



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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S. H. PARRY, 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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State, DANIEL McCLELL, of Morgan.

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

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LECOMPTON.

On last Wednesday, the 14th inst., the House of Representatives took up the resolution from the Senate, asking a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Lecompton bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 108; the Speaker then voted in the affirmative. On the motion to appoint the committee, Hale and Pendleton, of Ohio, and English, of Indiana, voted in the affirmative. We have no idea that the House will ever agree to any proposition that does not require a ratification of the Constitution by the people, as a condition precedent to the admission of the State.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.—We are in receipt of the far-famed Blackwood and the Westminster. Every lover of a high order of literature should grace his library with the British Reviews. See advertisement in another column.

THE ATLANTIC FOR MAY.—This highly classical periodical has been received.—No man who appreciates a high order of literature should be without the Atlantic.

GODEY FOR MAY.—This elegant periodical has been received. Its fashion plates are as beautiful as ever, and its contents a casket of the choicest literature.

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.—This fine periodical is on our table. Everybody should subscribe for Arthur's.

If you wish to see a beautiful stock of goods, call at the establishment of ERTZROTH & HARDING. They are selling at very low figures. Advertisement next week.

Owing to a large amount of work which we have had on hand during the present week, we are obliged to omit a number of new advertisements. They will appear in our next issue.

We notice that quite a number of new and beautiful signs, the handwork of T. H. WINTON, have been put up by our merchants since the opening of spring.—Winton is unquestionably one of the best painters in the west. If you wish a neat and fine job of work, he is the very man to do it.

KANSAS NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The New York Tribune thus construes the suffrage clause in the last Kansas Constitution:

"The Leavenworth Constitution says nothing about color or race. If negroes are legally citizens, then they vote like other citizens; if not, they don't vote.—We rejoice that the Free State men have been consistent and faithful to principle."

That is, the Free State men are in favor of negro suffrage, if it is possible to make them voters legally. If negroes are legal citizens, then they vote like white citizens. The Tribune regards negro suffrage a Republican principle, and rejoices that the Kansas Republicans have been consistent and faithful in introducing this principle into their last organic act.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE SEWING MACHINE.—The famous African traveler, Dr. Livingstone, says, "to Christianize savages, we must first civilize them," and to carry out this principle, he intends taking with him, on his next expedition, various implements, among them a supply of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, procured from the Agents in England. The doctor is right, and no missionary should leave our shores without "doing likewise." The extreme simplicity, durability, and effectiveness of the GROVER & BAKER Machine peculiarly fit it for use in foreign lands.

The first barrel of whisky ever distilled in Louisiana, arrived at New Orleans on the 1st of last March.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]
SAD CALAMITY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.—BURNING OF A WHOLE FAMILY—HEROIC CONDUCT OF A JAILOR'S WIFE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. Mon. April 5.

The inhabitants of this place have had two rather exciting topics on their tongues for the past few hours, the first relating to a shocking affair in the adjoining town of Le Roy; the second to another affair not so shocking in our own neighborhood.

The first is I learn by actual personal investigation, somewhat thus: A farmer named Daniel Constock has been living with his four little daughters, Mary, Maria, Colona and Corn, alone in his house, which is located fourteen or fifteen miles from here, on what is known as the Philadelphia Road. His wife has been absent some two months, in Auburn, under medical treatment. Last (Sunday) night about nine o'clock, it was discovered that the residence of Mr. Constock was in flames, and before assistance could be rendered it was burnt to the ground, together with its five inmates. I found them to-day, on the ground, that Mr. C. and his four daughters (the oldest of whom was only ten years) were all asleep together in one bedroom in a corner of the house. The first indication they had of the fire was, probably, not until the building was full of flames, for it is apparent the fire "took" from a keg of ashes in the wood-house, which is some distance from the bedroom in question, and in burning its way to the bedroom, it must have enveloped every thing in flames. Rushing in the darkness from the bedroom, the frantic children flew in different directions, blinded by the smoke and flames, while the unfortunate father, who loved his money more than his offspring, ran up stairs to get his box of valuables, while he might have easily opened the bedroom window at the outset and placed himself and children beyond danger.—For the bedroom was on the ground floor. But, alas for human frailty! His miserly habits ruled him, and his blackened bones and ashes were found, after the fire, lying across his box in the cellar, where he had fallen.

