

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance.

S. H. PARRIS, 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.

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Democratic Meeting.
There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Union Township on Saturday, the 3d of April for the purpose of nominating township officers. Let every Democrat turn out.

THE CRAWFORDSVILLE CEMETERY.
We understand that this Cemetery is sadly in need of repairs. Some few years ago a sum of money was raised by subscription among our citizens to defray the expense of enclosing the grounds with a suitable fence. The amount raised being more than sufficient for the improvements made, the surplus, some fifty dollars, was loaned with interest to Andrew P. Linn, at that time Clerk of the Montgomery County Court. This loan was made by a committee, consisting of Messrs Joseph Earl, Andrew Mitchell and Benjamin Galey, (the latter since deceased) who were appointed by the citizens and authorized to loan the surplus funds. On the decease of Mr. Linn, the funds passed into the hands of his administrator, James W. Linn, who we understand is anxious to place the money into the hands of the committee.

We trust that these gentlemen Messrs Earl and Mitchell will attend to this matter immediately, and if necessary, call a meeting of the citizens to instruct them in the future use of the funds, which, with its accumulated interest is amply sufficient to keep the Cemetery in excellent repair.

MONTGOMERY JOURNAL.—This paper has changed hands, Mr. Hentsinger having sold the entire office to Mr. J. H. KENNEY. Mr. KENNEY is a gentleman, a practical printer, and withal a clever fellow. His former connection as publisher of the Journal gives ample assurance of an excellent paper, both in mechanical execution and selection of matter. Pecuniarily we wish him the very best of success.

Have You seen Patterson's New Jewelry?
This is the question and topic of conversation now among the ladies. The large additions which Mr. Patterson has made to his stock this spring combines everything in the line of jewelry. His showcases presents a dazzling and gorgeous appearance, filled as they are with bracelets, ear-drops, and finger-rings, of the most artistic beauty; elegant gold and silver watches, silver spoons of the purest metal, and in fact everything to please the taste of the most fastidious. He has also a large assortment of new Clocks—something different from anything of the kind ever before brought to Crawfordsville. We recommend every one to call and see this new stock of Mr. Patterson.

THE SPRING TRADE.
Business is evidently brightening up, the beautiful weather with which we are blessed gives renewed life and energy to every branch of business. The merchants are daily receiving their spring and summer goods, the hammer of the mechanic is heard from early dawn to sunset, all giving evidence of the energy of our people and the gradual return of prosperous times. The probabilities now are that in the next six weeks produce will take an advance, and that the large surplus of last year's crop will be speedily converted into cash. We predict that the "good time coming" is at hand.

ELLIS & ARMENTROUT.—These gentlemen have on hand a fine assortment of groceries which they are selling at the lowest figures. They are also agents for the sale of the celebrated Miller Plow, manufactured at Cincinnati. Every Farmer should have one of these Plows.

A Kansas correspondent says money commands four to seven per cent. a month in the Territory, well secured on real estate.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—Every one of course, in his boyhood, has read the story of "Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp." The tales of eastern imagination are seemingly not more improbable than some of the splendid practical inventions of modern days. Every year presents some new discovery that at first glance startles the wildest imagination. Among the late triumphs of science and improvements of the age, is K. A. BROWN'S Patent Lamp for burning the Lamp Oil manufactured from coal. The light produced by this lamp is intensely brilliant and surpasses in every respect all other lamps in use. They are for sale at T. D. BROWN'S Drug Store, the only place in the county where they can be purchased.

PARRIS & Co.—This establishment is now in receipt of their spring and summer stock of hats and caps. If any of our numerous readers desire to purchase a new hat for the coming summer we advise him to call at this establishment.

GRIMES & BURBRIDGE.—This firm are now receiving a large stock of hardware and groceries.

MAYER & ULLMAN.—This firm will be in receipt next week of one of the largest stock of dry goods and clothing ever before brought to Crawfordsville. Look out for a grand display at the Philadelphia Store.

Read the advertisement of R. DOWNS & Co., of Greensburg. Their stock of pianos, musical instruments, and sheet music ranks among the finest in the west. Any orders from our citizens will be promptly attended to. For a specimen of their pianos, we refer our musical friends to Major Elston who has just purchased a splendid one from this firm.

