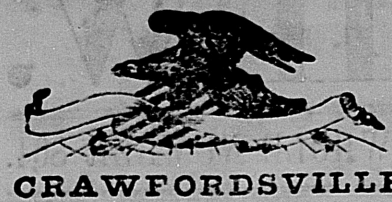


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Jan. 2, 1853.

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

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CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.
Advertisers call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

LAFAYETTE ARGUS.

We asked the *Argus* in our last paper to explain to us how in one week it could endorse an article of ours upholding Mr. Douglas in his noble stand in favor of popular rights in Kansas, and next week employ its columns in defaming him. The question was respectfully asked, but seems to have had a bad effect on the editor's temper. In his reply he pitches into Senator Wallace, whom he supposed the editor of the *Review*, and suggests the propriety of the Senator allowing the readers of our paper to see what the *Argus* really says on the Kansas question. We beg to assure our contemporary that, from regard for him, we withheld the article which called out our interrogatory; the Democrats of old Montgomery would not stand such a blast from such a source against such a Democrat as Mr. Douglas; certainly none of them would ever subscribe for the *Argus*. Our folks are decidedly western; hailing from the most part from Kentucky and Butler county, Ohio; they have ways of thinking rather *outré* in the judgment of a fledgling New Yorker; among other things they think a gentleman must have at least lived long enough to have "got dry behind the ears" before he begins practicing politics, and talking about reading people out of the party. Our folks, we are satisfied, are not so fully posted as the *Argus* would like to have them; they are not acquainted with the editor, and if they should be a little indifferent about what he does say about the Kansas imbroglio, he must excuse them; nevertheless, when we discover anything in favor of popular rights in Kansas manfully asserted in the *Argus*—anything worthy the space it will necessarily occupy—we will copy it, and by way of introduction, tell them who wrote it. This we say on our own authority—Senator Wallace and our contemporary may "regulate their own affairs as they think best."

In conclusion, we are glad to discover symptoms of returning faith in the *Argus*. He now says "we are far from entertaining the least unkind feeling toward Senator Douglas." This will be soothing to Senator Douglas. When that gentleman is President, he will doubtless remember the magnanimity of Mayor Williams—doubtless he will give him a lucrative and salubrious Consulship to the Lobo Islands. If the *Argus* insists on our taking back anything we have said or now say, it must become a little more respectful in its own tone. There is neither profit, honors nor nominations in old Montgomery for the man who deliberately turns his back upon the great Democratic principle of popular sovereignty. Show your hand, Mr. Williams; defend the right, defend the people and the people's man, and we will say something kindly of you.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.
This paper heretofore has always been considered by the Democracy of Montgomery county, and the State generally, as a sound and reliable exponent of the Democratic creed, and as such has received a very liberal and cordial support. But what is the position of that paper now? Instead of maintaining the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska Act as understood by the party and endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention in their national platform, it has repudiated the vital principle of that bill and denies that the people of the territory have any right to be consulted upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution framed by the iniquitous Lecompton Convention, in fact, discarding the right of popular sovereignty. Not content with this base desertion of a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, it keeps in its employ at Washington, a contemptible puppy, under the garb of a letter writer, or correspondent, who amuses himself by filling the columns of the *Enquirer* with scurrilous abuse of Democratic Senators who have seen proper to take a position along side of Judge Douglas in vindication of the true intent and meaning of the Kansas Act, and the pledges of the party. In its issue of last Saturday, it makes an attack upon the political position of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, late Governor of Kansas, charging him with falsehood and ambitious designs. It is needless to say these charges are not only groundless, but destitute of truth. Indeed the course of the *Enquirer* at the present time is of the most disorganizing character, and we trust that the Democracy of this county, and State generally, will give it as it deserves, the cold shoulder, for it has ceased to advocate sound Democratic doctrine.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.
The result of the election in Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution, held on the 21st of December, has been received. The Constitution was adopted, of course, with slavery. This result does not in the least surprise us, as the manner of submitting said Constitution could hardly have resulted otherwise. The instrument was presented to the people in this way:—"For the Constitution with slavery—for the Constitution without slavery." Thus depriving the people entirely of voting against the Constitution in any manner.—Every voter, in order to vote even on the slavery clause, was compelled first to endorse every other provision in the Constitution, no matter how odious these might be to him. The consequence was that every voter who disapproved of the Constitution was disfranchised; and hence, as might have been expected, the free-State men refused to vote. There were also some precincts in the Territory, where no poll books were opened, and of course no one in those precincts had an opportunity to vote at all, no matter what his sentiments might be.