The second topic of which I spoke is more agreeable to dwell upon. Early on Sunday morning, three prisoners, named Wilson, Eddy, Missie and Ward, by feigning the sickness of one of their number, got the jailor at this place, Mr. Baker, in their power, gagged and bound him, and locked him in a cell. This done, they robbed him of his money and the keys of the prison, and were calmly taking their leave, when they were "brought all up standing" by beholding the jailor's little wife pointing at them through a railing a loaded revolver, and calmly informing them that she would put a bullet through the first man who attempted to come forward. A conversation, something like this, followed:

Prisoner.—The devil you will! You don't know how to shoot it.

Mrs. Baker.—Try it and see, if you like. I have been practicing with this pistol for the past few days, and I promise you I will kill the first man who comes forward.

Prisoner.—Well, if that's your game, we'll be quits with you. Now, take your choice, young woman—either let us pass out in peace, or submit to have your husband's brains knocked out against the walls of the jail. Which do you like best? Perhaps that won't be gay, nor nothing, just to see him laying out there cold and stiff, with his brains laying around. Ha! ha! D—d pretty picture, ain't it? D—d pretty wife you are, ain't ye, to get your husband killed? Come, now, what d'ye say? Let us out and it'll be all right—won't ye? [And the speaker moved forward a step.]

Mrs. Baker.—The first man who steps over that sill dies!

And there that brave woman held those men at bay for something like half an hour, until help came, and they were driven into their cells.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE GIRL IN A TRANCE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—On Friday of week before last the Poughkeepsie girl raised a little, and Mr. Garrison who was present, advised that she should be raised up, so that the blood would circulate, when she exclaimed, "I ain't the beautiful! He is sitting on a dazzling throne; angels are giving him praise!" and then exclaimed, "I'm going back again," and again swooned. While looking at what she thought to be hell, she said, "Jesus reached forth his lily white hand and dragged me from the pit. In heaven is a tree, the angels are climbing up and down, giving God the praise. My friends," she then exclaimed, "get ready! the judgment day is near at hand. I do not expect to be here with my friends long, if you know what I know no one would live longer in their sins!" She attends meetings regularly, and is getting quite strong. Many in Poughkeepsie believe that she was laboring under nervous excitement; but she has lived the last seven months with Mrs. Garrison, and during that time has never once complained of sickness, and she is also a very strong-minded girl, and not at all nervous. Friday night, at the same church, two persons, a son, while at the altar, fell back in a trance, but did not remain in that state longer than two hours.

A STRANGE DELUSION.

The Parke County Republican relates the following singular instance of delusion in regard to religious duty:

It becomes our sad office to record one of the most sad incidents which have ever fallen under our observation. Mr. Aaron Stewart, late a citizen of Boone county, but for some five months a citizen of our town, has been in a state of depression of spirits for about two months past. Religious excitement seems to have overpowered his reason, and on Monday night, after the return of himself and wife from church, he conceived the idea that the Scripture required him to sacrifice his right hand and other members of his body under penalty of eternal punishment. He left the house without making known his object, and after perpetrating dangerous wounds upon his person with a knife, he next proceeded with a knife to cut off his right hand. After striking five several blows, ranging from the centre of the hand to some inches above the wrist joint, and severing the hand from the arm, except some of the tendons, he walked to the door, fell into it, and fainted. Dr. Rice was called in, and dressed his wounds, and at present writing he is still alive, although his wounds are dangerous.

FRANCE.