Gov. WRIGHT.—A gentleman from Terre Haute, who has been two years in Europe, writes from Berlin that Gov. Wright is very popular with all Americans in Berlin, and with the Court and citizens. His house in Berlin, as it was in Indiana, is welcome to all, and he has spared neither pains nor expense in rendering it a pleasant retreat for every one.

One of the richest incidents connected with the capture of Canton, is the fact that upon examining the papers of the Imperial Commissioner Yeh, were found the original ratifications of the treaties with England, France, and America. Mr. Yeh was interrogated as to the presence of these documents—why they had not been sent to his master, the Emperor? What were they doing in Canton when they should have been in Peking? Yeh laughed and remarked in the most pompous style that these documents were so unimportant that it would not be worth while to trouble the Emperor with them. Only important documents were transmitted to the Emperor. The probability is that his imperial majesty will not be troubled with the information of the capture of Canton by the barbarians.

A careful estimate of all the persons of Indian blood, indicates that they now number 5,000,000 in all North America.

The Black Republicans have a good deal to say about the "divisions of the Democratic party." Oh yes, the grand Democratic army is made up of companies, battalions, regiments and divisions.

Hisland murder is becoming very common in France. French juries, however, seem to consider it as justifiable to a certain extent. A woman by the name of Jane was tried at Montlhery, near Paris, for having made way with her worse half in order to marry her paramour. This was viewed in the light of an extenuating circumstance, and the young woman was only sentenced to twelve years hard labor.

A DECAYING TOWN.—The Clinton (Illinois) Transcript says:

"Two years ago, Clinton contained twelve dry good stores—now we can boast of but six, and all the goods in all these six would scarcely make one respectable stock."

SINGULAR PROOF OF ATTACHMENT.—A few days ago a woman who cohabited with a man cut off his forefinger while he was asleep. She placed the finger upon a stone, and applying the knife, struck it with another stone, severing the finger, which hung only by a piece of skin. The man subsequently received surgical treatment at the North Dispensary, and is maimed for life. It appears that the man had threatened to enlist in the army, and the woman, from the strong affection she entertained for him, committed the act in order that he might not carry out his intention, which would result in their separation.

Liverpool Mercury.

We have had the opportunity during the past week of conversing with a great many intelligent Democrats from different portions of the country. The feeling seems almost unanimous against the acceptance by Congress of the Calhoun swindle. The idea that pervades the masses is, that the Democratic party should stick closely to its time-honored principles, and not dissipate its moral power by the adoption of doubtful expedients. They think there is as little wisdom displayed in burning down the temple of Democracy to get rid of Kansas as was displayed by the farmer who destroyed his barn to get rid of the rats—*Lawrence Democrat.*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BERLIN.—We learn from German papers that Minister Wright, on the 22d of February, gave an entertainment to the Americans resident and temporarily sojourning in Berlin. Appropriate speeches were made by several of the guests, and also by the host, who, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the good feeling existing between the United States and Prussia.

VENTILATING CHAIRS.—A mechanic in New York has invented a chair for hot weather, by which the person who occupies it is refreshed by an artificial breeze, produced by two pairs of side bellows.

The effort required to use it is slight, and the relief afforded is said to be effectual under the most oppressive heat.

THE FIRST SONG OF SPRING.

The first song of spring, in a grove I this morning heard sweetly descending upon the soft gale;
A robin's sweet voice gave the musical warning
To snowdrops and primroses down in the vale.

At my feet, in the sunbeam, young grasses were springing,
And the waves of the lake gently rolled to the shore,
As that dear liquid throat its fresh jewels was flinging,
Along the light winds that would summer restore.

Its tones were all music, the new blossoms inviting,
From the grave, where they've lain in their long winter's sleep;
And the soft summer sounds, wood and streamlet delighting,
Woke the roses and lilies where their vigils they keep.

Like the waters that fall where sweet fountains are playing,
The song floated softly along the mild air;
Each note, like a pearl, some strange beauty displaying,
Seemed to fall like an echo amid flowers fresh and fair.

On the strand rolled the pebbles cold winter had whitened,
And gleamed as each wave gently fell from the shore;
They lay like a wreath which the surges had brightened,
When the full flowing tide kiss their margins no more.

The young, tender buds from the branches were peeping,
Like angels of promise looking down from the clouds,
Or like babes, when their beautiful blossoms are creeping,
Along their red gums from their tenderest shrouds.

