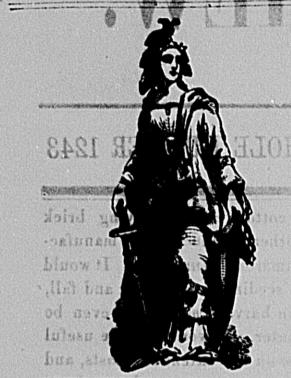


WEEKLY REVIEW—CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, June 22, 1867.

THE NEWS.

Work will have to be suspended on the Union Pacific Railroad, unless more protection from the Indians is furnished.

General Sherman denounces General Burnside's dispatch in regard to Indian matters, as either reckless misrepresentations or criminal stupidity. General S. says the Indians are carrying on a savage warfare upon small parties and laborers.

It is reported that the wheat in Kentucky is badly injured by rust, and in many places utterly ruined.

Registration of voters commenced in Mobile on the 17th—23 whites and 127 negroes were registered.

In the outskirts of Augusta, Georgia, 108 votes were registered on the 18th, the first day, 158 of whom were black, and 10 white.

During the thunder storm in New York on the 18th, the Roman Catholic Church on Forty-second street, was struck by lightning and so much injured that it will have to be taken down.

The registration at Richmond on the 17th, was about equal between whites and blacks. In Norfolk on first day there were 440 registered, of whom 305 were negroes.

General Meja selected Escobedo as his counsel, who refused to serve, saying he would see him damned first.

The New York Herald's private dispatches state that Maximilian's trial was postponed until June 4th, really until after the fall of the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Maximilian's health was better and he was more hopeful.

Several of the judges of Texas have declared that they would not receive the testimony of negroes, and regard the law of Congress on that point as unconstitutional.

The New York Times' Washington special says that Hon. Lewis D. Campbell has tendered the resignation of his office as Minister to Mexico for the reason that he does not feel inclined to follow the instructions sent him from the State Department. His resignation has been accepted. Prominent citizens of New Orleans are urging the appointment of Mr. King, of the Times, of that city.

At Fort Hayes, on the 11th instant, the water was twenty feet deep. The occupants of the fort had been compelled to remove on the roofs of the buildings. Six soldiers and a citizen were drowned. General Hancock is engaged in selecting another site for the fort on higher ground.

The grasshoppers are doing great damage on both sides of the Missouri river. For a distance of one hundred miles gardens and corn fields are being desolated.

Reports state that Santa Anna was at Vera Cruz on the 12th.

Maximilian was convicted on the night of the 3d, and was sentenced to be shot on the morning of the 4th, with Miramon and Mejia. It is reported that Maximilian had asked for a private interview with Juarez for the purpose of disclosing some important State secrets.

General Marquez commanding at the City of Mexico, had executed General O'Harrar, commander of the post, for correspondence with the Liberals. He had also arrested one hundred and sixty Liberal sympathizers in the City of Mexico, and threatened to execute them and burn the capital, if Maximilian and his Generals are harmed.

The Charleston Courier thinks General Sicks' stay law for South Carolina will be set aside the first time it is brought before a court, for it says Chief Justice C. J. Lee has just decided at Raleigh that the *stay* of North Carolina, even though enforced by the military orders of the commandant are "without force in reference to pleading ... a practice in the United States Courts.

The National Debtor.

In contemplating the national debt we are apt to consider the figures given us by the treasury as representing the whole of it, whereas every State and every town is bearing its own burden in addition. The New York Times figures up a State and town debt of \$140,000,000 in New York, or about \$35 for every inhabitant. If the State and town debts are proportionally large in the other States, the aggregate of these obligations must be \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000, making, with the sum of about \$3,300,000,000, or more than \$100 for each man, woman and child, "without distinction of color," in the Union. If a national debt is a blessing we have got a big one, and one that is likely to remain with us for some time to come.

LAFAYETTE has been disgraced. We learn this from the Courier. A white man chased a negro through the streets, and the Courier says it has cast an indelible stain upon the fair fame of that city. It is not told what the negro did! Of course, a "black" could do nothing wrong! The feelings of the editor are so outraged that he calls, upon Phil. Sheridan to come up from New Orleans and establish order! Circumstances alter cases. A dozen democrats might have been murdered in the streets of Lafayette and the Courier would have remained silent or approved the deed!

What the People Would Save.

The following shows what the people of the United States would save by paying off the National debt now, in greenbacks, instead of waiting ten years, and then doing it. The interest is \$180,000,000 a year. The State and local taxation on the bonds, which is now lost, amounts to about \$60,000,000 a year. Thus, the interest for ten years is \$1,800,000,000. The taxes saved for that time are \$600,000,000. Adding the two together, we have the nice, comfortable saving for the people in taxes of \$2,400,000,000 in the short space of ten years. This would be at the rate of \$80 saved to each man, woman and child in the whole country, or about \$500 or \$600 on an average to each family. Those who want to have this saving will demand that the debt be paid now in legal tender greenbacks.

Gerrit Smith on Confiscation.

We remarked some time ago that if confiscation should be commenced in the South, it would end in the North. This view of the matter is taken by Hon. Gerrit Smith, who, in a letter just published, says:

"Confiscation once entered upon, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to set limits to the spread of its demoralizing power. The spirit of lawless greed engendered by confiscation will no more stop at State or other lines than will the flames of a prairie fire at the word of command. Let there be confiscation for the benefit of these, Mr. Stevens' loyal losers, and also for the benefit of the poor blacks, as he also proposes; and very soon, under its demoralizing influence, immense numbers of the North will be clamoring in the name of 'agrarianism,' 'equalization,' and other taking names, for their neighbors' possessions. And these rich possessions, it must be remembered, will kindle the spirit of robbery, as can none of the poor possessions of the desolate South.