The indications become each week stronger and stronger that one of those violent and sanguinary revolutions for which France is noted among the nations, is not far distant. The intelligence by the steamer American, which we publish in another column, goes still farther to prove that Louis Napoleon is convinced that the storm is not far distant. According to this the artillery in the various towns of France is to be dismantled and placed in the arsenals, the pretext for which is that their condition is such as to render their use dangerous. Undoubtedly their use would be dangerous to Louis Napoleon and his dynasty, and the fear that they would be used at no distant day for this purpose was unquestionably the cause of this sudden order for dismantling them and storing them away in the arsenals, the keys of which buildings, of course, are carried by Louis Napoleon's creatures.

By the arrival which preceded the last we received intelligence that the French mercantile houses had ordered their bills payable in London instead of Paris, they having no faith in the stability or lengthened existence of Napoleon's government. This is significant, for merchants are proverbially clear-sighted men.

A spirit of restlessness and discontent pervades the whole of France, especially Paris, which, it has been truly said, is France. A recent intelligent letter writer states that everywhere you hear but one expression: that the Emperor or his ministers—no matter who—is driving matters too far; that what might have been supportable under the dread of universal anarchy, or a reign of terror in 1852, is perfectly intolerable now; that the evil is daily increasing; that little by little every vestige of liberty is disappearing; that the French people are becoming the laughing stock of the world, and that, if not reduced to absolute Egyptian bondage, they are, by the suppression, one after another, of every independent organ of communication, brought to a state of utter Egyptian darkness. The Presse and the Siecle no longer be sold in the public thoroughfares of the metropolis or of any of the chief towns, and the censorship exercised over the articles published is so rigid that even the more liberal journals become as little interesting as their official counterparts. Not a day arrives but with it accounts from the provinces in the shape of private letters, which do but speak of continual arrests. In Paris itself men are hauled over by the police on the most frivolous pretexts, and after a few days—sometimes a few hours—detention, dismissed with no indemnification for the loss or inconvenience they may have sustained. The capital literally swarms with police, and when, about 5 o'clock, which is the hour when the Emperor or some of the imperial party may be expected to take the air, the peering glances and sudden, sharp turns of the head, which, from officials, in and out of their proper costume, the passenger is compelled to encounter, are quite obnoxious. Englishmen and—as often mistaken for such—Americans are peculiarly exposed to this, and arrests have even been made which called for the summary interference of their respective embassies. The truth is, there is a general dread prevailing at head-quarters, and the Emperor himself, who is above personal fear, is compromised by the system he has created, and which binds up in his safety the material being of so many hungry and rapacious officials.

This picture is not overdrawn. The statements it contains are confirmed from numerous other sources. It is natural that a brave and chivalrous people like the French should be restive under this despotism, which is worse than at any time under Louis Philippe's reign, for then at least the press was comparatively free.

The French people—or at least the friends of law and order—condemned the early tyranny and wantonness of Louis Napoleon under the plea that the grasp upon their liberties would be loosened as soon as his government should become established.—It was promised that in a few years that liberty for which so much blood had been shed, should be guaranteed to them in its fullest extent. But year after year has passed away, and instead of the French gaining any portion of their lost liberties, the restrictions imposed upon them have been constantly increasing, till now they are sighing under a worse than Austrian despotism.

This state of things cannot long continue. The signs of the times portend a coming storm which will sweep Louis Napoleon and his minions from power. But who will succeed him? Will a republic be attempted, or will the crown of France again grace the head of a Bourbon or an Orleans?—See Albany Ledger.

GLOOMY REPORTS FROM IOWA.