And dear ran the song, as all nature thus coming
Bespoke the rich charms which shall garnish the year;
The heavens, earth, and sky, with bright promises blooming,
Foretold in that song, what shall shortly appear.

O blessed be that bird, which, so sweet on that morning,
In harmony sang her first song with the gale;
And gave to the snowdrop and primrose the warning,
That soon their rich fragrance may rise from the vale.

PRUSSIA AS SEEN BY GOV. WRIGHT.
Our American Minister to Berlin, Governor Wright, lately wrote to Judge Law, of Evansville, a quite interesting letter, from which we make brief extracts:

While there are many things to condemn in this country, there are also many things to admire. One thing in the management of the State Prison in this place has struck me with much force as worthy of imitation. While the happiness of society is sought in the punishment of crime, the reformation of the criminal as a member of society should also be sought. Pardons are seldom granted here. Every convict is kept at hard labor. A strict account is kept of the cost and profit of his work. At the expiration of his sentence a balance is struck. If he has been diligent in his work it is almost always in his favor. He is then required to return to the place of his conviction and endeavor to regain his character in the place where it was lost. The balance due him on account of his labor is accounted for, and paid over to him upon his producing a certificate from the tribunal by which he was convicted, that he is conducting himself as a good citizen, and is attentive to the wants and necessities of his family. Thus during his term of imprisonment and after his discharge an incentive is given him to be "diligent in business"—one of the greatest safeguards against crime.

The Government here does everything, is everywhere. What would our people say if government monopolized all the carrying trade of all packages under a certain weight. I have seen passing my window postoffice wagons loaded with game, fish and other articles of food. One of the things which most astonishes an American is the number of soldiers he meets, and especially the number of officers. A story is told of one of the smaller countries which is amusing. Every kingdom, however small, has its standing army. It is said that in that little kingdom the number of the effective was fifty men. After the general, with his staff, the colonels, the captains, and other officers had received their commissions, one solitary soldier was left—forming the grand army of the kingdom.

THE WINTER ABROAD.—The winter appears to have been very severe in all parts of Europe. The papers by the Europa furnish the following items:

In Scotland, a man on his way to his wedding was lost in the deep snow, and when found was frozen to death, within a mile of the residence of his bride. For the first time in the present century the river Po has been frozen over at Pavia, Italy, for some time admitting the constant passage of man and beast. The unusual severity of the winter in that part of Italy has caused great mortality. Accounts from Asia Minor describe snow storms, in one of which a Greek monastery was buried, and the five monks had to be excavated by the Turks. At Malta, the snow which had not fallen since the Russian campaign of 1811, was some feet high, and accompanied with hail and tempests.

Constantinople, Feb. 3.—Snow has fallen, until yesterday, without any interruption for fifteen days. There has not been a winter of equal severity for more than twenty years. The snow has extended to Smyrna and the adjacent district of Asia Minor, and even the Greek Islands are clothed with white, an appearance most unusual and remarkable. The navigation with Odessa is entirely closed. The disasters in the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, have been numerous. The casualties have been chiefly among native crafts and Greek vessels; but there have also been a few losses of British ships. The sufferings of the poor are very acute; their habits and habits are not prepared to resist so inclement a season. Many of the poorest dwellings have tumbled down from the weight of snow on their roofs, for they are little more substantial than castle of cardboard, and very few are weather tight.

Mrs. Stubbs says her "darling Jane" was only married little over a year when she had two sons, both boys.

THE UTAH MEMORIAL.

The memorial of the members and officers of the Legislature of Utah, presented to the House of Representatives on Tuesday, is a most remarkable paper, and illustrates forcibly the singular character and the deep-seated hostility to our Government of the people of that Territory.

The paper in question is the most curious compound of sophistry, insolence, fanaticism which has been our lot to read, and affords considerable insight into the motives and intentions of the leaders of the Mormons.

