

# THE REVIEW.



## CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Jan. 16, 1858.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

5¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

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

CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordsville!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of  
SUBSCRIBERS.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On Friday the 15th inst between town and Blair's pork house, containing some twenty dollars in money and several notes. Any persons returning said pocket book to Blair Brown & Co's. store will be liberally rewarded. W. M. SOUTHDARD.

## NOTICE.

### To Borrowers of School funds.

All those persons who have loans of the "School Funds" of this county are earnestly requested to pay the interest on said loans as it falls due, otherwise I shall proceed to collect the same by force-  
closure. Persons who have loans made it my duty to look into the safety of such loans, and those who hold any of the same by personal security only are required to refund, or secure the same at the time their interest next falls due, or immediately, if already due, by mortgages on Real Estate.

JAMES GILKEY, A. M. C.

Jan. 16th 1858, 8m.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates from the several counties met on the 8th inst., to nominate a State Ticket. The outpouring was great; probably no Convention ever met in the State, at which so much interest and feeling was manifested.

It is useless to deny that, at the time of calling the body to order, there was a great lack of the harmony and unity that usually marks the deliberations of Old Line Conventions; neither can it be denied that this feeling continued throughout the day, and until a late hour in the night. The dispute was not about the candidates, but over the resolutions that ought to be adopted—one side thought that a re-affirmation of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill covered the entire ground; the other insisted that a resolution should be passed, giving such an interpretation to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill as would require the Lecompton Constitution to be submitted to the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection before the Territory was admitted as a State. Here is the controversy in a nutshell. We distinctly affirm, that there was no dispute about whether the doctrine of popular sovereignty should be again asserted or not; both sides were emphatically in favor of that doctrine; neither of them wanted to abandon it; the controversy simply was, whether a re-affirmation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati Platform distinctly covered the whole ground.

The resolutions reported by the regular committee stopped at a re-affirmation of the principle of the Kansas Bill. Their resolutions carried. Mr. Wallace, delegate from this county immediately arose and moved the adoption of a resolution additional to those already carried. We think this resolution more important in view of the coming contest than all the others together. As the Black Republicans have called a State Convention to meet at Indianapolis, on the 4th of March next, and, in their proclamation calling it, boldly declare their intention to nail the great Democratic idea of popular sovereignty in their platform; and as, in that case, the struggle will be, not whether that idea is correct or not; but which party is its true exponent, it is a matter of great moment to inquire how far Mr. Wallace's resolution goes in affirming it. We will, therefore, consider:

Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and by a practical application of that doctrine, the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot-box, any constitution that may be framed for their government; and that hereafter, no territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the constitution accompanying the application for admission.

The resolution had stopped short after resolving "That we are in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act," the question would have been left exactly where the resolutions reported by the Committee left it; but it goes one step further, and tells what that doctrine is in unmistakable language—in other words, *interprets the Kansas act, and gives it Mr. Douglass interpretation*—"and that, by a practical application of the doctrine, the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot box, any constitution that may be formed for their government."

This, we affirm, is Mr. Douglass' interpretation. Still the resolution was not complete; one more step was required to plant the party in direct opposition to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution unsubmitted, and that is unquestionably done in the concluding sentence:

"And that hereafter no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State

without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the constitution accompanying the application for admission."

This is the assertion of a rule of action to govern Congress, in all future applications on the part of Territories for admission as a State. Now, if Kansas had already applied, that is, if the Lecompton Constitution had been laid before Congress with an application for the admission of Kansas as a State, before the 8th inst., the date of the Convention, then, clearly, the resolution with nothing but the word "hereafter" to direct its relation, would not apply either to Kansas or to the Lecompton Constitution. But that Territory had not then sent up its demand for admission—John Calhoun had not, and, for that matter, has not yet, laid the Lecompton Constitution before Congress, with the usual petition to be allowed to become a State; hence, the resolution applies as directly to Kansas as it does to Nebraska or New Mexico, or to any other Territory that may "hereafter" knock at the door of the capitol with a constitution in its hand.

