

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, April 24, 1858.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

12¢ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.00 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within a year.

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

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of 1200 SUBSCRIBERS.

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.

THE MERCHANTS OF CRAWFORDSVILLE.

The following list comprises the merchants of Crawfordsville—the men who do the business:

DRY GOODS—Campbell, Galey & Harter; Graham Brothers; Allen, Galey & Keenan; Elstroth & Harding; F. H. Fry & Co.; N. W. Grimes; May & Ullman; J. H. Shue; Crawford & Mulliken.

GROCERIES—H. S. Cox & Co.; Laymon Brothers; Charles Marvin.

HARDWARE—Christman & Gregg; Burbridge & Grimes; Campbell, Galey & Harter.

HATTERS—W. R. Parrish & Co.

JEWELRY—Jas. Patterson; Thos. Newmann; I. F. Mills.

DRUGGISTS—Manson & Powers; T. D. Brown.

FURNITURE—Wm. Robertson; Ross & White.

STOVES AND TINWARE—Chlion Johnson; John Hoover.

BOOTS AND SHOES—David Kester.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS—William P. Watson.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY—F. M. Weston. Let the farmers and mechanics in Montgomery county cut this out and paste it in their hats.

It is now pretty well understood among the Republicans, that Dan Mace will be the nominee at their convention in June. The Major is unquestionably the most available man.

We are pleased to see the efforts making by the Administration to acquire Cuba. There is every reason to believe that in less than a year this beautiful island will form a part of the great confederacy.

THE ARTESIAN WELL WATER OF LAFAYETTE.—It seems the virtues of this water will never cease. The Lafayette papers are daily trumpeting to the world the wonderful cures it performs. Among the last wonderful achievements of this water, is the case of a young Irish girl that gave birth to a lusty Erin-go-braugh—all the effects of using the Artesian elixir. Shades of the immaculate conception.

For the last three weeks the weather has been very disagreeable, and, with the exception of a few days, we have been visited with continual rains. On last Thursday night a cold wind sprang up from the west, accompanied with a drizzling rain; and at this time of writing the wind is howling without and everything is as cold and cheerless as a bleak December day. Prospects for early corn planting are becoming slim.

One dollar will be charged for all editorial notices. No FREE PRINTING done at the Review office. Let every one take notice.

MAYER & ULLMAN.—These gentlemen request us to state that they have a fine supply of ready-made clothing, which they are selling at prices lower than any other house in town. We notice that their establishment is daily thronged with buyers.

Jason W. Corey has just completed a large number of his celebrated corn planters. Every farmer should have one, and now is the time to purchase. We understand that they are being rapidly sold.

CHRISTMAN & GREGG.—These gentlemen are now in the field, with one of the heaviest stocks of hardware and agricultural implements, ever brought to this market. Let every farmer and mechanic visit their establishment.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.—Wm. Robertson will be in receipt, in a few days, of a fine stock of furniture.

THE SHOWS ARE COMING.

Kemp's great English Circus and Nixon's American Circus, are advertised in another column, to perform here in conjunction on Monday, the 3d of May. Probably nothing in the show line has ever traveled that, in point of magnitude and magnificence, equals the display and matchless performances given by these rival companies, representatives of the two great nations of the globe. Kemp's company is composed of the first talent of Europe, many of his rider's being taken from Astley's Amphitheatre, London; while Nixon's is stocked with the flower of American equestrians. Their progress thus far has been marked with a perfect triumph; thousands of people who were never known to patronize anything of the kind before, are flocking to witness the most daring feats of horsemanship ever executed upon the American continent. The grand procession will enter town at ten o'clock. Nixon's will make the first display, preceded by the great musical steam Caliope, drawn by ten horses, and Ned Kendall's unequalled band; after which Kemp's company will enter, with a celebrated English band. Persons from the country wishing to witness this great display, should be in town before ten o'clock.

If any of our readers wish to buy cheap goods they should always examine the advertising column of the Review—Merchants who advertise always sell cheaper than those who are too stingy to patronize the printer.

MANSON & POWERS.—This firm is in receipt of a heavy stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, &c. Read their advertisement in another column.

