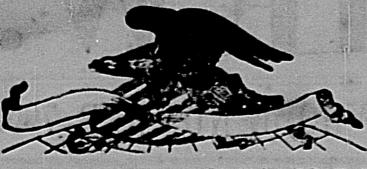


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Nov. 28, 1857.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATUR-

DAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordville!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handed in for publication, must have written upon it the name of the advertiser, otherwise it is inserted. It is not to be stated that it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK done to order.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the laziest assessment of *STAPLE* and *FAANCY* dry goods ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistakes. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

AGENTS for the Review.

S. H. Parvin, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

Departure of Trains from Crawfordville, on the New Albany and Salem R. R.

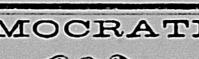
Trains Going North.

Accommodation 12.12 P. M.
Freight 3.15 P. M.
Night Express 10.5 P. M.

Trains South.

Morning Express 6.22 A. M.
Freight 11 A. M.
Accommodation 6.5 P. M.

DEMOCRATIC



The Old Liners of Montgomery County are notified that there will be a County Convention held at the Court House in Crawfordville, on Saturday, the 26th of December, next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, next.

KANSAS.

Kansas stock is rising in the market again—a new “trouble” is clouding the atmosphere. We do not pretend to be posted on the *facts*, and therefore, “say what we have to say” on the subject, with a reservation that, if authenticated facts require or justify it, we will hereafter as freely change our present opinion as we now openly express it.

The particular point from which this contention has grown, as we understand it, is that the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas adjourned, having, in the usual schedule, provided that the constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people by which this vote shall be had, viz: by ballots on which shall be written “Constitution with slavery” or “Constitution with no slavery,” the effect of which is to leave but the one question of slavery or no slavery to the inhabitants, while the constitution itself is withheld from any expression of the popular will.

From this policy of the Convention has arisen, according to our understanding of the affair, a dispute, which we are free to admit is no longer confined to the great opposing parties, but has extended to the Democratic party itself. The papers of the party have taken the initiative—the politicians being much as yet. Referring to the press, therefore, we mean the Democratic press, of course,—we find the *Pennsylvanian*, (Forney’s paper), *Louisville Democrat*, *New York Journal of Commerce*, *Albany Argus*, *Ohio Statesman*, *Chicago Times*, (the organ of Mr. Douglas), *Detroit Free Press*, *Milwaukee News*, *Indiana State Sentinel*, and the Illinois country papers generally, have taken a bold, manly, independent stand in opposition to the action of the convention, and insist that the Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory for their ratification. The only sheet that has as yet, approved the action of the Convention, is the *Washington Union*, which derives importance from the *supposition* that it is the organ of the President. There is a telegram stating that Mr. Buchanan has also unequivocally endorsed the action of that body, which we do not believe. A letter writer in the *Cincinnati Gazette* says that Governor Walker, of Kansas, not only denounces the policy of the Convention, but also the Convention itself.

For our own part, going upon the facts as we at this time have them, we have no hesitation in saying that the Democratic party, North and South, by the letter of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and, later still, by the letter and spirit of the Cincinnati platform, under and by virtue of which Mr. Buchanan was elected to his present position, is pledged and committed to the policy of submitting all questions pertinent to their domestic institutions to the people of the territory. So we have always understood it, and so understanding it, have borne our humble part in all the great battles since 1854. So the Demo-

crats of Indians, and, indeed, the Northwest have understood it, and with that understanding, have gloriously fought a strong sectional opposition to an early death. It is extraordinary that now, after all the talk and argument, speeches, sermons, pamphlets, reports, resolutions and books—published upon the subject, that Democrats should find themselves again compelled to enter into definitions of “popular sovereignty” as it is asserted and enacted in the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Once more, then, we repeat our understanding of that phrase, viz: It means that the settlement of all questions pertinent to the domestic institutions of the people of the Territory shall be left to the people. By what process of reasoning the *Washington Union*, or the Convention whose action is the immediate subject of consideration, arrives at the conclusion that the withholding of the constitution from the approval of the people, and sending them to the ballot box with the single, naked question of slavery or no slavery, is a *bona fide* and consistent carrying out of the principle of “popular sovereignty,” as we have defined it, is something too profound for our philosophy. We are not to be told, neither are the people of the State to be told, that in the organic law of a state—in the Constitution, in short—the question of slavery is the only one pertinent to their domestic institutions. It is easy to enumerate a score of questions as vitally important.