The extra session of the Territorial Legislature, called by acting-governor Stanton, passed a law submitting the Constitution to a fair vote of the people, on the first Monday in January in three forms, namely—for the Constitution with slavery, for the Constitution without slavery; and against the Constitution. This Legislature and its action has been recognized as legal and binding by the government at Washington, and, of course, the vote on the Constitution at the time and in the manner prescribed will have to be respected. The Constitution will unquestionably be voted down, at that election, as it is acknowledged on all hands that a very large majority of the people there are violently opposed to it. The next step will be the calling of a new convention and the formation of another Constitution, to be afterwards submitted to the people of Kansas for their final ratification or rejection.

A NUISANCE.—A military company, styled the "Montgomery Guards," under the command of Capt. Wallace, have a room rented in Commercial Block, which they use as an armory and drill room.—The military enthusiasm of these sons of Mars out Herods Herod. From early dawn until the late crowing of the cock at midnight, a constant beating of drums is heard, disturbing and annoying the whole neighborhood. Every hand in our office, down to his little satanic majesty, the devil, belongs to this indefatigable corps of rustic veterans, and between the constant beating of drums and their exercise in the manual tactics as laid down by Gen. Scott, we find it a matter of extreme difficulty in issuing our paper regularly.—We sincerely hope that the War Department will draft these chaps into the regular service and send them to Utah, where they would prove a more grievous annoyance to the Saints than the army of frogs did to the Egyptians.

THE CITIZENS BANK OF GOSPORT.—INFAMOUS SWINDLE.
It will be recollected that in our last issue we stated that the Bank of Gosport had suspended payment, and, as it has, and will be the case, that the holders of the notes of said Bank will be called upon by the agents and other parties interested in the swindle, to undergo a shaving operation, we would state that we have reliable information that the rascals owning the Bank are individually liable for the entire circulation, and they will be bound ultimately to redeem the notes, we would therefore advise the farmers who have received said money for pork not to be shamed by a set of sharpers.

There is a very considerable amount of these notes in circulation in this county, and we intend to watch the course the parties may pursue who have put it in circulation.

The Democratic Convention on last Saturday was a fine affair. We noticed in attendance a great many Black Republicans who had been drawn hither by a report that the Democracy on that day was to split. Instead of witnessing a split they were subjected to a regular old fashioned skinning. Joseph E. McDonald, Capt. Manson, Col. Wilson and Lew Wallace paid their compliments to the nigger party in a way that will not soon be forgotten. The resolutions passed, condemned the action of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention and insisted on a maintenance of the principles set forth in the Cincinnati Platform.

SENATOR FITCH.

We regret exceedingly to see the position this gentleman has taken in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. It may carry favor with southern fire-eaters and northern disorganizers at Washington, but it will most assuredly blight his political prospects at home. His ill-timed and feeble attack upon Senator Douglas has gained for him no credit here, and when we revert to his former political course in days gone by, we must confess that his attempt to read Judge Douglas out of the party for his manful defense of its cardinal principle, was to say the least, farcical in character as it was stupid and silly in design. We would gently remind the newly elected Senator, that his present position is not as secure as might be desired, and that an Indiana Legislature might possibly sit in judgment upon his claims. The Democracy of Indiana will never endorse a man who denies the right of self government.

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Senator Wallace on last Saturday before the Democratic County Convention, was unquestionably the ablest effort that has yet marked the course of this sterling champion of Democracy. He showed conclusively that any other course than that taken by Judge Douglas against that infamous fraud, known as the Lecompton Constitution, would not only be subversive of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, but would be a disgrace and a stigma upon our republican institutions. He produced the Lecompton Constitution itself, reading therefrom the clause relating to the slavery question, and pointed out the artfulness with which it had been drafted to entail slavery upon the Territory and defeat the will of the majority. He also read the Know-Nothing clause, where a residence of twenty years in the United States is required to qualify any person for the office of Governor, &c. He also called attention to the provision in relation to banking, where a giant monopoly and swindle is attempted to be fastened upon the people of Kansas without their consent. He proved by the instrument itself that it was no better than its worst enemies had represented it—that it was full of evils, injustice and wrong—corrupt as its framers. The speech was well received and did great credit to the head and heart of the talented Senator.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* charges Governor Walker of Kansas, with falsehood in quoting certain things as the instructions of the President in regard to the Governor's duty &c. Now the truth is, the falsehood is on the part of the *Enquirer*; and it is done for the purpose of injuring the Governor. Governor Walker expressly states that the extract in question was taken from his own inaugural address to the people of Kansas, and not from the President's instructions to him; yet those instructions held out precisely the same idea. Besides, the Governor's inaugural was sent to the President and was warmly approved by him. The *Enquirer* is becoming famous for traducing eminent Democrats. Beware of its slanders.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democracy of Montgomery county met at the Court House on last Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 1st of January. On motion Capt. M. D. Manson was appointed President and Charles H. Bowen and D. C. Stover Secretaries. The meeting being called to order, on motion of Jos. E. McDonald, the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee on Resolutions:

