

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Jan. 16, 1858.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville.

Advertisements call upon 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. SOUTHWARD.

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 falls due, otherwise, I shall proceed to collect the same by foreclosure of mortgages; and as the law makes it my duty to look after the safety of said funds, all persons who hold any of the same by personal receipt only are required to refund; or secure the same at the time their interest next falls due, or immediately, if already due, by mortgage on local estate. JAMES GILKEY, A. M. C. Jan. 14th 1858, Sw.

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-assertion 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.

If 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 to Mr. Douglas' interpretation—"and that, by a practical application of that 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 framed for their government."

This, we affirm, is Mr. Douglas' 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, had 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 to be found in the platform; Mr. Wallace's resolution is all Mr. Douglas himself over 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. Douglas, they ought not to be dissatisfied with a platform with which Mr. Douglas 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 Douglas of the People as Stephen Arnold Douglas. 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 thing. The editor of that sheet will undoubtedly get the Post Office. Let the hiring 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 Pro-Slaveryites 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 opponents of Lecompton.

THE ONE "NO" FROM OLD MONTGOMERY.
While the vote was being taken upon the passage of Wallace's resolution in the State Convention, Montgomery county was called. Maj. Elston, selected for the purpose, responded—"Montgomery county—ten votes—aye!" There was a cheer that shook the house. Just as it died away a weak, faint, gasping voice, cried, "One No." Every eye turned in that direction, and fixed with astonishment on Daniel C. Stover—the only negative from the County. The poor fellow wilted out of sight.

It is the duty of Congress to guarantee to every State applying for admission into the Union, a republican form of government. A republican government is based upon the will of a majority; and hence any constitution which does not reflect that will must be anti-republican. Suppose Congress should force upon a majority of the people of Kansas, or any other Territory, a constitution framed by a minority, could the government instituted under it be called republican?

THE ARGUS.
We have had quite a little cat-fight with our friend of the Argus. As the Republican papers in Lafayette took 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, Secrest, 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. Secrest 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 passed is perfectly satisfactory to Douglas men—it covers the whole ground—there is no mistaking that fact. If they are satisfied who care whether Black Republicans are or not?

The Black Republican 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 will know the Convention would never have separated a unit. Without the passage of the resolution which Wallace so perseveringly fought through, the Democratic party of Indiana would have been rent asunder. In addition to this, it prevents the Black Republicans from so effectually 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 chagrined at Mr. Wallace's course. All honor to the young Senator, we say.

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. Douglas does 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 Wilnot Proviso again.

A QUESTION FOR POLITICIANS.—If Mr. Douglas 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 into 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 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.