The theory of our government is that all power is derived from the people, and that Congress, Legislatures, and Constitutional Conventions, are but representatives of the people. How does the action of this Convention comport with that theory? It is that of the master, not the servant—its constitution is a creature of self adoption,—in the fullness of its usurped sovereignty it mocks the people by flinging them one poor bone of dispute and, perhaps, eventual bloodshed and national disruption. Mr. Douglass never contemplated or dreamed of such action when, almost single-handed, he stood up and triumphantly vindicated the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the two territories.—Neither did the Cincinnati Convention anticipate such consequenece.

We know that a precedent for this piecemeal policy is to be found in the history of the first constitution of Ohio, which was not submitted to the people before the admission of the territory as a State. As a precedent that history may be good enough; but the circumstances accompanying the formation of this constitution are vastly different; so much so that the man who would urge the former as a justification or apology for the latter should blush for shame. We think it only necessary to mention one difference among the many. When the Ohio constitution was formed, the *Democratic party* had not previously passed an act affecting that territory as of 1854 affects Kansas—the Democratic party had not solemnly pledged itself to the States and the world that the constitution for the new State of Ohio should be submitted to its people for their ratification or rejection. Surely, this present issue as it touches the Democracy of 1857, is one, not so much of precedents as of honor. No democratic orator or editor dares deny in the face of the public that, as a people, we are committed soul and body to a policy in the light of which the action of this Kansas Convention must be repudiated and damned; or as is better said by the *Pennsylvanian*, “The Northern man in Congress, or in any other position, who shall lend his aid to any attempt or plot to defeat the will of the majority of the people of Kansas, to their constitution, will be punished with political annihilation.” It might have added that the annihilation will be our own work, for in that way, and in that only, can the democracy vindicate their honor.

There are other objections to the action of the late Convention which we have not now time or space to mention; we reserve them for some future article. We will only remark in conclusion, that Kansas is not yet a State; it has to pass the ordeal of admission by Congress; the people may be assured that this subject will then be overhauled thoroughly and effectually. Our opinion is that this new Constitution will share the fate of that of Topeka.

A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE TOWN.

There can no longer be any doubt but that our city is infested with a gang of incendiaries and burglars. On last Saturday night, about half-past twelve o’clock, a barn owned by Reuben Taylor, Esq., and situated in the rear of “Washington Hall,” was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Stephen Breck and a few others of our citizens rushed to the scene of the conflagration and succeeded after a desperate effort in subduing the flames. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Beck, whose timely presence and energy saved thousands of dollars worth of property, as the wind which was blowing a fierce gale at the time, would in a few moments more have not only endangered the safety of the block but the larger and most business part of the town.

It will be seen that the time for holding the Democratic Convention has been changed to the 26th of December.—On that day we want to see a grand turnout of the party. Good speaking may be expected.

The arrangements are all made for a Ball on Christmas Eve, at the Temperance Hall—“nuff sed”—we’ll go.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those of our lady readers who desire anything in the way of *Staple* or *Fancy* Dry Goods, should call at that emporium of fashion, Campbell, Gayley & Harter’s, No. 7 and 8 Commercial Block. Their stock is rapidly disappearing. Inducements are such that those only examining invariably buy. Their rooms are daily thronged, all intent on bargains. By investing a small amount of money with them, you will receive a large amount of Goods.

WARM CLOTHING.—The season is at hand when warm and comfortable garments are necessary. We take the opportunity of directing those in want to Mayer & Ulman’s clothing establishment on Main street. Their large stock, all of the new styles, and suitable for all conditions and every age, is going off rapidly at exceedingly low rates.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.—T. D. Brown has just received another supply of French perfumes. It is unquestionably the most beautiful lot that has ever been brought to this market. It contains not only all the “perfumes of Arabia” but the most delicious fragrance of the rose and lily.