Lew Wallace, A. J. Snyder, Reuben Fink, Robt. McDonald, D. C. Stover, Jas. F. Harvey, B. W. Engle, Alex. Harper, Martin O. Sidner, Elijah Hall, Robt. Beck, Mr. Allen, George W. Mitchell.

On motion the following gentlemen from the several townships were appointed as Delegates to attend the State Convention:

Union—Lew Wallace, Major Elston, Richard Canine, M. D. Manson, Geo. Wilson, Sam. C. Wilson and Solon on Ball.

Ripley—R. W. McKen, Samuel Watson, R. Fink and Elijah Clark.

Wayne—Geo. Dratton, Abraham Heath and James Ball.

Coal Creek—Josiah Hutchinson, Joel Hixen, Samuel Smith and E. P. Bennett.

Madison—Hiram Hughes, James Wilson and Henry Keeney.

Franklin—Jesse McCollister, Abraham Kashine and Alex. Harper.

Sugar Creek—John Corbarn, Elias Peterson and John Peterson.

Walnut—Thos. Wilson, Thos. E. Harris and William Misher.

Clark—Caleb H. R. Anderson, D. D. Nicholson and D. C. Stover.

Scott—Sloan Brookshire, D. A. Shannon and Daniel Cox.

Brown—Joseph Allen, James Lipscomb and Stephen Allen.

During the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed by a resolution from Joseph E. McDonald, Samuel Wilson and Capt. Manson, in which the Black Republicans were most thoroughly skinned. The following resolutions were reported by the committee, and which were unanimously adopted; previous to which, however, the Convention was addressed by the chairman of the Committee, Lew Wallace, in a powerful and argumentative speech:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved—That the people of each Territory should be left free to form and regulate all their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; that we adhere to and maintain the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and in the Cincinnati Platform; and that a fair and honest practical application of this principle imperatively required that the Lecompton Convention should have submitted their constitution and the whole of it to the people of Kansas for their approval or rejection.

Resolved—That we have unabated confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism, of the national administration, and we confidently hope and believe that the foregoing principles of the Democratic party will be fairly and faithfully applied in the administration of Kansas into the Union.

Resolved—That we most positively and unequivocally condemn and oppose all attempts to control by force and violence the right of free suffrage of citizens at the polls, either in the States or Territories of this Union. The will of the People properly expressed is the highest law, but if that expression be stifled or defeated there is an end of civil government, and a failure of the power of the people to protect them.

Resolved—That now, as never, we are opposed to all banks of issue, national, state or private, and in favor of the early passage of a law by our Legislature that will require the funds of the State to be exclusively and securely kept in some place of deposit to be provided for the purpose, and on no account to be used for any other than the purposes of the State.

Resolved—That we rejoice with all National Democrats throughout the Union in the late decisive victories which the Democracy have achieved over Black Republicanism, foreshadowing, as they do, the ultimate extinction of a fanaticism, that has more than once threatened and endangered the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved—That all Democrats who may be in attendance from this county at the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January next, be regarded by the Convention as Delegates.

Resolved—That we are still in favor of the principles set forth in the Cincinnati Platform and in the Kansas Nebraska Act.

The Democratic State Convention meets next week Friday. There is deep interest felt throughout the State in it, not only in relation to the candidates but the policy it will mark out in State matters.

"The Convention will be large, and undoubtedly harmonious. It should be true to principle at all hazards."

We copy the above from the Logansport *Democratic Pharos*.