Before disobeying the injunction of the old saying, "better let well enough alone," our people in the middle sections of the country, who annually get a raging "West-end fever," had better, before leaving, learn a little of how much they would probably better their condition by going upon the cheap but undeveloped lands of the new territories. The experience of an Iowa farmer, published in the Western Farmer, may aid them in reaching mature conclusions on the subject. He says:

We have warm, rainy weather now, mud nearly knee deep. Everybody is complaining of hard times. Wheat is worth but forty cents per bushel, delivered on the railroad at Wilton, and that in bags at fifteen per cent discount. There has been good wheat sold in Tipton, within a few days past, at twenty cents per bushel in gold. A number of my neighbors have sold a large part of good corn at from ten to twelve and a half cents per bushel, and as good corn as most of the crop in the country. Corn is heating and spoiling in almost every part of Iowa. I have conversed with a number of owners of threshing machines, and they say that the wheat of Cedar County will not quite average, for the last year, twenty bushels per acre.—Merchants and creditors are suing and selling property for a mere song. Some are giving up their land after the first payment has been made and considerable improvement done. Some farmers are paying five per cent. per month for money.—There will not be as much wheat sowed this year as last. Some are going to cut almost entirely for the present year. They think it will not pay to raise wheat at the present prices, or at the prospect of future rates.

To be HANGED.—Loeffer, the Cincinnati murderer, is to be hung on the 30th of April.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL—RAVAGES OF THE TURKISH WRECKING SHIPS—THE AMERICAN WRECKING SHIPS ADVERTISED FOR SALE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times writes:

The schooner Silver Key and the steam- or General Knox, belonging to the American Wrecking Companies, which undertook to raise the vessels of war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, have returned to Constantinople, and are advertised for sale.—The attempt to raise the sunken vessels has completely failed; not one of them was recovered. The Black Sea, terefore, so often attributed to the well calculated imagination of the Russian Admiralty, is a stern reality. It has eaten up the body of the Russian fleet, leaving only the outer shell. The wheel of the Twelve Apostles has been brought down as a specimen. Although it consisted of strong mahogany, two years and a half in the waters of Sebastopol have reduced its weight to almost nothing. No external change is visible beyond a few small holes, where the greedy miners sunk their shafts. The most approved contrivances were tried by the two rival companies. The vessels were caulked and made seemingly water-tight, but when it came to pumping out, it was found that the timber was so rotten, that the water-percolated everywhere through the galleries made by the terebo.

To this in itself invincible difficulty must be added the fact that most of the vessels had sunk from four to six fathoms into the mud. Even if the ships had floated, as they could not be raised, it was tried to blow them up, in order to clear the harbor, which at this moment is so blocked up that only a narrow channel—marked out by buoys—is left, through which small vessels can pass with difficulty and their way.—The damage done to the timber is, however, so great, that not even the attempt to blow the vessels up succeeded.

As much as five thousand pounds of powder was tried with a two-decker; but as the rotten timber had too little power of resistance, the result was that the weakest point gave way, and the explosion tore out a small part in the side of the vessel, leaving the rest altogether untouched.—The harbor must thus remain blocked up until the work of the terebo is done, and the ships fall to pieces. According to the account brought down, eighty-one vessels were found sunk, which is much more than ever was known or supposed. The companies have brought up sufficient anchors, cables, &c., to pay, at any rate, part of their expenses, and probably the Russian Government will make up the difference.

NEWS FROM THE VICINITY OF FORT SCOTT.

The Leavenworth City Ledger of the 3d inst., says:

Reliable information reached here yesterday that a posse of men who represented themselves to be in search of deserters from the U. S. army, went to the house of Isaac Denton, on the Osage (about one hundred miles south of this city), on the 27th ult., and after inquiring if any deserters were concealed within, and receiving a negative answer, insisted on searching the premises. Mr. Denton arose and let the posse in, and without further ceremony he was shot dead.

They next proceeded to the residence of Abram Hedrick, and after making the same inquiry and receiving the same treatment as at Denton's, he was shot dead. They then proceeded to the residence of Newton Davis, and forcing an entrance, shot at him while sitting up in bed one bullet striking him in the hand and the rest of the charge lodging in the head board of the bedstead.