THE TEETH.—What adds more to the looks of a person than good, regular and sound teeth? Those who are unfortunate enough as not to possess them naturally, are reminded that Dr. VANDERBILT, the experienced and skillful Dental Surgeon, is inserting beautiful sets at his usual cheap rates. Particular attention is also paid to children’s teeth. To any needing his services we commend him as a cautious, able and experienced operator.

THE CRANE HOUSE.—This excellent hotel still continues to be the favorite resort of the travelling community. Under the management of Mr. TAYLOR everything is kept in the neatest order. Comfortable rooms, clean beds and sumptuous fare, are always to be had at this house.

INTERESTING TO FAMILIES.—Chilien Johnson, at his establishment, No. 5 Commercial Row, Green Street, in addition to an extensive assortment of Stoves as can be found in the State, has always on hand articles in which families are interested, being indispensable to house-keeping. From the fact that most of his wares are got up by competent and experienced workmen employed by him, he is enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment in the town.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—We understand that the residence of Major WHITLOCK was entered a few nights since and some four thousand dollars stolen from the Major’s strong box. We advise the employment of Pinkerton’s private (Chicago) police.

THE ENGLISH LOSS AT DELHI.—The loss of the English in the storming of Delhi seems incredibly small, as stated by telegraph. The following explanation given by a correspondent of a London paper shows that when accounts of the last four days’ operations are received, the list of killed and wounded will be largely increased. When the killed and wounded will be added to it.

THE SHADOWS OF AN AWFUL WINTER.—The following eloquent extract is taken from a discourse lately delivered by Rev. E. H. Chapin to his congregation in New York:

“It is not the ruined merchant, merely—it is not the spectacle of depreciated property and lost credit, and the manifold discomforts of usual bankruptcy, that most make us shudder and grow sad. Around the gloomy shadow there is still a darker rim. Away down below the platform of faces—these faces of workmen and workingwomen, looking up among the stopped machinery of the factories, and the silence of ship yards, and all the desolations of suspended labor; looking up to the shadows of an awful winter overtaking them. Men and brethren, what shall we do for those whose hard earned wages are not merely honor and credit, but bread and blood and life itself. What shall we do for the poorest of babes that must soon hang on the withered breasts of famine, and for the women for whom we must say something more than ‘God bless them’! Ah, yes, a financial crisis is a matter for tears and shuddering as well as for arithmetic and rumor.”

THE MORMON CAMPAIGN RATHER EXPENSIVE.

“ION,” the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in speaking of the Mormon expedition, says:

“The Government will depend chiefly on volunteer troops for that service, and upon a ‘pile’ of money which must be obtained by a resort to a loan now. Four hundred millions will fall far short of the expense of this war. It will cost nearly as much as the estimated expenditure upon the military expenses of the East India Government, in the suppression of the mutiny there. Still, this Government would be accounted as a failure unless the Mormon insurrection be suppressed.”

The above must be an error. On account of the great distance from all supplies, and the expensive manner in which they will have to be transported, the expedition will be a serious drain upon the Treasury, but it can hardly cost more than fifty or hundred millions of dollars at the outset.

The arrangements are all made for a Ball on Christmas Eve, at the Temperance Hall—“nuff sed”—we’ll go.

HEAVEN.

“Oh, Heaven is nearer than mortals think, When they look with a trembling dread At the misty future that stretches on From the silent home of the dead.”

“Tis no lone isle in the boundless main— No brilliant but distant shore, Where the lovely ones who are called away, Must go to return no more.

No; Heaven is near us; the mighty veil Of mortality blinds the eye, That we see not the hovering angel bands On the shores of eternity.

Yet oft in the hours of holy thought To the thirsty soul is given The power to pierce through the mist of sense To the beauteous scenes of Heaven.

Then very near seems its pearl gates, And sweetly its harpines fall, Till the soul is restless to soar away, And longs for the angel call.

I know, when the silver cord is loosed, When the veil is rent away, Not long and dark shall the passage be To the realms of endless day.

The eyes that shut in a dying hour Will open next in blaze; The welcome will sound in a heavenly world Ere the farewell is hushed in this.

We pass from the clasp of mourning friends To the arms of the loved and lost; And those smiling faces will greet us then Which on earth we have valued most.

THE EXPECTED LETTER.