Let the Northern people take warning in time. Already in that section is heard the cry, 'equal taxation or repudiation,' and if to this rallying watchword be added, 'land for the landless,' the fine farms on the northwestern prairies and the beautiful ones on the Hudson river will have to be cut up into those 'forty acre lots,' which seem to be the burden of Stevens and Wade's, and Sumner's confiscation speeches.

Another Racy Report from George Francis Train—Woman's Suffrage—The National Debt.

The following is a report from George Francis Train's Madison, Mo., speech on female suffrage and on the National Debt. He says:

"What about woman's suffrage," asked a Senator.

"I am for it."

Like Senator Wade, I go for them. [Applause.] It is the only solid hedge we can have on the negro's voting. [O! hisses.] I believe with those distinguished Senators that a woman is a man and a brother. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Women are more virtuous than men; more moral, less brutal. Besides, women rule their homes—why not help save the nation? [Applause.] Give us woman's suffrage and I will organize a million of my Irish girls to vote down Fifth avenue and vote your speaker into the White House. [Loud cheers and some dissent.]

Woman should vote. Why should the voting hour—the unlettered, ignorant African, whose hair grows up and back into his head like the Banya tree—whose leg is set in the middle of his foot [laughter], who has nine cubic inches of bone inside his thick skull [hisses], who has only one hundred and fifty pores to the square inch of cuticle, which accounts for us being able to smell him for a half mile [laughter and hisses]; why should this half savage of the backwoods plantations make laws for Anna Dickinson or Harriet Beecher Stowe? legislate for your wives, honorable Senators, or mine? [Applause.]

What man dare say his soul's his own in his own table? [How is it with you, Train?] I am the best managed husband on the continent. [Laughter.] I say I am ready to take the stump for woman's suffrage. [Applause.] It will purify the polls; it will vote down houses of bad repute; vote down fair banks; vote down grogeries; vote up rum shops, and close the gin palaces. [Loud applause.] They will vote for men for whom they are willing to preach this sermon and practice it!

"Don't drink; don't smoke; don't chew; don't swear; don't gamble; don't have but one wife; don't be a David or a Solomon; [Applause.] Don't cheat like Jacob. Love God; but don't love God so much that you have no time to love your fellow man. [Sensation.] Love truth, love virtue, and be happy." [Loud applause.]

Women will vote, every time, for that platform. Again, in our day, the moment a man can borrow enough money to settle it on his wife, he goes in for the Bankrupt Law. Hence the women need to protect the property that belongs to her husband's creditors. [Applause and laughter.]

A SENATOR—"What about the debt?"

MR. TRAIN—"Do you want to know? Well you shall have what you probably have never seen before—a debt and credit of the war, a profit and loss account."

1. You know that we have had a grand exhibition of fire works, and mortgaged our farms to pay for it. [Oh!] 2. The so-called wealth of the farmer consists in his having his soldier boy in the graveyard, and a seven-thirty in his pocket in exchange. [Sensation.]

But here is the account:

DEBT.

1. \$3,000,000,000 of national debt—a national curse to everybody but Jay Cooke.

2. \$1,000,000,000 State, city and county debt, born of the war.

3. 500,000 able bodied farmers, mechanics and other white men dead, worth \$10,000 a piece, \$5,000,000,000.

4. 500,000 black laborers, worth \$1,000 each, \$500,000,000. [Hisses.]

5. 4,000,000 black laborers, men, wo-

men and children, that it took three generations of white civilization to utilize into profitable labor—totally demoralized and disorganized for the time being. [Applause and considerable dissent; the Radicals getting uneasy, and endeavoring to stop Train's "exposition" of National affairs. Train talked them all down, made fun of their hisses, and carried his points, to the evident disgust of many present.]

6. \$500,000,000 of shipping, that it took us fifty years of American industry, since Waterloo, to whiten every ocean with our commerce, completely wiped out by England's neutrality. [Applause, and "too true."]

7. \$4,000,000,000 worth of plantations houses, farms, factories, real estate, personal property, wasted, burned, wiped out completely destroyed—the accumulated industry of a hundred years.

8. And lastly. An amount of swearing, gambling, drunkenness, prostitution, demoralization than can not be enumerated by figures.

This will do for the debt, and when fascism sleeps for a moment, the nation's eyes will open and a reaction will set in that will emancipate my constituency, the white people of the land. [Applause and dissent.]

So much for debt; what for credit? Gentlemen, I have no figures. You must be content with ideas.

The Radical Managers, Thieves and Plunderers Crying Hush!

Colonel Dunn Piatt, of the "Daily Check Press," has incurred the censure of some of his Radical friends, for telling tales out of school, to the great scandal of the brethren. He tells them that will be confiscated in the South for the benefit of these, Mr. Stevens' loyal losers, and also for the benefit of the poor blacks, as he also proposes; and very soon, under its demoralizing influence, immense numbers of the North will be clamoring in the name of "agrarianism," "equalization," and other taking names, for their neighbors' possessions. And these rich possessions, it must be remembered, will kindle the spirit of robbery, as can none of the poor possessions of the desolate South.

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