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. Breckenridge, A. Lintlog, F. D. Lasselle, D. H. Colerick, J. D. Nelson, O. Bird, Samuel Emsdall, Chas. E. Sturgis.
Bartholomew—D. Stundabaker, S. S. Mickle, G. Lee, Thos. Essex, Thos. G. Ferry, David Cody, Nathan Kyle, Smith Jones, F. P. Smith, N. Tompkins, W. F. Pidgeon.
Benton—John M. Bussen, John M. Croson, James Young.
Blackford—A. J. Noff.
Boone—A. J. Boone, J. L. Benson, W. H. Wilson, Henry Lucas, Dr. S. Rodman, L. C. Dougherty, T. A. Andrews.
Brown—S. Manville, Lewis Prosser, A. S. Anderson.
Carroll—James H. Stewart, James Odell, Bernard F. Schermerhorn, R. M. C. Graham.
Cass—S. A. Hall, C. B. Knowlton, C. Carter, E. B. Strong.
Clark—T. J. Howards, Amos Lovering, William Feours, Jas. G. Read, Jas. L. Wallace, Geo. E. Sautz, Jesse D. Bright, Jas. G. Caldwell, Jas. B. Merriweather, Levi Sparks.
Clay—John Osborn, Frank Youm, David Stunkard, Dr. A. W. Knight, Isaac Snow.
Clinton—John W. Blake, James B. Newton, E. D. Caldwell, John Menelly, J. S. McClelland.
Crawford—William McLane, William Gibb, James Lemmon.
Darwin—G. G. Barton, Michael Riley, Col. E. Bradley, James Wilkins.
Dearborn—Wm. S. Holman, Benj. H. Burton, Robert G. Terrill, Geo. W. Lane, B. F. Burlington, Sam'l L. Jones, Cornelius O'Arrian, John Andridge, Ashbel H. Terrell, John Boyd, Thomas Johnson, R. M. Slater, Henry Pierce.
Decatur—James Gavin, A. L. Underwood, John Murphy, Joseph Jones, James Manlove, Jos. V. Bemisdaffer, Andrew S. McCoy, Walker Hamilton.
DeKalb—Sam'l W. Sprott, Miles Waterman, W. C. McDermott, W. F. Pierce, R. J. Dawson, Sam'l W. Ralston.
Delaware—Jos. S. Buckles, Jehiel Graham, Jas. Truitt, Henry Wiser, Henry F. Brennan.
Dubois—Stephen Jerger.
Elkhart—C. W. Seeley, Washington Earl, Robert Lowry.
Payette—William H. Beck, William P. Applegate, John Caldwell, G. M. Miller, Ezekiel Caldwell.
Floyd—William G. Cooper, William W. Tuley, M. C. Kerr, Jno. J. Norman, Chas. Sackett, Plinias M. Kent, Frank Gwinn, Sam'l H. Owen, G. W. Horok.
Fontaine—P. Myer, Harris Reynolds, T. McKinney, William Lamb, Jesse Martins, Ed. Gill, John McManamy, John Twilling.
Franklin—Daniel D. Jones, James Wright, Michael Batzner, Jacob Bly, W. A. J. Glidewell, Andrew R. McCleary, V. Kiger.
Fulton—Hugh Miller.
Gibson—George B. Graff, Smith Miller, J. V. Hill, Chas. B. Corvington.
Grant—B. F. Wallace, H. B. Thompson, Thos. Doane, J. Brownlee, O. H. P. Carey.
Green—A. Humphreys, W. Mack.
Harrison—William Garver, Wm. Harvey, D. Moore.
Hancock—Noble Worrell, Montgomery Marsh, Edward Valentine, Wm. Mitchell, Geo. Barnett, Edward A. Barrett, Dav. S. Gooding.
Hancock—Elijah Cooper, W. Collyer, P. Cury, Jacob Stifer, James Wright, Wm. Handy, Thos. D. Walpole.
Harrison—Wm. Hancock.
Hendricks—C. C. Nave, John Pearson, Harman Britton, Isaac Christy, Martin Gentry, Wm. H. Daniell, R. Strowbridge.
Henry—Henry Bigler, Green T. Simpson, Edmund Johnson, George W. Lenard, Smith D. Woods, Daniel Landers.
Howard—R. D. Marklin, Isaac Hawk, Dan'l C. Smith.
Huntington—J. R. Slack, J. R. Cofforth.
Johnson—Major Mooney, G. W. Carr, John F. Carr, Henry C. Dammertell, J. M. Lewis, John R. Hamilton, E. Davis, B. Belgden, J. S. Tanner, S. P. Mooney.
Jasper—John Teller, Jacob Meeker, G. W. Spitzer.
Jay—Wm. McCormick, Nimrod Headington, James N. Templar, Joseph J. McKinney.
Jefferson—Wm. Lawson, Rob't McKay, W. D. Houghton, John Rile, Peter Jordan, Isaac Smith, John Marsh, J. W. Chapman, John Kirk, Jos. Roberts.
Jennings—John T. Shields, William P. Shields, Samuel Marsh, F. P. Swartout, J. D. Wilson, James H. McKana.
Johnson—Wm. H. Jennings, D. G. Vawter, A. Meeker, S. O. W. Garrett, Peter Shuck, Thomas Woollen, Noah Perry, G. W. Bergen.
Knox—J. D. Williams, John B. Patterson, Wm. P. Backus, J. N. Kernan, James Dick, Wm. A. Jones, Geo. E. Green, Geo. Catt.
Kosciusko—Wm. Sarber, W. H. Dodge.
LaGrange—Andrew Ellis.
Lake—Henry Wells, Geo. W. Lawrence.
LaPorte—Daniel Fry, Wm. J. Walker, John Easton, John C. Walker, O. D. Lemmon, J. Burton, H. H. Andrews, N. Francis, G. H. Sweet, Dr. Palmer, Gilbert Hathaway.
Lawrence—A. B. Carlton, Thos. R. Cobb, N. F. Mellott, Jas. Wollery, J. W. Newland.
Nadison—Thos. N. Stillwell, Andrew Jackson, Samuel W. Hill, Thos. G. Clark, Dr. Wm. Hunt, Joseph Redan, Dr. Pratt, William Cox.
Marion—J. R. Elder, J. Nicholia, M. Fitzgibbin, W. H. Talbot, R. J. Ryan, W. J. Elliott, George McQuat, H. H. Nelson, D. L. McFarland, Samuel Conny, Klingensmith, Harris Tyner, J. Webb, Thos. Moon, C. A. Howland, A. H. Bryan, Jacob Bunkle, E. N. Schimer, David Hough.
Marshall—D. Vinmedge, A. L. Wheel, er, J. G. Osborn, N. R. Packard, J. E. Vannokenburg.
Martin—B. Clements, R. C. Stevens, C. Dobbins, Thomas Walker.
Miami—E. Hummerichsen, John A. Graham, J. B. Fullweiler.
Monroe—W. C. Tarkington, Jas. Hughes.