“I know a sweet letter is winging Its way o’er the land and the sea, And a beautiful burden is bringing From over the hills, to me.”

I know how the glad spirit fluttered When it thrilled to the words that were given to me— Yet the sweetest thoughts unuttered Are those I most wish her to send.

She wrote with a tremulous quiver, And wondered whither we should meet This side of the murmuring river, Where sweet shall be mingled with sweet.

I would that I were but the lusies That smiled on her out of the East, Or even a pause in the lusies. Where her musical breathing has ceased.

I know only this of the letter. That I dreamt she had written to me— My spirit is bound with never From which I will never be free.

I will patiently wait till the coming Of the beautiful gem on the way, While my spirit is inwardly humming The words that I know she will say.

MORMON MOVEMENTS—BRIGHAM YOUNG’S INTENTIONS—HIS AGENCY IN THE MURDERS, &c., &c.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

The recent horrible massacre of over 100 California emigrants, by the “Santa Clara” Indians, was perpetrated under the influence of the Mormon leaders.

The savages who did the deed also cut off Captain Gunnison and his command, and they are the only band of Indians at Corn Creek who raise grain and have it to sell.

They are the same who came near massacring Dr. Hurt, Indian Agent; Mr. Burr, Surveyor-General, who rode into the Indian village, and announced that the Indian agent and his friends were coming to punish them for Gunnison’s murder.

Kenosh, the chief of those Indians, is a very intelligent man, who knows the value of the United States coin, and the cost of blankets, &c., as well as any white man, so that the story of his having been cheated in trade by the emigrants, as related, is simply ridiculous.

Kenosh is known to be under the influence of Young, who has a young squaw in his family, with whom the chief is in love. The dusky matamata, however, refuses to go off to live with Kenosh; but the latter is encouraged by Brigham to hope for success in due time, through his influence, and is in turn stimulated by the Mormon leader to become the instrument of his vengeance. There is too much reason to believe that the unfortunate emigrant company were massacred by Mormon direction, in revenge for the killing of Elder Parley Pratt.

Bill Hickman and Lott Smith, (erroneously published Locksmith) who headed the party which recently destroyed the train containing supplies for the troops on their way to Utah, are two of the most notorious leaders of the Mormon “Danite Band,” or “Destroying Angels.”

Brigham Young has made up his mind that he must leave Utah next Spring, which is encouraged by Brigham to hope for success in due time, through his influence, and is in turn stimulated by the Mormon leader to become the instrument of his vengeance. There is too much reason to believe that the unfortunate emigrant company were massacred by Mormon direction, in revenge for the killing of Elder Parley Pratt.

It has been thrown out that the Mormons, upon abandoning Salt Lake, would go to the Russian possessions, where they would be very likely to starve to death.

On the contrary, they intend to pass to the southward into the Mexican Province of Sonora. Once there, the Mexican government will find it difficult if not impossible, to dislodge them, and the end in all probability will be that Mexico will sell the country to the United States for a song in order to get rid of its nest settlers.

Since receipt of the last dispatches from Col. Johnston, it is believed he will make no attempt to enter Salt Lake Valley this winter. He will probably take up his winter quarters in the valley of Green River, where grass can be had for the cattle.

Unless the rumor of “infernal machines” in the hands of the Mormons are true, no apprehension is felt in army circles here relative to the troops—for they have an abundance of supplies, and can easily repulse any assault made upon them while in winter quarters. I regret to say, however, that there is some reason to fear the truth of the statement that the Mormons have control of the “infernal engines of destruction” known as “Greek fire.” The authority upon which the story was originally published in the Washington States is very respectable, and its chief points are corroborated by a gentleman with whom I have conversed here, who can hardly be expected.

The above must be an error. On account of the great distance from all supplies, and the expensive manner in which they will have to be transported, the expedition will be a serious drain upon the Treasury, but it can hardly cost more than fifty or hundred millions of dollars at the outset.

A number of women in Erie county, N. Y., have called a convention, the object of which is to be “gain new knowledge of the nature and attributes of man.”

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(BY TELEGRAPH)

Arrival of the Steamship Atlantic.

FURTHER DECLINE IN COTTON.

Breadstuffs and Provisions Declining.