The State Convention has, unquestionably, a delicate duty to perform. If, however, it prove true to the principles of the party—true to the doctrines laid down in the Cincinnati Platform, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and proclaimed by the Democratic press from one end of the Union to the other—it will not only be harmonious, but will strike a chord in the popular heart which will insure a victory, such as seldom, if ever, perched upon our banners in the history of the State. That principle—the right of the people to a full, fair and honest vote on the adoption of their organic laws—is as "ancient as free government," and any attempt to abandon or stifle it, will result disastrously to the party. Those few Democratic papers in the State which have lately attempted to ignore it, have, we firmly believe, done so against their better judgments. Hence a recurrence to first principles, so far from displeasing them, will cause them to fight the more manfully for the right. Let the State Convention reassert the time-honored principles of the Democracy, as understood by the great mass of the party, and all will be well. Our motto, and the old motto of the party, is "PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

Correspondents from Kansas state that Gen. Denver, the new Secretary of State for Kansas, and now acting Governor, appointed in the place of Mr. Stanton (removed), say that he (Denver) endorses all the official acts of both Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, even to the convening of the extra Session of the Legislature by the latter, and for which act Stanton was removed. Another head will be brought to the block. Why not? Denver has endorsed the act for which Stanton fell, and should he not share the same fate? Kansas is the grave of politicians!

We are pleased to see that the New Albany *Ledger* is right on the Kansas question. The *Ledger* is generally O. K.

LETTER FROM GOV. WALKER.

At a dinner given by the sons of New England in New York last week, among other letters read was the following from Hon. Robert J. Walker:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19.

DEAR SIR: Circumstances beyond my control compel me to be absent from the Anniversary Dinner of the New England Society, to which you have so kindly invited me.

This is a time when we are all summoned to recur to first principles, so gloriously associated with the early as well as the Revolutionary history of New England.—It may be truly said that the Mayflower, which bore the Pilgrims to the shores of New England, was freighted with the liberties of the world. On board that immortal vessel was framed the social compact basing all human government on the consent of the governed, and carrying it into execution by the choice of their rulers by their own vote. As your fathers landed on your rock-bound shores, there dawned the first faint glimmering of the great principle of self-government, which rose upon enfranchised humanity, in all its meridian splendor, on the 4th of July, 1776. That great principle of self-government is about being subjected to a fearful, and, perhaps, a final test, in an unhappy Western Territory. If this principle can be subverted there, and such act ratified by Congress, the Pilgrim Fathers will have landed in vain on the shores of New England; in vain shall its great truths have been promulgated in the Declaration of American Independence, and the blood of the Revolution will have been wasted on a soil where military and despotic power would soon resume their sway, as under our suicide the freedom of our country and the world forever sunk with its last "bubbling cry," into that great deep where it should remain until "the seas give up their dead," and man shall answer for his crimes, at the dread judgment-seat of his Creator.

As a Pennsylvanian, I have no claim by birth or ancestry on New England, and presume that for this kind invitation to your anniversary dinner I am indebted to my wife, who is a descendant of the illustrious Boston printer Benjamin Franklin, in whose principles and virtues I have endeavored to rear my children.

In closing this letter, permit me to transmit for the occasion the following sentiment:—

Self-Government—Whenever it shall be endangered here, let every son of New England, wherever residing, rise as one man to the rescue.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT J. WALKER.

E. D. MORGAN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The State Sentinel publishes editorially the following proposition:

"Senator Douglas is certainly entitled to entertain this opinion, if he pleases; and the President, and the Administration, and the great mass of the Democracy have an equal right to maintain the opposite opinion."

As a principle the proposition may be correct, but as a reference to the position of "the great mass of the Democracy," it is untrue. The "great mass of the Democracy" agree with Senator Douglas.

Those who oppose Douglas have an abstract right to do so—but they have no right to plaster their heads all over with Lecompton constitutions, and assume that very body else is plastered the same way. They are as much in error as the traveler who in the night thrust his head through the glass door of the tavern-enclosure and declared that the night was dark and smelt of cheese.—*Democratic Pharos*.

A bill is before the Legislature of Kentucky against runaway matches. All the penal provisions are leveled at the male partner in an elopement.

The Democracy of the State of Indiana, in their County Conventions, Speaking out against the Lecompton Fraud.

It gives us great pleasure to state that the noble stand taken by the Democracy of Montgomery County, on last Saturday, is fully sustained and responded to by a large majority of the Counties which have held their Conventions since the meeting of Congress. The idea that the Democracy of Indiana can be induced, under any consideration, to give up the great principle of Popular Sovereignty—the vital principle of free government—is preposterous.

