaders are beginning to see their mistake, but the more ultra swear that there shall be no backing down.

The northern lakes are still filled with vast fields of ice. On last Monday snow fell to the depth of three inches in Chicago, and in Milwaukee it was reported extremely cold.

War inevitable. A cable telegram from London, dated Thursday, says Prussia has replied to the proposition of the great powers. She denies that she is arming, but emphatically reiterates she won't evacuate Luxemburg. War is now regarded as almost certain.

A sign of the future. An election for Mayor of Pensacola under the military despotism bill, recently took place. Blacks and whites voted, and a full vote was polled. The issue was whether the whites or the negroes should control the municipal government of the city. And the interest was increased by the idea that Florida was to be a negro State, that would be given over to that class of population, which would send to Congress negro Representatives. The Radical candidate for Mayor was a Major in a negro regiment stationed at the Pensacola Navy-yard. The opposing candidate had been a Captain in the Confederate service. All the white men in Pensacola, except two or three, and a great many of the negroes voted for the latter. For the former a large negro vote was cast, but he was beaten by one hundred and thirteen votes. The negro who voted for the Radical candidate were extremely indignant that he should have been beaten, and threats were boldly made of their intention to burn the place. The master became so serious that the retiring Mayor sent to General Seymour, at Barrancas, for troops to quell the outbreak. A detachment of mounted men were promptly sent, and the excitement speedily quieted down. The future of the negro voting experiment is suggested by the above experiment. The whites will rule or the blacks will rule; which shall it be?

Massachusetts and California on Prohibition. The Connecticut *Courant* says: "It is a little singular to note how different is the action of the two extremes of the Union just now. While Massachusetts, by means of a State officer clothed with powers more arbitrary than those exercised by a Grand Constable of France in the days of the Bourbons, is emptying her wine barrels into the gutter. California is straining every nerve to promote the cultivation of the grape, and increasing her manufacture of wines by half a million of gallons annually. By the time the Pacific Railroad is completed the Golden State will be able to flow the East with the unadulterated and low priced products of her vineyards. What will Massachusetts do in the day of that vicious deluge? does she think she can outride a freshet which is likely to be perpetual, in the ark of her prohibitory liquor law?"

A Popular Plan to Pay off the National Debt.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the oppressive taxation and its injurious effects upon business and industry is now creating a great deal of talk and discussion and different popular remedies have been suggested to meet the evil. The last we have heard was this, proposed among quite an audience of Indiana farmers—casually drawn together, and of different politics. It was suggested that in order to relieve the people of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars which we are paying on the bonds in interest; that the whole principal be immediately paid off by an issue of a sufficient amount of greenback currency in legal tender. Thus the debt would be transferred from the hands of the few who charge immense interest for it to those of the many who will charge none. It is true the greenbacks are not on par with gold, but neither was the money which the bond-holders originally lent the Government. In fact the money lent the Government was then worth only forty or fifty cents on a dollar in gold, whereas now greenbacks are double that rate. It was believed, as our informant assures us, by the farmers present, that the greatest benefit would be derived from the issue of this large amount of currency into the channel of circulation. They were convinced it would relieve the depression which now prevails, stimulate enterprise, increase the price of labor and greatly add to the prosperity of the country. Our informant, who has traveled extensively through the West, is convinced that nothing would be more popular than this scheme to immediately pay off the National debt, thus diminishing our taxation by from one-half to a third, and greatly adding to financial ease and enterprise.

The Baden Party. In his political sermon last Sunday (see *Independent*) Henry Ward Beecher referred to the "corruptions of politics, the flagrant venality of legislation," as one of the evidences of the demoralization of the times. He declared that "the men at Washington and Albany sold their country, they sold their humanity and their honor, and the trusts that were put upon them by their constituents. They were debauchees of the young, they were the traitors; they that lifted the sword were not traitors so much traitors; they that defiled the old banner and trod it under foot, they that fired upon the Government of the United States were not so much traitors as were those vermin who were crawling under the foundations and destroying by corruption the vital power of the Government."

That is a striking portrait of the Radical party now ruling the country. It is destroying by corruption the vital power of the Government. Such is radicalism!

Gov. Fletcher.

A Missouri paper says that Gov. Fletcher is getting angry at a gentleman in Jefferson City, sent the Warden of the Penitentiary after him, who arrested him, clothed him in the penitentiary garb, and threw him into a solitary cell, without trial or even a warrant from a justice of the peace.

The papers hearing of this act of tyranny, made such a buzz around the Radical Governor's ears, that he thought it politic to liberate the man after several days incarceration. Talk about the despotism of Europe! The veriest despot would scorn to commit such acts as Fletcher and other Radical officials we could name have unblushingly committed.

A short time since a Chicago merchant when called upon to contribute something in behalf of the starving women and children of the South, proposed to donate arsenic. The other day, in Springfield, Ill., a subscription was attempted with the same object in view—the relief of destitute Southerners. At the head of a subscription list appeared the following:

"I will give the amount set opposite my name to purchase powder and lead to be used in the South, provided the same is used by a loyal agent."

W. M. BUTLER—\$50"

What an intense desire some Yankees have to cultivate a friendly and brotherly feeling with the people of the South, and how admirably they go to work to accomplish it!

The Democratic Central Committee of Ohio have issued an address to the Democracy of that State taking strong ground against the proposed negro suffrage amendment, as intended to establish equality between the white and black race. The position is well taken, for although it is as much a moral impossibility to elevate the negro, socially and mentally, to the level of the white man as it is for the leopard to change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin, yet the Radicals, by investing him with the right to vote and hold office, are doing all they can to place him where it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Repercutor his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, in purchasing that the two horses of the Doctor, he is in the first stage of Consumption and the other is in perfect health—are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck's Principal office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Our Treatment of the South.

The New York *Evening Post* criticizes with just and keen severity, and in forcible language, the treatment our Government, under Radical auspices, has meted out to our vanquished enemy. The want of magnanimity shown and cruelty of our conduct, is admirably alluded to in a hypothetical strain, which however, is simple and actual fact and really describes in the close that has occurred. It says:

"Our brother lies prostrate upon the earth, unrevived, crushed in spirit, bleeding at every pore from the tremendous and finally irresistible blows dealt by superior strength. He is too proud to ask for pity or to sue for mercy. He turns toward us a still brave but despairing front, and whispers but one faint word—justice. Is it ours to set him on his feet to bind up his wounds, to share his crust and ear cup, and confident in our own massive strength, to bid him henceforth to be with us and of us, free and equal, while we only vie with each other in throwing the veil of magnanimous oblivion over the past? Or is it the nobler part of us to seize the opportunity to grind him into the dust, to waste his nerveless limbs with gyes and fetters, to take every base and pitiful precaution lest he repay our generosity by stealing hence to our bedside to assassinate us while sleeping? We may, indeed, take the latter ignoble course, and be safe—at least for a time; but will he ever be our brother again?"

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