B. Wolf, P. Deming, Paris C. Emsing, Samuel H. Baarkirk.
Montgomery—M. D. Manson, Lew Wallace, Wash. Wilson, Jesse McCollister, D. C. Stover, Alex. Harper, John Lee, James P. Watson, Stephen Beck, Swan Brookshire.
Morgan—P. M. Parks, A. B. Condit, O. K. Dougherty, Daniel Lake, William V. Bivins, John Slaughter, John L. Knox, J. K. Scott.
Noble—James McCarmell, S. J. Stoughton, W. W. Martin, William M. Barney.
Ohio—A. C. Pepper, H. E. Dodd.
Orange—D. S. Hostetter, Alex. Morris, John C. Albert.
Owen—George W. Moore, William M. Franklin, Jesse Alexander, Wm. Hart, Wm. Conner.
Park—Jos. Ralston, A. L. Roach, W. B. Donaldson, A. M. Puetz, John Bugge, S. C. Carrigues.
Perry—John J. Key.
Porter—Asariah Freeman, E. E. Campbell.
Posey—J. R. Latham, J. W. Whitwell.
Putnam—S. Twiman, D. E. Williamson, Henry Secrest, Moses Bridges, Arch Johnson, Sol Akers, W. D. Allen, Chas. Dick.
Randolph—Simeon Lucas, Jas. Brown, B. McClelland, M. Hunt, Alex. White, Reuben Fana.
Ripley—B. F. Mullen, J. E. Lange, B. H. Myers, E. G. Durbin, T. W. Sunman, R. F. J. Sunman, J. W. Wiseman.
Rush—John L. Robinson, George Hibben, B. Burris, Judge Poston, Dr. Smith, C. Bloomfield, M. Kelley, M. Bennett.
Scott—Geo. Randall, John Allen, G. D. Taylor, Jos. Keefe.
Shelby—Jacob Verman, G. W. Brown, Francis Amos, Wm. Cotton, Thos. Clayton, John Snapp, Isaac Odell, Luke Davis, Wm. Major, Wm. C. E. Vance.
Starke—Chas. Tibbetta.
Stevens—Geo. W. McConnell.
St. Joseph—Matthias Stoke.
Switzerland—P. H. Haile, Geo. H. Kyle, Jas. H. Tibus, David Henry, B. F. Shanks, Thos. Armstrong.
Sullivan—H. K. Wilson, W. G. Neff, S. Curry.
Tippecanoe—John Pettit, Clint Taylor, George Ulrick, Wm. A. Fox, John Shaw, L. B. Stockton, Jno. S. Williams, John Sellers, Abraham Taylor, Samuel Mustard, Thos. Wood, Dr. Bush.
Tipton—O. T. Baird, Sylvester Turpin, Jos. A. Lewis, Isaac Parker.
Union—Jno. Gardner, Eli Pigman, D. Pierson, Henry Rider.
Vanderburg—C. K. Drew, Chas. Denby, J. H. Bufordick, Isaac Hutchinson, John Law.
Vermillion—Robert M. Gilkeson, Jas. M. Hoar, Jas. McCullick, Rob't E. Barnett.
Vigo—Dr. Reed, D. W. Voorhies, G. F. Cookerly, J. B. Okey, Moses Hagerty, J. D. Edmonds, N. F. Cunningham, C. Y. Patterson, Thos. Dowling.
Whitley—Wm. Larwill, James L. Worden.
White—D. Turpin, A. P. Willard, J. Wallace, L. N. Burns.
Wells—David T. Smith.
Wayne—Chas. H. Raymond, Elcaver Malone, James Elder, J. H. Moorman, F. Gaar, Late Davelin, William Clark, W. S. Waff, W. H. Schlake, Wm. McLaughlin.
Washington—Horace Heffren, James A. Gravens, William Williams, Jas. B. Wilson.
Warwick—Wm. F. Parrott, J. W. B. Moore, Noyes White, Nathan Pyeat.
Warren—John Benson, Jacob Haines, Timothy Clawson, George W. Buckles.
Wabash—William Steele, Jr., A. M. Early, Wilson Smith, Hiram Kendall, M. Dedrick, Jos. Marshall.
Hon. John Pettit immediately rose and suggested the propriety of dispensing with a preliminary organization, and appointing a permanent organization; and moved that Hon. Ashbel Willard be the permanent President, and that the vote thereon be taken by counties.