Below we give resolutions adopted by several County meetings, which we find in our exchanges, received within the last two or three days.

In the proceedings of the Laporte County Convention we notice that Col. Walker (who was some time since connected with the State Sentinel, and was nominated for Lieut. Governor by the last State Convention, but declined) made a speech endorsing fully and unequivocally the position of Senator Douglas, which elicited hearty and prolonged applause from those present.

La Porte County Resolution:

Resolved, That the great fundamental principle of Self-Government, as vindicated by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, as endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention, as approved by the President's Inaugural Address, and defined by Senator Douglas, is as sacred to the Democracy as necessary to civil liberty; and that, now as heretofore, we are opposed, at once, to interference by Congress in the domestic affairs of the people of any State or Territory, and to a departure from the principle that the people of a Territory, like the people of a State, possess the inalienable right, under all circumstances, "to form their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Floyd County Resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party having accepted the principle of popular sovereignty enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, giving to the people of each Territory the right of determining the character of their own domestic and local institutions, as a fair and equitable adjustment of all differences of opinion in relation to such questions, we confidently look to the Democratic Congress and Democratic administration to carry out in good faith the principle therein laid down; and that in our opinion the power vested in Congress by the constitution of admitting new States into the Union should only be exercised when Congress is satisfied that the constitutions under which such new States ask to be admitted are satisfactory to and approved by a majority of the people who are to live under and be governed by them.

Washington County Resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of his letter of instructions to Gov. Walker, on Kansas affairs, and see no good reason why the full letter and spirit thereof should not be strictly followed.

Resolved, That we condemn as being anti-Democratic and despotic the attempts of a few men, composing the Lecompton Convention, to make a constitution for the people of Kansas and not allowing them the privilege of voting for its adoption or rejection, and that unless a full and fair vote is had upon the same, we hope that Congress will reject the so-called constitution of Kansas.

Fountain County Resolutions:

Resolved, That with Mr. Buchanan we agree that Kansas has occupied too much of public attention; and that Kansas should be admitted as a State at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill; and as an abstract question, we believe the people have the right and ought to be allowed to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution which is to regulate their future political and social condition.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Fountain County, have an abiding faith in the Democracy and integrity of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, U. S. Senator in Congress, as a great statesman and patriot.

Warick County Resolutions:

Resolved, That, as friends and supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, we are in favor of the submission of every part of the Constitution of a new State, to the approval or rejection of the people thereof.

Resolved, That Senator Douglas, in his defense of the National Democratic Platform and its principles, has our wishes for his present and future success.

Howard County Resolution:

Resolved, That we reiterate as the doctrine of the Democratic party the principles contained in the Kansas-Nebraska Act guaranteeing to the citizens of a Territory, the regulating of their domestic institutions in their own way, and that we look upon the course of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas as violating the sacred provisions of that act in refusing to submit the whole Constitution for the action of the people of Kansas.

Wells County Resolution:

Resolved, That we view with pleasure the position that Senator Douglas has taken in regard to the Kansas-Lecompton Convention, and that he now adopts and reaffirms the principles advocated by him since the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Vanderburg County Resolution:

Resolved, That in accordance with the spirit and life of the Nebraska bill, we hold it to be the unquestionable right of the people of Kansas to decide all of their domestic institutions as they please; and that the course of the Lecompton convention in refusing to submit the whole constitution to the will of the people is contrary to the true meaning of popular sovereignty as vindicated and set forth by the Democratic party in 1856.

Brigham Young has increased his harem of seventy-five white wives, by adding to it fifteen young and lovely Indian squaws.

SAVED BY A ROOSTER.—In Grmbridge, Mass., A. G. Patten was put on trial for stealing a hen, but the evidence showed that the fowl was a rooster, and the accused was discharged.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