Read the advertisement of Messrs. Grimes & Burbridge, in another column. They have a splendid stock of hardware and groceries.

SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. Whiting whose advent here a few days since so astonished our citizens, has consented to return and deliver a series of lectures, commencing on next Wednesday evening at the Court House. Mr. Whiting is unquestionably a prodigy. The facility and ease with which he improvises poems are to say the least a marvelous exhibition of human skill.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPIRE.—As "May-Day," the general moving time, is near at hand, we remind our readers that the only place to purchase a fine assortment of tinware, is Chlion Johnson's. He is now in receipt of the greatest variety of cooking stoves ever exhibited in one establishment in the State.

Israel Kelsey has now on hand a fine assortment of school books and stationery. He is selling them at remarkably low prices.

HEATON'S BOOKSTORE.—Mr. Heaton has removed his book store to the corner of Main and Green streets. He has one of the finest rooms in the State, and a splendid stock of books, light literature, periodicals of every description, wall paper, and a large assortment of stationery.

The editor of the Louisville Journal has been over the country delivering a lecture upon the deficiency of the American people in national patriotism and loyalty to the government. This is the precept. He illustrates his teachings by calling the President of the United States, "the old crocodile of the White House." The Devil preaching righteousness, verily.

A KANSAS PLEDGE OF AFFECTION.—A Dr. Chapman, in enumerating in a court of justice in Leavenworth the articles which he had presented to his lady-love as pledges of his affection, closed the list with a pair of Colt's revolvers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements contain matter that interests every class of the community.—Free and liberal advertising is like snow in Spring time—it will bear fruit after many days. Advertisers generally admit that it ultimately benefits them. The man who is seeking custom in any branch of trade, must invite and attract it by necessity. Business will go to no house or shop unsolicited and could not, if it would, find it in obscurity. It is a fact, attested by universal experience, that the merchant or manufacturer who is best known—who is, in other words, best advertised through the newspaper—has the best run of custom. The advertising columns of a daily newspaper form a sort of mirror, in which the general character of a great commercial metropolis is reflected to the eye of the world. People at a distance judge of a city in its business condition and otherwise, by the evidences of an activity, enterprise, wealth and commerce, which it presents in the pages of its press.

RIMARKABLE SIGHT—DESCENT OF A BOLT OF FIRE.—The New York Journal states that while the New York and Worcester train, connecting with the steamer Commonwealth, was passing Nantick a few mornings since, a ball of lightning, as large as the two fists of a man, descended, ran along the telegraph wire, and exploded with a roar as loud as a cannon. The wire was consumed, and the posts within a space of a half a mile were shivered from top to bottom. The passengers on the train were greatly alarmed, as the ball of fire was all the time in sight, and the explosion seemed as if beneath the cars. Had the train been under the wire it must have been struck.

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THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS.—EFFECTS OF THE GREEN-PUGH AMENDMENT.

The baleful effects of the nefarious intervention of the Green-Pugh amendment are already visible, even though the unconstitutional measure is not yet the governing law of Kansas. The recklessness of its provisions has already resulted in a fresh complication, as illegal as the parent stem from which it sprung, and as fraught with clap-trap delusion as though the framers of the Green-Pugh humbug had concocted it themselves.

Advices from Kansas bring us the result of the labors of the last Constitutional Convention, which adjourned on the 1d inst.

According to the accounts which have come to hand, we perceive that provision is made that foreigners and negroes shall vote in Kansas on the Constitution, which is to be submitted to their ratification on the 1st of May. By this act the convention fully illustrates the doctrines of the Leavenworthites, and exhibits, in a forcible light, the outrageous folly into which they were led.

Following out the Green-Pugh amendment with peculiar exactness, as the Leavenworth Convention does, no better commentary could be presented on the shallow unconstitutionality of the former. On the other hand, no higher testimony could be adduced in favor of the firm doctrines of the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, than by reducing the Green-Pugh amendment to a practical result, as the convention has done. No sooner is this result announced in the West than we find one of the leading Leavenworth Green-Pugh organs adopting it. The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 10th instant,

"If that Convention was a legal body, we do not see why the constitution made by it should not, if ratified by the people, supersede the Leavenworth instrument." Under the Democratic doctrine, that the people have at all times the right to alter or abolish their form of government, the people of Kansas, acting through the prescribed forms of law, could supersede the Leavenworth constitution by a new one, if that was their will."

