

# THE REVIEW.



## CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Feb. 6, 1858.

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CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 147 SUBSCRIBERS. *See*

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State, DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State, JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State, NATHANIEL E. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

For Attorney General, JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Judges of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.

ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.

JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.

JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

### President BUCHANAN.

It will be seen from our telegraphic despatches that the President takes the most extreme grounds in favor of admitting Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, notwithstanding her Governor and both branches of her Legislative bodies, together with a majority of ten thousand of her sovereign citizens, have protested against such an act. If this course, which the President has seen proper to take, (not calling in question his honesty of purpose,) is Democratic, we confess that we have never been a Democrat, and know nothing of its principles. We are free to say that we are disappointed with Mr. Buchanan, and that with the rank and file of the Indiana Democracy, we shall oppose his administration on this line of policy. Next week we will state in full our reasons.

But, notwithstanding the policy of the President, and our antagonism to it, we can see no reason for the disorganization of the Democratic party. The case now stands thus: Mr. Buchanan is for Lecompton; our platform solemnly pledges us against it. Let his Excellency pursue his course; the Democracy of Indiana can follow theirs. He is not essential to our existence or success; his absolute repudiation would not hurt us more than a quill tooth-pick in our side. The repudiation of John Tyler did not kill the Whig party. The gentlemen nominated on the 8th of January, stand on the Anti-Lecompton resolution. They seem to have had no trouble in construing that resolution. It is now too late for any of them, even if they had the disposition, to go after Mr. Buchanan. They are bound to maintain their integrity, quite as much as the whole Democracy are. Stand by the party; let its flag be kept flying; it is the same good old ship it always was. Men change, principles never.

### MASS MEETING ON THE 23D OF FEBRUARY.

We predict now that the Democratic Convention on the 23d of February next will be the largest assemblage of the kind ever held in Indianapolis. Mr. Buchanan's last message to Congress, insisting on the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution unsubmitted, makes that Convention a necessity for the Democracy of Indiana. His Kansas policy must be repudiated, and it will be. There will be no mistaking the voice of Indiana on the 23d. It will go across the mountains with the lightning, and Bright and Fitch, hearing it, will think it the almighty political thunder ever levelled at men in office. Will they obey it?

PROF. PALMER.—This gentleman still continues to draw large and admiring audiences. In him the science of Phrenology has a splendid champion. Notwithstanding this is the second week in the course of his lectures, there is not the slightest abatement in the general interest manifested by our citizens to listen to his logical reasoning, which, with his fine powers of elocution, give him a prominence and a fascination seldom attained by modern lecturers. As he is to commence a course of lectures in Lafayette next week, we take pleasure in recommending him to the favorable consideration of our brethren of the editorial fraternity in that city.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. G. Corey arrived in Crawfordsville, on last Thursday evening. He contemplates entering into the mercantile trade. We are of the opinion that he will find no better place in the west for business than our own beautiful town, and admire his judgment in selecting this point.

We publish in another place in this paper the answer of the Democratic candidates on the State Ticket to certain interrogatories propounded to them by the editor of the German paper at Indianapolis. It will be seen that the candidates consider the party in Indiana pledged against the Lecompton fraud. We are therefore, fully justified in opposing it.

### THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Buchanan says Kansas is now as much a slave State as Georgia. He also argues that it is there fairly and legitimately. If that is so, the majority of the people of the Territory must have established it, as, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, no other power could either establish it or prohibit it there. Unfortunately for the President's position, at an election held on the 4th day of January last, the slavery clause in the Lecompton Constitution, and the Constitution itself, were voted down by a majority of over ten thousand. Can Mr. Buchanan be right? If Kansas really is as much a slave State as Georgia, how did it come so? On this point, Democratic authorities differ. Mr. Buchanan says it became so, fairly and legitimately. On the other hand, Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, appointees of Mr. Buchanan, and therefore, honorable men by presumption at least, emphatically affirm that it became so by the fraud and usurpation of the Lecompton Constitution. Suppose each man who reads this a juror sitting to adjudicate the issue, how would he decide it? Certainly not for Mr. Buchanan; the witness against him are two to one.