There are certain symptoms, in certain quarters, bearing upon the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, which we very much regret to see, and which bode anything but good to the Democratic party.—We refer to the tone of those journals which make themselves the special champions of the Lecompton Convention and its disgraceful swindle. Under the impudent and unwarrantable pretext of "sustaining the administration" and of fighting through an "administration measure," they denounce as "malcontents" and "traitors" to the Democratic party, all who do not come unflinchingly up to the line of policy which they have chalked out. The folly of such a course must be apparent to everyone who knows anything of public sentiment on the Kansas question, as it is now presented to the American people. Let these gentlemen who are so ready to flourish the knot over the heads of those who stand up for a strict and literal adherence to the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, consult the rank and file of the party, before they push matters to extremes. In an adventure of that character, it will be best to count the cost, before commencing operations. We do not think the position of the Washington Union and its echoes, on this subject, is sufficiently backed up by the masses, the bone and sinew of the Democratic party, to warrant them in putting on the air which they assume towards "brethren of the same household" whose consciences are not sufficiently elastic to enable them to swallow all their wild vagaries and monstrous heresies, at a gulp. If the spirit which seems to animate these assumed "leaders" in the Democratic ranks is to be generally imitated, then we may as well begin to look out for "breakers." If reason, truth, justice, and honorable regard for principle are to be met only by brow beating, denunciation and abuse, the result is too obvious to be mistaken. If the care and safe-keeping of the Democratic party is to be consigned wholly to such hands, we much fear that more will be lost than gained. One contingency, and one only, can intervene to prevent the terrible which blind and infatuated politicians are hatching. If, at the election to be held in Kansas, on the 21st inst., the Constitution, in one or the other of the forms in which it is presented by the Convention, shall receive such a vote as to show, beyond doubt, that it is accepted by majority of the bona fide residents of the Territory, will Kansas be admitted into the Union, and the whole difficulty will have a peaceful solution. But if the vote is not such as to indicate that it is the voice of the majority clearly and fairly expressed, the whole responsibility will be thrown upon Congress of deciding whether the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty shall hereafter be regarded as a practical, substantial, living principle, or an ingeniously contrived clap-net for the real purpose and object of which is to enable able politicians to gumm the people.—*Shelbyville Volunteer*.

A PUBLIC EXECUTION IN INDIA.

A Writer in the London *Times* gives a terrible account of the execution of eighteen mutineers at Ahmedabad, October 26;

Ten of them mounted to their places on the drop, a firing party of twelve moved up to within twenty yards of the place where I stood, facing outwards, as the guns did, but behind them, further back into the square. The men who were to be shot were placed in front, not more than twelve paces from the muzzles of the muskets.—They knelt down their eyes bandaged and their hands tied. Meanwhile five had been marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by the arms to the wheels, but their legs were free, and the end man—the only one I could entirely see from my place on the flank—leaned his back against the muzzle.

I fixed my eyes intently on the man, not fifty yards away, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, a bank of white smoke, and a jet and shower of black fragments, sharp and clear, which leaped and bounded in the air; this and a fearful sound from the spectators, as if the reality so far exceeded all previous fancy, that it was intolerable; then a dead stillness.

I walked to the scattered and smoking floor before the guns. I came first to an arm, torn off above the elbow, the fist clenched, the bone protruding several inches; bare, then the ground soon with red, grisly fragments; then a black-haired head, and the other arm still held together. This was the man I had watched. Close by him lay the lower half of the body of the next; torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed, rolled open like a floor-cloth, and on fire. One man lay in a complete and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were straddled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the head lay close by, too.

The last body was that of a native officer, who was the arch-foe of the mutiny. He was a short man, with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off his face half-turned, and calm—the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them.—What had been his body lay on its face, the legs as usual not shattered, but all the flesh torn like cloth from a sharp angle in the hollow of the back, off and off, till it emerged in one mangled heap. I turned to the three who had been shot. One had been struck in the heart, and only bowed slowly over on his face. The others had been pistolled afterward through the head. All, I think, however, had been badly hit, as all were prostrate when I ran forward to the guns.

And only now—this was so much more terrible—did I look up to the ten white figures slowly swinging and revolving over this scene of blood. I hope they died quickly, but the ropes were very short.