The Enquirer need not so adroitly fasten Green-Pughism on us as a Democratic doctrine. We repudiate it. The whole South repudiates it. No Northern Democrat honestly believes that to infringe on a State constitution is, or can be, "Democratic doctrine." As the last active phase of Leavenworth Green-Pughism, the Enquirer would accept the terms of the new Constitution.

For the very same reason we are utterly opposed to it. It is an unconstitutional carrying out of an unconstitutional ordinance. Yet the Leavenworthites who passed the Green-Pugh stupidity in the Senate, and those who support it out of Congress, can have nothing to say against this new constitution. They must take it, niggers and all; for let them remember that the Green-Pugh amendment, which forms the second section of the Senate bill, provides for the abolition of the State constitution by the people at all times, or any time, without any legislative action, and in defiance of the express terms of the constitution sent to Congress for acceptance or rejection; and let them further remember that it makes no precaution against niggers voting. Thus, the last convention is the first result of Green-Pughism, and is entitled to the best respects of the Leavenworthites. We should like to know if the precaution against the voting of negroes was purposely left out by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Ohio? We cannot believe that the Southerners who went for Leavenworth could have read the constitution at all; for in that constitution there is no provision against blacks voting. The first section of article eight, on Elections and Rights of Suffrage, says,

"Every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the county, city, or town in which he may for his entire three months next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections. And every male citizen of the United States above the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the State at the time that this constitution shall be adopted, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election."

This lays no restriction on negro voters. People may talk of the Dred Scott decision, but we know that negroes vote in Ohio, New York, and other States. It is a known fact that negroes, with certain qualifications, by State laws, are "male citizens," and vote. This last Kansas convention provides that negroes may vote on the constitution, and the Leavenworth constitution does not provide that they may not vote; which is exactly the same thing in effect.

No one can deny the importance of specifically denominating the caste of the voters. This is the Leavenworth constitution does not embrace. It is vague, and recognizes the right of blacks to be citizens of Kansas. For this, Southern men have been blindly voting.

The Montgomery amendment alone is distinct and intelligible to Southern men on this point. In providing for the elections, it takes the precaution to specify white males. Section 4 reads thus:

"And be it further enacted, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said elections."

Between the Leavenworth constitution

which does not prohibit black citizens, on the one hand, and the Leavenworth constitution, which recognizes black citizens, on the other, what reliance have the South but the Montgomery bill?

The Green-Pugh amendment provides for the changing of the constitution without reference to negroism or anything else; and, consequently, this new negro phase of Kansas politics comes to us under the creation, patronage, and sanction of the Leavenworth advocates. Thus the Leavenworth constitution is the child of Leavenworth. It is not accepted yet; it is not before us yet; but it is an inevitable consequence of the Senate bill, with its obnoxious Green-Pugh amendment.

Let the Southern Senators, while yet

they have time, be warned by the whole Southern press which has pronounced against this amendment. They have no more protection in the principles of the Leavenworth constitution than they have in the new Leavenworth impudence. The Crittenden-Montgomery substitute distinctly and definitely gives them a basis in which to retrieve the multitudinous errors with which they have surrounded the Kansas question, and, through it, those principles of State rights which are the whole strength of the South. If Kansas is to be admitted, it should be done upon this basis; but it would be better that Kansas should never come into the Union as a State until it shall contain sufficient population to constitute a State, to-wit: the number required by the ratio of representation for a member of Congress, to be ascertained by a census taken in pursuance of law.

LEAVING UTAH.—The mail carrier between Salt Lake and California stated that Brigham Young had furnished passports to eight hundred and forty disappointed Mormons—men, women and children—who had availed themselves of the opportunity, and set out from Salt Lake for California. The messenger passed them about four hundred miles from San Bernardino, and they were hurrying through as fast as possible.

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