With such a resolution in our platform, we doubt very much whether the Black Republicans can succeed in seducing a single Democrat into their contemplated Fusion Convention on the 4th of March next. To steal our great principle, thus clearly re-asserted, and afterwards boldly flourish it as their own property in the eyes of the people of Indiana, who are yet thoroughly conversant with the principles of the Philadelphia Platform, supposes a lack of honesty shocking to good morals. It is folly to think, that by pursuing such a policy, the political tricksters who have invented it, can ride into power and fat places, aided by any Douglas or Buchanan Democrat. All Democrats have to do is to stand firm, refuse every overture of the leaders of the new movement, and laugh heartily when a Republican speaker or paper fumes and foams over what they call the abandonment of popular sovereignty by the Democratic State Convention.

WHAT DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS SHOULD DO.

As Douglas Democrats will be specially operated on by the Republicans, a word to them may not be out of place. All you claimed is to be found in the platform; Mr. Wallace's resolution is all Mr. Douglass himself ever asked, and we speak advisedly when we say it. If the Republicans are honest in their new born zeal for popular sovereignty, let them prove it by voting our ticket, without troubling themselves about forming a new political organization. If they are sincere in their sympathy for Mr. Douglass, they ought not to be dissatisfied with a platform with which Mr. Douglass is satisfied. Meet their overtures with these arguments, and it will not be six weeks till the dishonest and designing portion of them will be again denouncing the great Defender of the People as Stephen Arnold Douglass. When the election comes, lovers of popular sovereignty, vote the ticket of the Democracy.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

Last week we remarked that the *Enquirer* had been giving Paulding a castigation for arresting Walker; we also asked it, in case President Buchanan endorsed Paulding what it would do? We were not then aware how soon we would get a reply Buchanan's message sustained the Commodore, and, presto, the *Enquirer* says the document is an able affair, and Walker—the noble Walker of last week, should now be hanged. Last week the *Enquirer* saw a hero in the "grey-eyed filibuster," the President speaks, and lo! the hero dwindles into a common thief. The editor of that sheet will undoubtedly get the Post Office. Let the hirling go, Democrats of Montgomery.

KANSAS ELECTION.

The election in Kansas, on the 4th inst., according to recent telegraphic dispatches, resulted in a defeat of the Lecompton Constitution by some ten thousand votes. The Free State men have elected a majority of the Legislature, but it is thought the Slaveholders have elected the Governor and other State officers.

The President will hardly recommend Congress to receive a Constitution which has been voted down by ten thousand majority. We should not be surprised if we should yet agree with the administration on this question; or rather that the administration will in the end agree with the administration commands our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That we still adhere to and reaffirm all the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform.

Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the constitution framed by them to the *bona fide* people of Kansas, as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of that Territory, and we hereby declare it to be our unalterable judgment that every constitution of a new State, unless otherwise directed by the people themselves, ought to be submitted to the *bona fide* electors of such Territory for their approval or rejection.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton or any other constitution that has not proceeded from the people, by a clear delegation of power to the convention, to form and put in operation such constitution, without a further sanction of the people, or which has not been submitted to and approved by a vote of the people.

Resolved, That the Governor be hereby requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions forthwith.

It still continues to rain. Roads

impassable.

## THE ARGUS.

We have had quite a little cat-fight with our friend of the *Argus*. As the Republican papers in Lafayette took on about it considerably, we assure them that we were only in fun on both sides, and that the "affair" was amicably settled over "something not bad to take." We Democrats never fight anybody in earnest except Black Republicans, and vermin of that ilk.