The "wiring in and wiring out" course of the State Sentinel on "Lecompton" attracts attention. The Crawfordsville Review asks why the change in the State Sentinel? Why has it been on every side in the past year—Wright and anti-Wright—anti-Bright and Bright—anti-Bank and Bank? The trouble is, that the State organ plays the tune the "power behind the throne" dictates—whatever that power may be for the time being. The Democracy of Indiana want principles honestly advocated—not leading to men.—*Democratic Pharos*.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The present dispute about Kansas is one of the most unprofitable and unrelieved for that ever occurred in this country. It is not pretended that the South is to gain anything by the acceptance of the Lecompton constitution; on the contrary, she is certain to lose friends, influence and credit by insisting on it. Even success in the measure is impossible. The sentiment in the free States is unanimous, for the exceptions are so few as to be insignificant.—The Democrats everywhere stood in the longest and bitterest contest upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They pledged themselves to literal fulfillment of their promise, in every way that words could be employed. This was the very bulwark of their strength before the people. Had it been charged that a constitution would be made by a convention, and not fairly and fully submitted to the popular vote, they would have denied it indignantly and repudiated it; otherwise, they would not have carried a single State. It is simply impossible that they can recede now. They must forfeit the confidence of the masses to do so; and sacrifice their principles. When they promised that the people of Kansas should frame their own institutions, they meant the people, not a convention, assuming to represent them.—They were so understood everywhere. It is no wonder, then, that they now resist what is proposed to be done. They can not, as consistent men, do otherwise. It is idle to try to amuse the public with the idea that any party in the free States will support the administration of Kansas with this Lecompton constitution. A few Senators and members of Congress may vote for it; but they will be without support at home.

Had a constitution for Kansas been fairly submitted to the people, and ratified pro-slavery or anti-slavery, not a word of opposition from the Northern Democracy would have been heard; but they are pledged to its submission.

The position of Douglas ought to open the eyes of all parties on this subject. He is neither mistaken nor frightened. He knows perfectly well what he is doing. He cannot go before his people on any other ground. He would stultify himself to do so. There is but one voice from his State, and that dictates the course he is taking. He would be false to his antecedents and promises, and false to his State, if he occupied any other ground. And why should the South occupy any other position? Did not the democracy of the South talk as earnestly about the right of the people of Kansas to frame their own institutions as the north? Was not this doctrine everywhere preached, and what is the South to lose by it? What do we expect to gain by forcing a constitution upon the people, who challenge it as an act of usurpation; who oppose it, to all appearance, by a large majority.

It is idle to tell us that Congress is bound by the act of Territorial authorities, and thus undertake to shift the responsibility of an acknowledged wrong upon the Lecompton Convention. Congress never authorized such a convention to be called, and it is with that body to grant the prayer or not. We should therefore like to know why any difficulty is made on this subject. Why not pursue the usual safe and constitutional course? Pass an act enabling Kansas to call a convention that will be a legal body, and require the Constitution to be submitted to the people, as was done in other cases. This will be according to promise, literally and faithfully. No one can then say that we have denied to the people of Kansas the right of self-government. No one can pretend that we violate the rights of States or persons by this course.

We know that some of our contemporaries very honestly and sincerely advocate the admission of Kansas at once; but we ask, why? It must lead to an angry and protracted agitation; and if we insist upon it, we shall have very few friends in the free States. If we succeed, we shall alienate friends and gain nothing; if we fail, which is about certain, it will be still worse.

The Democratic party is the only organization left that is national; why insist upon an issue that will sectionalize it—an issue of no possible use. We apprehend that some of the advocates of this Lecompton business are quite consistent in pursuing their purpose.

They think that a disruption of the Union is but a question of time; and they would hasten the event by making sectional parties. When that is accomplished, the happy time they look for will be at hand. Let this issue be insisted on, and those who resist it read out of the party, and the work is done. We deprecate the result as the last of calamities. We believe it far easier to keep this Union in order than to make a tolerable one of any of its parts; it will not require half as much forbearance and moderation.

We can force all the evils in the Union we have to apprehend; we don't know what is to come out of it. Better bear the ills we have, than to fly to those we know not of. We are opposed to sectional issues about trifes, when no principle is at stake, and nothing is to be gained or nothing lost; thus weaken for nothing the ties that already exist. So much we should say if the question were one of indifference.—But in our judgement, the most of the South are wrong on this subject. A people have a right to vote upon their organic law before they are compelled to live under it. In this instance they are denied that right. A count is called for, and it is sheer despotism to refuse it. This right they have, without any promises or pledges; but in this case the promise was made in addition to the natural obligation.

It was ostentatiously made, and repeated by millions of tongues. After all that has been said for the last three years, nothing will do but the most fair and literal fulfillment of the pledge that the people of Kansas shall frame their own institutions to suit themselves. It will not do to dodge it by technicalities, excuses, or subterfuges.—*Louisville Democrat*.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says:

"Intelligence has been received from Utah, subsequent to November 6, which states that the Mormons had destroyed Fort Bridges and burnt all the buildings on the approach of Colonel Johnson."

If the Lecompton Constitution had come without slavery, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, would have to have moved his reference back to the people."

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