It is urged that a majority of the people in Kansas have voted against the Lecompton Constitution; it can also be said a still larger majority voted for State Officers under it, thus indicating their willingness to be admitted under it.

Tremendous logic! A majority voted the Constitution down—the fact admitted; but, says the *Enquirer*, they didn't mean to vote it down, as is proved by their voting for State officers under it. They rejected it by over ten thousand majority, still they were voted to be admitted under it! What do the people of Indiana say to such contemptible make-shifts?—However, judgment should not be passed too hastily on the *Enquirer*—it only borrowed the argument from its master, Mr. Buchanan.

### BUCHANAN vs INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

President Buchanan and his friends will make acquiescence in his recent message, a test of Democratic orthodoxy. All in favor of admitting Kansas with the Lecompton swindle, are the immaculate apostles, and as such can take front seats in the old church; those opposed to that measure, believing that the people have a right to ratify or reject that Constitution by a fair vote at the ballot box, can't come in, but must stand outside and pray. Of this latter heretical class are the whole Democracy of Indiana—see 15th Res. 8th Jan. Convention. Very well. There is a nice little crowd of us outside! Pass around the peanuts, boys! While Jim Hughes, John L. Robinson &c., &c., are praying inside, we will amuse ourselves the best way we can.

When the President's message transmitting the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, was received in the House, two test votes were taken on motions to adjourn, which resulted in the defeat of the Lecomptonites—the first time by four, the last time by seven majority. Good!

### RIPLEY TOWNSHIP.

Read the report of the proceedings of the Democrats of the above township. Their resolutions smack of the old thunder—popular sovereignty—anti-Banks—anti-Canal. That is right.

WHO SUPPORTS THE STATE TICKET. The *Terre Haute Journal*, Crawfordsville, Review, and Jackson County *Democrat*, are the only professed Democratic journals in this State, which do not support the nominees of the Democratic State Convention, so far as we have yet learned.

We clip the above from the *Clay County Democrat* of the 29th Jan. Had the editor of that paper read the issues of the *Review*, since the January Convention, on privilege, to take up the report of the Committee on the Bright and Fitch contested election case, Mr. Bayard objected, and said that as Messrs. Bright & Fitch represented the sentiments of the people of Indiana on the Kansas question, it was right that they should be permitted to vote on the Lecompton Constitution before the right to their seats was decided. Now, we desire to say that the ideas of Messrs. Bright and Fitch representing the sentiments of the people of Indiana on the Lecompton Constitution (which swindle they are pledged to vote for) are preposterous. They do not represent the sentiments of one voter out of ten in this State; and if this is the best reason Mr. Bayard can advance in postponing action on the question, it is a lame one indeed—but proper to state that Mr. Bright interposed, and said that he was anxious to have the question settled as soon as possible.

### GOY. BANKS AND HIS 7000, LOAN.

A committee of the House of Representatives has dragged out of a fellow named Stone, a witness before them, that N. P. Banks, the late Republican speaker of the House, and the present Republican Governor of Massachusetts, borrowed the sum little sum of \$7000, for services rendered the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., in a tariff project which that Company were urging through Congress.

Either there never was in America as corrupt a gang as the so-called Republican party, or else it is peculiarly unfortunate in being possessed and led by a gang of the most God-forsaken swindlers that ever robed a public treasury. The great Banks—Banks the iron man—has gone to swell the innumerable army of Republican defaulters, vote-sellers, and Kalliochs now on their “winding way” to an ominous oblivion. “Let it slide,” he said of the Union—“Let him slide!” the whole Union will now retort.

### SPIRITUALISM.

In no age in the world has there been a greater desire manifested than at the present, to solve if possible the dim future of humanity—the future beyond the grave. Shall we live again? That's the question!—Where is the traveller who has ever returned from the undiscovered country to enlighten us on this point? Echo answer where? Not one has ever returned. Skepticism is the order of the day. Belief without knowledge, and that of the most positive and palpable character amounts to nothing. Simple belief will never eradicate from the reflective mind, the spectre of doubt and uncertainty. Modern spiritualism has made thousands of converts to its new, and we might say, novel theory of heaven and man's future destiny, and as they are but a branch of the christian world, we hold that their opinions are entitled to the same respect as any other christian denomination. In accordance with our ideas of toleration, we take pleasure in announcing to our citizens, that the Hon. WARREN CHASE, will deliver a series of six lectures on Spiritualism, commencing on Tuesday the 16th inst. Mr. CHASE was formerly a member of Congress from Wisconsin.—He is a fine classical scholar, and is said to be one of the ablest exponents of the new creed.