They set out complaining that their previous resolutions and memorial sent to Washington have not been answered, unless "the appointment of a full set of officers for the Territory, backed by an army to force them upon us," [them] "is to be deemed an answer." They say that if officers had been appointed in accordance with the voice of the people, there would have been no need of sending an army with them. They demand that the army shall be withdrawn, and that they shall have a voice in the choice of their officers, and then proceed as follows:

"Restore unto us our rights in Missouri and other States, of which we are unlawfully robbed; reinstate and guarantee unto us the peaceful possession of lands for which you have taken and yet retain our money; bring to justice the murderers of Joseph and Hiram Smith, who were massacred, while in the custody of the law, under the pledged faith of a sovereign State; punish the assassins of Parley P. Pratt, who slew their unresisting victim beneath the portals of the court which had pronounced him guiltless; restore unto us our political, religious and inalienable rights, that we may have reason to believe that you are our friends and not our enemies; execute justice and judgment upon the guilty, and spare the innocent; let truth, honesty, industry, love of right and liberty stand unmolested and protected by your acts as they are by the very genius of our loved institutions. Do that, and you will do more toward restoring our beloved country from its foul pollution and its fearful doom than can be accomplished by endeavoring to destroy a people who, under the broad folds of the Constitution, deem it no sin to unite in worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Pay us a few hundred thousand dollars which Government honestly owes us for suppressing Indian hostilities and maintaining peaceful relations with the native tribes, instead of expending millions to deprive a portion of our citizens of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Try on the plaster of friendly intercourse and honorable dealing, instead of foul aggression and war. Treat us as friends, as citizens entitled to and possessing equal rights with your fellows, and not as alien 'enemies,' lest you make us such."

They complain that although they adopted a republican constitution and form of government in 1856, and sent them to Congress, together with a census report and petition for admission into the Union, they have not received a member of Congress willing to advocate their petition, or to urge their claim to admission. This is attributed to the "unlawful prejudice" existing against them at Washington.

The petitioners (who, it will be understood, are the Councilors and Representatives of the Utah Territorial Legislature), place a very low estimate upon the officers who have been appointed to proceed to Utah, and are now with the army, awaiting its advance to Salt Lake in the spring. The following extract will show that either from gross misconception of the character of those officers, or from a design to invent a reason for hostility to them, they have placed a false estimate upon their character.

"You have appointed, the newspapers state, a full set of officials for Utah from among entire strangers, and to do so were obliged to hawk about the offices from State to State, every honorable and principled man indignantly declining your appointment, until at length you succeeded in finding the requisite number from among the reckless, the drunken, the unprincipled, the dissolute, the houseless and penniless, who alone feel the need of the backing afforded by bayonets, and for this reason had far better remain where society is more congenial to their depraved and corrupt tastes. No doubt such is the character of the present appointees, for what other class would accept offices among a people where they well know they were unwanted, and hence had no right officially to be? All we have further to say of them is, they had better tarry with their friends if they really have any."

It will be remembered that the same complaint was made against the previous officers of the Territory; that they were denounced for drunkenness, and for every sin in the decalogue, and as unfit to associate with the saints in that land of promise. The policy now undoubtedly is, to convey to their followers the impression that the Government is imposing upon them men without character or qualifications for the duties of the offices to which they have been appointed, who are to be sent there to persecute them on account of their religion. From the accounts which reach us, there can be little doubt that this opinion is very generally entertained by the Mormons.

To incite the idea that the Government is making war upon the people of Utah on account of their religion is doubtless the object and motive of Brigham Young and his confidential agents. They know what the history of the world clearly proves, that the people will fight for their religion, their faith, more earnestly and perseveringly than for any other object, and if this feeling can once be fully aroused the population of that Territory will be completely under the control and direction of their leaders. In the "memorial" they ask:

"Do you wish us to deny our God and renounce our religion? That we shall not do."

We are at the defiance of earth and hell to prove that we have done ought to offend the good."

The memorial complains that the citizens of Utah have not had their constitutional rights; that they have been denied the choice of their own officers, and that no investigation of the wrongs of which they complain has been made by the Government. The United States soldiers, they aver, have no occasion to go to Utah to protect the rights of the citizens, because those rights have never been infringed, except by the Government itself. The closing sentence of the memorial is particularly severe upon the "enemies" of whom they complain.

"We are aware that we have many enemies, and that they make a strong party against us. A large portion of them know that if justice had its due, they would be either pulling hemp by the neck, or learning a trade in the confines of a prison. They roam at large in your community, are boon companions in your halls of business and of pleasure, adorn your circles of fashion, and participate in your festivities; but there is a chord of right, of honesty, of integrity to the institutions of our country, of a love of freedom, and respect for the rights of the weak and comparatively defenceless, that will yet thrill with emotion, vibrate through the honest heart, and respond to the cry of usurpation, tyranny and oppression, exercised upon an innocent people. To that we appeal, and trust that stern sense of justice yet remaining among the worthy sons of patriotic sires will stay the suicidal hand of crawling scoundrels and corrupt rulers, and that American liberty may not be immolated upon her own altars nor strangled in the halls of her own citadel by those whose sworn duty it is to be her protectors."