A voice—Is he a delegate?
Mr. P.—He is; from White county.
Mr. Buckles, of Delaware, nominated Mr. Wm. H. Holman, Dearborn county, as a popular sovereignty candidate. (Immense applause.)
Mr. Mooney, of Jackson, nominated George W. Carr, of Jackson, as President.
The President—It is proposed that a majority of the votes cast be necessary to a choice in all cases.
Many voices—Consent, consent.
The President—It will then be so understood.
Judge Lowrey suggested that the name of Mr. Carr be withdrawn. This is a Convention not of office-holders or of office-seekers, but a Convention of the people. (Applause.) It is due to the Democracy of Indiana that they have a fair expression of their opinion. Let them have it on this vote for President.
Mr. Mullen, of Ripley, urged that no freerhand be thrown into this Convention. Let us place Gov. Willard in the chair and we will have peace and harmony.
Mr. Buskirk, of Monroe, differed from the last speaker. I am the personal and political friend of Gov. Willard, but this is not a contest between men or between parties, but a contest of principles. It is not a contest of parties. There are not two parties in the Democratic ranks.
The name of Mr. Carr was now withdrawn by Mr. Mooney. (Applause.)
Mr. Buskirk resumed. It is understood that this is to be a test vote between two sentiments which are prevailing here.
Mr. Gooding, of Hancock, stated that Gov. Willard had come into that county, and taken sides on this question. He was unwilling therefore to have a man as presiding officer who had done so.
A motion then prevailed that a vote be now taken for permanent President.
Judge Holman made a few remarks, announcing himself as not a Douglas man, nor for any man, but for the Democracy, first, last and all the time. I am, said he, for the true and legitimate principles of the Nebraska bill. All for the cause and nothing for the men.
The vote was then called by counties, and resulted.