But one of the party was recognized; his name is Brockett. The neighbors in the vicinity dispatched an express to Leavenworth for assistance, which had gone down. These are all the particulars we have, and we give them substantially as related to us by a gentleman just from Lawrence, whose veracity can be relied on.

THOSE BONDS.

The bombs thrown under the carriage of Napoleon, in Paris, were entered at the Calais Custom-house as a new machine for the invention of gas, and the inspectors considered them of such little value that they charged no duty upon them. Orsini charged them with fulminating powder, that he carried from London in his satchel, in damp paper. He dried it in front of a stove, with a watch in one hand and thermometer in the other, liable at any moment to be blowing into eternity by its explosion. Five only of the bombs were used; the rest were thrown away. The anxious inquiry at Paris is: Where are the other thirteen? Do they remain in the hands of other conspirators, ready to be used at the first favorable moment, to accomplish what the first attempt failed to do—the destruction of Napoleon, and thus the loosening of the keystone that supports the arch of despotism in Europe? Time will show.

THE LAKE FISHERIES.—A late number of the Detroit Advertiser estimates that the annual catch of fish upon Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, and the rivers and bays tributary, is between 80,000 and 100,000 barrels. Taking the lowest estimate of 80,000 barrels, and estimating the price realized to the producer of \$8 per barrel, and the snug sum of \$640,000 is paid annually to the fishermen. The catch of white-fish in Detroit River alone is about 7,000 barrels annually.

RUSH FOR WESTERN LANDS.—From the St. Joseph's (Mo.) Gazette, we learn that at the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Land Office, which was opened on the 23d February last, from that time to the 13th ult., no less than three hundred and six thousand acres of land were entered, and all but about sixty thousand acres by land warrants.

The St. Paul Minnesota publishes a list of eighty-four of the lakes of Minnesota, which vary in length from one to eighty-four miles. Many more were omitted, because they had no names.

Read the advertisement in another column of F. H. Fry & Co. They have decidedly one of the finest stock of goods in Crawfordsville, and are selling them at low figures. We recommend every one to visit this establishment.

H. R. Claypool has become the editor, proprietor and publisher of The People's Friend, Covington, this State.—M. Hansicker retires on account of ill health.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the New Albany Ledger.]

Washington, April 9, 1858.

The Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, may be considered dead.

The House gave it yesterday the finishing stroke, which left it stark dead, without a particle of vital breath remaining in its body. It received its fatal wound in the House on the 1st day of April, but the Senate, with that natural affection which is implanted in the breast of the parent for its offspring, after dressing its wounds, nursed it for almost a week with the hope of preserving its life; but all to no purpose. The House was unrelenting in its hostility. No wavering or hesitation in their ranks; they stood with closed columns, like a wall of adamant, and resolved to adhere, by the same majority as before. The brave and gallant Harris, who led the charge upon the bloody field of Buena Vista, and exposed his life for his country's honor, with the same patriotic devotion that steered his breast on that memorable occasion and nerved his arm for the contest, had himself conveyed from his sick chamber to the hall of the House, at the imminent risk of his life, to give one more vote to sustain the great principle of popular sovereignty, even if the effort should cost him his life. A most impressive example of moral heroism—of devotion to principle—cannot be found in the annals of history. All honor to the gallant hero of Buena Vista! but the glory of that proud day is dimmed before the milder radiance of that moral heroism, which so exalts the patriot above the frailties of his wasting flesh that he forgets his care for his perishable part in his devotion to the eternal principles of truth, and sacrifices the one for the triumph and glory of the other.