"Withdraw your troops, give us our constitutional rights, and we are at home."

The Journal says that the above referred to document furnishes another evidence of the peculiar difficulties with which this question is hedged about. The ground taken by the President is, that these people are in a state of rebellion against the United States Government. With their religion he has nothing to do, and wishes to have nothing to do. The people profess to be governed by a higher authority than the laws of the United States, and they have, therefore, declared against any United States officers being sent among them in an official capacity. The Journal thinks it would be well to send among them persons of different religion, to settle in the Territory. But they will not allow such to remain. All such are regarded as spies and treated accordingly.

Congressional.

MONDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.
WASHINGTON, March 23.

SENATE.—The Senate re-assembled at seven o'clock.

Mr. Douglas, on entering the chamber, was greeted with applause, which he appreciated by shaking his head and making gestures to the multitude to stop.

Not a foot of vacant room was left in the galleries, and the reporters were overrun by the invading "border ruffians." All the seats on the floor were also occupied, and the windows near the roof were filled.

After alluding to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he said that Congress had eventually decided that new Territories should choose their domestic policy for themselves.

He was one of those who, for the want of power to carry out his own measure, agreed with the new line of policy, with the view of healing the sectional strife and restoring peace to the country. The object was to localize, not nationalize slavery. The people of Illinois approved of his course, and the Legislature passed a resolution to that effect.

As a Senator from that State, he felt it to be his duty to apply the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the principle which had been substituted for the geographical line.

Now, said Mr. Douglas, the question arises, is the Lecompton Constitution in accordance with the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and in accordance with the organic Act. Have the people been left to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? Does the Lecompton Constitution embody the will of the people of Kansas? If it does, it has the right to admit her into the Union under it.

The whole action of this House turns on this, whether or not the people have had a fair expression of their will in that Act; but what evidence have we that it is so?

At a subsequent election the vote against it was 10,000. This was evidence, in his mind, that the Lecompton Constitution is not an expression of the will of the people. It has been said that the election of December 21st was legal, and that on January 4th was not legal. The Legislature possessed as much power on the 4th of January as on the 21st of December, and on the 20th of February.

If you can judge this Constitution by the technical form of law by which it was voted down, you are now called on to give it vitality; but if you approach it in a spirit of statesmanship, you find that it was not the embodiment of the will of the people; hence I deny your right to make it the organic law—and if it becomes so, it will be by an Act of Congress, and not by the will of the people.

We are told that the Constitution may be changed, and that it is a small matter. The principle is the same, when you set the example of violating the principles of free government for a day, as for a year, and give precedents to unscrupulous men.

Further, it is said that the people may change their Constitution when they will, and that they had no right to tie their own hands until 1864. He held it as a fair interpretation that when one mode of changing it was proscribed, every other mode was proscribed, and it could not be altered until 1864. He did not object to it because it bound them until 1864. If it is the will of the people, and if it is not, you have no right to bind them to it for a single hour.

What right has Congress to annul the provisions prohibiting a change until 1864? If Congress can change one clause, it may annul or alter another and another, until the whole instrument may be subverted. You have no right to annul it, or alter, or construe it. Lay not your sacrilegious hands upon it. Farewell to State Rights and State Sovereignty, when Congress undertakes to construe State Constitutions. States would become provinces, with no more independence than their counties have now.

The latter portion of his speech was devoted to the Washington Union, attributing its hostility to his declining to vote for the publisher as a public printer.

Mr. Toombs went into a puny attack on Mr. Douglas's course in relation to the Missouri Compromise, and asked how many of his present confederates then voted with him. He then reiterated on the Douglas party; whereas, they had said that no slavery Constitution could be imposed upon the people against their will, they had no objection to cram a free Constitution

down the people's throats.

Mr. Toombs then followed Mr. Douglas to great length, characterized the gentleman who voted with Mr. Douglas as hypocrites, &c.

Mr. Stuart briefly remonstrated against the impropriety of applying terms so ill-advised to Senators who had only followed what they believed to be the line of their duty. In personalities, when argument has failed, the Senator from Georgia had certainly won the laurels.