For Gov. Willard.....338
For Judge Holman.....239
Majority for Willard.....99
In the course of the roll call, Judge Walker rose and protested, in the name of the county of Laporte, against any action in this Convention, which should tend to compel or force the delegates from his county to vote here, on "any question, in a manner contrary to the instructions they had received from the County Convention of Laporte county."
The President—The Protest will be received.
During the call of the roll, several counties, which voted for Willard, announced that they did so, not as a test vote, but as a personal matter entirely.
Vigo county cast her vote for Mr. Holman, but Mr. Voorhies of that county stated that himself and Mr. Dowling were for Willard.
The result being announced, the Chair appointed Judge Holman, Mr. G. W. Carr and J. W. Borden as a committee to escort Gov. Willard to his seat. Having done so, the Chairman introduced him to the Convention, and in retiring, expressed the hope that all personal feelings would be sacrificed to the great principles of truth, justice and harmony.
Gov. Willard, in taking his seat made a few appropriate remarks, of a general nature.
R. C. Stevens, of Martin; M. Seaton, of Wayne; Jas. B. Newton and Jno. B. Norman, of Floyd, were nominated as secretaries, and elected.
Mr. G. W. Carr, of Jackson, and Mr. Stewart, of Carroll, were elected Vice Presidents.
Mr. Chapman, of Jefferson, moved that the rules of the last State Convention of Indiana be adopted as the rules of this Convention.
Mr. Buskirk, of Monroe, moved as an amendment, that the rules of the House of Representatives of Indiana be adopted.
Mr. Borden, of Port Wayne, moved, as a further amendment, that Mr. Chapman's motion be adopted, except in so far as the appointment of committees.
Gov. Dunning, of Monroe, wished that the Chair have the power of appointing the committees. We are not obliged to endorse and accept the report of any committee; we can vote it down, or accept it, as we please. But all around me are good Democrats, and honest men, and we surely have confidence that the Governor of our State will not make an improper selection of committees.
Judge Lowrey, of Elkhart, offered the following resolution, as an amendment, remarking that, while entertaining a high respect for the President of the Convention, he was unwilling that he should have the appointment of committees. The appointment of the committees would in all probability determine the complexion of the resolutions:
Resolved, That the ordinary principles of parliamentary law shall govern the deliberations of this Convention, except that all questions in reference to the appointment of committees shall be reserved to the body of the Convention; to be appointed as they may determine.
A motion to lay the resolution on the table prevailed by a vote of 848 to 220.
Mr. Wallace, of Montgomery, desired that in the appointment of committees, the Chair appoint two men from each Congressional district, one of whom should be from each side—(cries from all parts of the house, of "there is no sides here, we are all united!") well then, one man from each wing, if you don't like sides, I'll say wings. (Laughter.)
Mr. Hughes, of Monroe, moved that the President appoint a committee on resolutions.
Mr. Chapman, of Jefferson, modified his motion so as to make it read that the common principles of parliamentary law be adopted as the rules of this Convention, and the chair shall appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District to prepare resolutions.
Mr. Secrest, of Putnam, moved that the committee to prepare and report resolutions for the action of this Convention shall be composed of one member from each Congressional District, and shall be elected by the delegates from each district; and that all resolutions relating to the principles or policy of the Democratic party, be referred to said committee without previous debate in the Convention.
Mr. Pettit said that if the Democratic party is to be now ruined by pursuing the time-honored course of the party, let it be ruined and be damned. Let us give our President the usual power in appointments, and all will go well.
Mr. W. G. Cooper moved that this Convention adjourn to the first Monday in June. Lost.
The motion then recurred on the motion to lay on the table Mr. Secrest's amendment, which resulted, ayes 343; noes 231; total vote 564; maj. 122. So the motion was laid on the table.
Mr. Wallace, of Montgomery, moved as an amendment to the last part of Mr. Chapman's last motion, that the Chair proceed at once to appoint as a committee on resolutions, two men from each Congressional District.
The amendment was adopted.
The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Chapman as amended, and it was adopted.
The President then appointed the following committee on resolutions:
COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. Voorhies, of Vigo county, Chairman.

But, gentlemen, with regret I must say,