The *Lafayette Journal* is savage upon Senator Wallace for the course he saw proper to pursue in the Democratic State Convention. It accuses him of lacking the nerve to be a successful party leader, and seems to think that had Holman, Secret, or Dick Ryan led the Douglas forces, that the word "inalienable" in Wallace's resolution would not have been stricken out. Now, without wishing to detract the least from the abilities of these gentlemen (for they are all able and true men) permit us to say that we are assured by Mr. Wallace that he would never have submitted to the erasure of that word had it not been at the earnest solicitation of Messrs. Secret and Holman themselves. As to the word "now," which the *Journal* sheds so many crocodile tears over, we are assured by Mr. Wallace that it was not in the resolution at all when he offered it. It is true, it was originally written with the word "now" in it, but Mr. W. himself erased it before he offered the resolution. The resolution as it is passed is perfectly satisfactory to Douglas men—it covers the whole ground—there is no mistaking that fact. If they are satisfied who cares whether Black Republicans cans or are not?

The Black Republicans papers are just now exercising their peculiar talents of misrepresentation and abuse in regard to the course pursued by our friend Senator Wallace in the Democratic State Convention. We perfectly understand the game of these gentlemen and why they are so profuse in applying their choicest epithets to Mr. Wallace. They are vexed at his conciliatory course, as, without it, they well know the Convention would never have separated a unit. Without the passage of the resolution which Wallace so persistently fought through, the Democratic party of Indiana would have been rent asunder. In addition to this, it prevents the Black Republicans from so effectively getting upon the platform of Popular Sovereignty, which they are exceedingly desirous, just now, of adopting. It is, therefore, very natural that they should be vexed and enraged at Mr. Wallace's course. All honor to the young Senator.

It strikes us forcibly that there must be something wrong about a man who requires an endorsement from every county and State Convention held in the State. It also strikes us as singular that politicians should go round asserting that every thing Mr. Douglass is hasty and ill-advised; at the same time they acknowledge that his principles are always right.

Let the Democratic party be ruined and be damned!" was the chaste exclamation of John Pettit at the State Convention. He is opposed to Popular Sovereignty, and we suppose has become a convert to Congressional Sovereignty. Tippecanoe county (that is, *Pettit* and *Williams*) voted against Mr. Wallace's resolution. The next thing we hear of Pettit, he will probably be in favor of the Wilmot Proviso again.

A QUESTION FOR POLITICIANS.—If Mr. Douglass was too hasty in making his speech, was not Mr. Buchanan a little too fast in committing himself in favor of Lecompton?

Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has written a letter against the admission of Kansas, unless provision is made in the bill to subject the constitution to a vote of the people.

KANSAS IN THE OHIO SENATE.

At a late hour last night a friend from Columbus furnished us with a copy of a series of resolutions introduced yesterday in the Senate of our own State. We give them below. They are understood to be the production of the majority of a joint caucus of the Democrats of the Senate and House: *Ohio Paper*.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we have entire confidence in the disinterestedness, the integrity, and the ability of the present Chief Magistrate of these United States, and that his Administration commands our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That we still adhere to and reaffirm all the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform.

Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the constitution framed by them to the *bona fide* people of Kansas, as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of that Territory, and we hereby declare it to be our unalterable judgment that every constitution of a new State, unless otherwise directed by the people themselves, ought to be submitted to the *bona fide* electors of such Territory for their approval or rejection.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton or any other constitution that has not proceeded from the people, by a clear delegation of power to the convention, to form and put in operation such constitution, without a further sanction of the people, or which has not been submitted to and approved by a vote of the people.

Resolved, That the Governor be hereby requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions forthwith.

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## Democratic State Convention.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

At 10 o'clock the Convention met. Mr. Chapman, of Jefferson, took the chair as a member of the State Central Committee. The following delegates reported themselves:

Allen—F. P. Randall, James W. Borden, Pliny Hoagland, P. J. Wise, A. Tolerton, W. W. Barson, William Fleming, W. S. Smith, Jos. Breckinridge, A. Lint, F. D. Lasselle, D. H. Colerick, J. D. Nelson, O. Bird, Samuel Endall, Chas. E. Sturgis.

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