See the advertisement of LAYMON BROWNE & Co., and then call and see them.

Wood wanted on subscription.

### SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Mr. Buchanan says Kansas is now as much a slave State as Georgia. He also argues that it is there fairly and legitimately. If that is so, the majority of the people of the Territory must have established it, as, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, no other power could either establish it or prohibit it there. Unfortunately for the President's position, at an election held on the 4th day of January last, the slavery clause in the Lecompton Constitution, and the Constitution itself, were voted down by a majority of over ten thousand. Can Mr. Buchanan be right? If Kansas really is as much a slave State as Georgia, how did it come so?

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### THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER THEIR CONSTITUTION.

The Washington *Union*, like an old stern-wheel steamer going down stream, is puffing away at a terrible rate, and with evident astonishment at its own success,

to prove that the people of each State have the right to alter or amend their State Constitution without the slightest regard to any provision in that instrument prescribing the time, manner or form in which such amendments shall be made.

The Albany *Atlas* and *Argus* also lauds extensively to establish the same proposition. That paper states its position as follows:

“We hold that the people of Kansas, after admission, may alter their Constitution as they please, in spite of any provision in it forbidding alteration. They may, if they choose, first of all abrogate such a prohibitory provision. They may, through the legislative power, call a Convention and make an entirely new Constitution—This was done in our own State in 1846, and the right to do it is now generally recognized by all politicians and statesmen who are not disposed to limit the sovereignty of the people.”

Now, we do not propose to controvert or to argue pro or con this proposition, though it is open to much argument on both sides. The right of revolution and its limitations and boundaries is one which has been discussed by the ablest statesmen of the Union. Nor do we intend now to inquire, supposing this proposition to be sound, how far the same right may be claimed as to the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of Kansas is an enactment made or assumed to be made in the name of the people, of that State. “We, the people,” etc., is the form in which the enacting clause of such instruments commence.—The Constitution of the United States commences thus:

“We, the People of the United States, \* \* \* \* \* do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

How far this proposition that the people of a State have the right to nullify their State Constitution by disregarding and putting aside the forms of amendment of the Constitution of the United States in any other manner than that provided in the Constitution itself, we do not propose now to argue. We merely suggest to these Democratic papers, particularly those who set themselves up as the especial guardians of the constitutional rights of the South, that their mad zeal in behalf of the Lecompton fraud may carry them into the assertion of doctrines which are destructive of the stability of the Union. The Constitution of the United States recites that it is “ordained and established,” by “the people of the United States,” and provides particularly the two modes of amending it. The Constitution of Illinois recites that “we, the people of Illinois,” “do ordain and establish this Constitution.” It also provides the modes of amending it. If the Constitution of Illinois is the work of the people, it is argued that the people of the State may amend it at their pleasure, without paying the slightest regard to the provisions of the Constitution itself upon that point. If this be correct, we would like some of these gentlemen to point out to us the distinction between the rights of the people of a State to do this, and the right of the people of the United States to do the same thing with respect to the Constitution of the United States. Both instruments are “ordained and established” by “the people,” the one by the people of Illinois, the other by the people of the United States.

To HOUSEHOLDERS.—Mr. William H. Pittard of Winchester, Virginia, who is now staying at Knapper's Hotel, will call upon our business men during the coming week. His receipts for making bread, cakes &c., are the marvel of the age, and it only requires the exhibition of his samples to satisfy the most incredulous. This is no humbug, so pronounced by hundreds who have purchased the receipts.

John W. Forney, editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, who did more than any other man in the United States to secure the election of Mr. Buchanan, asserts that out of 33,000 voters in Philadelphia who voted for the present Chief Magistrate, there are not 100 who sustain his Lecompton policy. That may be considered tolerably unanimous!

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