There is left but one of two courses for the Senate to pursue. They must recede before they can ask for a committee of conference; or, to maintain their dignity and self-respect, they must adhere. To take any other course would be in violation of all rules and parliamentary law. If they adhere, that is the end of the matter. If they recede, which is not at all probable, it will be a virtual backing down, and a concession on their part that they are willing to compromise. It will be an abandonment of the high ground and dictatorial tone which they have assumed upon this question, and will be an admission of their fallibility. But will they do it? I cannot say that I think they will. But why not? The House amendment secures everything that the Administration desired in the admission of Kansas. It secures the ratification of the constitution by a vote of the people, which the President was anxious should be done. It "localizes" the question and takes it out of national politics, which was one great and controlling motive of Mr. Buchanan in recommending admission under Lecompton, and it establishes the principle that no new State shall be hereafter admitted into the Union until its constitution shall have been first submitted to and ratified by the people seeking admittance, which Mr. Buchanan says in his message is a "correct principle," and he trusts will hereafter be followed. The Washington Union proclaims it a triumph of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and taunts the whole Republican party in voting for it with having come over to the democratic doctrine, horse, foot, and dragons. It hails it as a "virtual recognition and endorsement of the President's Kansas policy." The New York Herald, the great administration and Lecompton organ of the North, has come to the defense of the House amendment, and claims it as an administration triumph, then why should not the Senate accept the House amendment, and put an end to the controversy at once, and dry up this fountain of bitter waters? It is just, it is equitable, it is right. Is the Senate sincere in its apparent anxiety for the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union? Or is it only anxious that it should be admitted because of its pro-slavery Constitution? If the Senate now refuse the olive branch thus tendered to them by the House, the conclusion will be forced upon the country, that the slavery clause in the Kansas Constitution is the only feature in the whole controversy which gives it importance in the estimation of Senators, and their anxiety and hope, as avowed by Mr. Bigler, to "see another slave State admitted into the Union," alone stimulated them to push the Lecompton Constitution through.

That hope failing, if the people be permitted to choose their own institutions, as they will under the Montgomery amendment, their fierce zeal dies a natural death, and poor "bleeding Kansas," ten chances to one, will be kindly permitted to stay out of the Union until her population will justify her admission. All parties have been willing to overlook the want of sufficient population, and admit her so as to get rid of the harassing question, and now some think that it is too late to raise that objection. However, in my humble judgment, if her admission now fails, the door should be shut in her face until she arrives at her majority, and that until she shall have a population sufficient to entitle her to one representative in the House of Representatives.

The next move will be to expel Campbell, of Ohio, and put in Vanlandingham, who is Lecompton, and admit Minnesota, whose representatives are Lecompton. This would reduce the anti-Lecompton majority to four, if Mr. Cantrich ever gets here it will leave the majority but three, and then look out for some accident or sudden conversion. The change of the vote of one man would give the Speaker the casting vote. The danger is not yet passed. The storm is but lulled that it may rage the more furious when it again shall be revived. The danger being seen it may yet be thwarted.

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IS HE CONSISTENT?—A business man in this city has lately made a donation of \$500, to be spent out of the State, for religious purposes. Fourteen years ago his creditors received 35 per centum on their claims against him, and five years ago his hands ten per cent on ditto. Can such charity scale the walls of heaven? We fear not.—Boston Ledger.

BAD NEGROES.—The New York Express says that only about one in ten of the passengers on the underground railroad, reported by the Abolition papers, are in reality fugitive slaves. Canning negroes, under this pretense, now travel about with "free rides," free board, and without work. If "the underground" did the twentieth part of the real work it reports itself doing, Canada would be so full of negroes that there would be no room for the white man.

NEW WAR STEAMER.—A new war steamer, to be called the Franklin, is nearly completed at the Kittery Navy Yard, in Maine, which is said to be superior to any other of the kind afloat. She will carry ten guns more than the Wabash or the steamers of her class. Her model varies advantageously in many important points from the other five steam frigates lately built. Her dimensions are as follows: length over all, 320 feet; breadth, 55 feet; depth, 34 feet; tonnage, 4,000.