ADJOURNED.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
SENATE.—The Senate is again crowded to-day.

Mr. Green replied to Mr. Douglas, denying the assertion of the Senator from Michigan, that the friends of the Lecompton Constitution have been driven from their position.

The Senator from Illinois implied the same thing; but it is not so.

Committee's report stands unchanged; its every individual charge is sustained by official evidence, and the only exception taken to the report is by the senior Senator from Vermont, who objects to the harsh appellation of rebels.

He made some desultory and preliminary remarks in reply to the Senators from Michigan, Illinois, and Vermont, and then went into the main line of the argument, saying that the Kansas government was the government de facto quite as much as in the case of California even if you admit that the alleged frauds were committed.

He drew a parallel between the cases of Kansas and California, citing Mr. Douglas' opinions on the latter, in support of his views on the former.

He said that the statement that nineteen counties were disfranchised in Kansas meant to deceive. Those counties were a wilderness without inhabitants. He defended the legality of the early steps for the formation of the Lecompton Constitution and denied the assertions of the Senator from Vermont, (Posters) that there were broken pledges on the part of Walker and the President. Everybody knows that Walker was in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people. He advocated it, but had no power to pledge it.

The Senator from Illinois, says that the only reason why he did not submit the whole Constitution, was because it was said it would be voted down. Who said so? No one except the Senators from Illinois and Michigan.

The great question is, does the Constitution embody the will of the people. We cannot take the flying rumors and opinions of Governors as evidence. That is fraught with a danger, that if carried out in its ultimatum, would bring bristling bayonets and cannon, pointed at the walls of the Capitol, to substitute the opinions of the mob for the forms of law. All the legal forms having been complied with in completing the Lecompton Constitution, it was a completed enactment and the people had no right to vote whether or not, it was a Constitution.

Mr. Crittenden said that he would not reopen the debate, but would make an explanation that his statements were made from official records, and not on the conversations of the Governors of Kansas. He thanked God that he could distinguish right from wrong, and had the courage to say so.

He wished neither to build up nor break down any party. He made an affectionate reference to his compatriots of the Senate, when the Senate was a great body, and included among its members Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Benton. He professed himself an American, and it was his principles to protect the ballot-box as the only instrument by which the people can exercise their Sovereignty.

When Mr. Crittenden concluded, Mr. Green, without further remarks, withdrew Minnesota from the bill altogether, and moved three amendments to the original bill.

Firstly—to strike out the preamble and insert the following: Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates, called and assembled at Lecompton on the 9th day of September, 1857, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Convention, having asked for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States, etc. Carried.

Secondly—to amend the second section by inserting that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to abridge or infringe on any right of the people at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such a manner as they may think proper. Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare any construction of the constitution except to see that it is republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the U. States.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 31; Nays 23.

Thirdly—A verbal amendment in the eleventh line of the second section of the bill to cancel the word "of," in the sentence "in the ordinance of said Constitution," and substitute therefor the words "annexed to making." Carried.

Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment of March 24, to the amendment of Mr. Green and substituted another, setting forth that the federal laws shall not inapplicable be extended into the State of Kansas; that as judicial district be formed, and that a Judge, District Attorney, and a United States Marshal be appointed and paid as in Iowa.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 37; Nays 10.

Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill in substance, that the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention be submitted to the people of Kansas now; that if it be approved, the President shall admit Kansas by proclamation. If it be rejected, the people of the Territory shall call a Convention to frame a new substitute.

The substitute makes a special provision against the occurrence of frauds.

Several Senators here took occasion to explain their votes.

Mr. Houston would vote for the original bill, in obedience to the resolutions passed by the Legislature of his State.

Mr. Pugh reluctantly voted against it for the same reason.

Mr. Iverson (Ga.) defined his position.

Mr. Green accepted the suggestion of another verbal alteration.

Mr. Crittenden's substitute was then put and lost. Yeas 24; Nays 34.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION PASSED.
The bill as amended, to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Con-

stitution, was then put and passed. Yeas 33; Nays 25.

THE YEAS AND NAYS.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Given, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Johnson, (Ark.) Johnson, (Ind.) Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Sill, Thompson, (Ky.) Thompson, (N. J.) Toombs, Wright and Yates—83.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Critten, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—25.

Absentees—Messrs. Bates and Davis.

The announcement of the result was received with applause and hisses.