THE NEGRO CONSTITUTION IN KANSAS. Free State Policy advancing—Amalgamationists Rule the Day.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 4, 1858. The Leavenworth (Free State) Constitutional Convention adjourned late last evening, having been in session at this place, by adjournment from Minnesota, for eleven days.

The Constitution is Topeka revamped. The principal points are as follows: The right to bear arms is guaranteed to individuals; slavery is prohibited of course; bail may be refused in capital cases on strong presumption; election frauds are a bar to the future exercise of the elective franchise; in cases of libel the defendant may testify. At all elections free made citizens having residence in the State six months, and ten days in the precinct, and all free males of foreign birth having resided in the United States one year, in the State six months, and ten days in the precinct, and who has declared his intentions may vote. The thing goes into details most confoundingly, and if ever it should be the organic law of the State it would need to be re-changed pretty much through. The ayes and nays are to be recorded on the journal of the Legislature on every bill passed by either branch.

The Convention was attended by delegates from nearly every county, but it was neither a full nor a fair expression of the will even of the Free State party. Claiming 28,000 voters in the Territory, and basing their apportionment upon 21,000, the Convention was appointed by about 8,000 voters, all told. The nigger question caused considerable of trouble during the session, and many harsh things were said by those radical members whose aim it is to elevate the blackey a little above the superior race. Several counties instructed their representatives to go against the nigger suffrage. Hence Linn and some other counties signed the constitution under protest. Doniphan county was extremely anxious to get the word "male citizens," but it was no go. Niggers are to vote for or against the constitution on an equal footing with the white folks, and then at the first general election thereafter, a vote is to be had on the question of universal suffrage.

On a motion—after the instrument had been fully adopted—of Lane to make the change of time for that vote from the second to the first general election, there was a peculiar sort of discussion. A general scene of crimination and retaliation, and much confusion resulted.

This is not the only question upon which the party wanted to split. The address to the people before the Convention, the policy of the party came up in some sort, when it became evident that a considerable portion of the people here desire to put an end to the infernal disturbances which have exhausted the means of the settlers here, by qualifying under the Lecompton Constitution. During the discussion upon this question the "die" was given between Judge Conway and Mr. Emery, and Sam Woods made a direct assault upon Lane, denouncing the men who took the back track from the "bloody" issue platform of Big Springs.

[FROM THE KANSAS DAILY LEDGER.]

It will be very consoling to all the old maids and chambermaids, in and about Lawrence and Topeka to learn that the big buck-niggers, robust nigger wenches and dirty nigger babies, who are at present in Kansas, and those who may emigrate here, are on an exact equality with them.

The members of the Convention from the vicinity named, have obeyed their instructions, and a vote of thanks should be given them on their return home, and to make the compliment thorough they should (each one of them) receive a nigger baby.

Seriously, the Convention have given the right of suffrage (for three years at least) TO ALL THE NEGROES IN KANSAS, THEREBY PLACING THEM ON AN EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE MAN. Furthermore, they have provided that BLACK AND WHITE CHILDREN SHALL BE EDUCATED IN THE SAME SCHOOLS.

We submit to the people of Kansas if these enactments are not a disgrace to us. We call upon the honest farmer, the thrifty mechanic, the merchant, the professional man and the hard-fisted laborer, to ponder well these enactments of the nigger lovers.

When this Convention adjourns, those nigger lovers will be politically dead, and we pray God they may never be resurrected.

A LEVIATHAN FARM.—A new paper recently started in New York, called The Movement, states that "some men of wealth in New York, Buffalo and Chicago, have it in contemplation to establish somewhere in the west a Leviathan Farm, of from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Their object is to do for agriculture by the use of combined wealth and the power of machinery, what has been done in the past half century, by the railroad and factory to surplus the old stage coach and the spinning wheel." They will organize the west tract into two rivalized establishments, with a military organization of labor, gigantic machinery, to plow, plant, reap and render harvests, vast herds of horses, sheep and cattle of the most select stock, and the cultivation of fruits and grains upon a grand scale. The organization will justly combine the interests of capital and labor, and by its colossal economies, and its scientific appliances of creative industrial power, and its just system of distribution, it will attempt to give to the world, the example of a true Republic, an Industrial Commonwealth, where poverty, duplicity, robbery and crime are unknown. The next number of the Movement will contain the plan in full. Men of wealth and genius are especially invited to examine it."

NEW WAR STEAMER.—A new war steamer, to be called the Franklin, is nearly completed at the Kittery Navy Yard, in Maine, which is said to be superior to any other of the kind afloat. She will carry ten guns more than the Wabash or the steamers of her class. Her model varies advantageously in many important points from the other five steam frigates lately built. Her dimensions are as follows: length over all, 320 feet; breadth, 55 feet; depth, 34 feet; tonnage, 4,000.

THE NEGRO CONSTITUTION IN KANSAS. Free State Policy advancing—Amalgamationists Rule the Day.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 4, 1858.

The Leavenworth (Free State) Constitutional Convention adjourned late last evening, having been in session at this place, by adjournment from Minnesota, for eleven days.

The Constitution is Topeka revamped. The principal points are as follows: The right to bear arms is guaranteed to individuals; slavery is prohibited of course; bail may be refused in capital cases on strong presumption; election frauds are a bar to the future exercise of the elective franchise; in cases of libel the defendant may testify. At all elections free made citizens having residence in the State six months, and ten days in the precinct, and all free males of foreign birth having resided in the United States one year, in the State six months, and ten days in the precinct, and who has declared his intentions may vote. The thing goes into details most confoundingly, and if ever it should be the organic law of the State it would need to be re-changed pretty much through. The ayes and nays are to be recorded on the journal of the Legislature on every bill passed by either branch.

The Convention was attended by delegates from nearly every county, but it was neither a full nor a fair expression of the will even of the Free State party. Claiming 28,000 voters in the Territory, and basing their apportionment upon 21,000, the Convention was appointed by about 8,000 voters, all told. The nigger question caused considerable of trouble during the session, and many harsh things were said by those radical members whose aim it is to elevate the blackey a little above the superior race. Several counties instructed their representatives to go against the nigger suffrage. Hence Linn and some other counties signed the constitution under protest. Doniphan county was extremely anxious to get the word "male citizens," but it was no go. Niggers are to vote for or against the constitution on an equal footing with the white folks, and then at the first general election thereafter, a vote is to be had on the question of universal suffrage.

On a motion—after the instrument had been fully adopted—of Lane to make the change of time for that vote from the second to the first general election, there was a peculiar sort of discussion. A general scene of crimination and retaliation, and much confusion resulted.

This is not the only question upon which the party wanted to split. The address to the people before the Convention, the policy of the party came up in some sort, when it became evident that a considerable portion of the people here desire to put an end to the infernal disturbances which have exhausted the means of the settlers here, by qualifying under the Lecompton Constitution. During the discussion upon this question the "die" was given between Judge Conway and Mr. Emery, and Sam Woods made a direct assault upon Lane, denouncing the men who took the back track from the "bloody" issue platform of Big Springs.

[FROM THE KANSAS DAILY LEDGER.]

It will be very consoling to all the old maids and chambermaids, in and about Lawrence and Topeka to learn that the big buck-niggers, robust nigger wenches and dirty nigger babies, who are at present in Kansas, and those who may emigrate here, are on an exact equality with them.

The members of the Convention from the vicinity named, have obeyed their instructions, and a vote of thanks should be given them on their return home, and to make the compliment thorough they should (each one of them) receive a nigger baby.

Seriously, the Convention have given the right of suffrage (for three years at least) TO ALL THE NEGROES IN KANSAS, THEREBY PLACING THEM ON AN EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE MAN. Furthermore, they have provided that BLACK AND WHITE CHILDREN SHALL BE EDUCATED IN THE SAME SCHOOLS.