

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, May 8, 1858.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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S. H. PAVIN, 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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Notice to Advertisers.

Hereafter all Legal Advertising will be charged on transient advertising—one dollar a square, (of ten lines), for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

G. H. BOWEN,
may 8, '58

LEW. WALLACE.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. Wallace, in which it will be seen that he declines taking the race in the approaching Congressional election. We do not altogether agree with Mr. W. as regards his view of the English Bill, and are not prepared to view it in the light that he presents it. We do not think that the north has lost anything by this measure, or that the south has been in anywise the gainer. In fact we regard the bill as no settlement of the question whatever. It leaves the territory in the same position that it occupied a year ago. We do not think the south has done any more to fasten slavery upon the territory than northern fanatics have done to abolitionize it. As a national democrat we are desirous of harmony in the party. The question of eternal Kansas is for the present out of Congress, and we trust that the Administration will now turn its attention to the acquisition of Cuba and Mexico. We do not see anything now to prevent a thorough union of the great party. We regret that Mr. Wallace has "no intention of being a candidate in any event." We regard him as one of the ablest men in the district. His opposition to Lecompton would be a passport that would insure him the united support of the party.

THE ENGLISH BILL.

The passage of this bill is unquestionably a triumph. The Lecomptonites are baffled and beaten at every point, viz:
1. Kansas is not admitted.
2. Congress has not approved the act of the Lecompton convention in withholding the constitution from a vote of the people.
3. The Lecompton Constitution is re-manded to the people of Kansas, and its fate is made subject to a vote by them.
4. Congress has declared that Kansas shall not be admitted under the Lecompton constitution, until a majority of the people of Kansas, at an election, shall vote for admission under that constitution.

JUDGE BLAKE.

We notice that this gentleman has been spoken of as a candidate for nomination in the Democratic congressional convention. The Judge is a very clever fellow, and were it not for the unfortunate position he took upon the Lecompton fraud, would make a most acceptable candidate. However, he may have changed his opinions in regard to the submitting of constitutions to a direct vote of the people, and as an honest difference of opinion should be tolerated, we trust the Judge will explain his position as regards this matter. We do not care whether he is in favor of negro slavery or opposed to it. That has nothing to do with a man's democracy. We simply wish to know if he is in favor of all cases of submitting constitutions to a direct vote of the people, and particularly whether the Lecompton Constitution should have been submitted.

CORPORATION ELECTION.—The entire citizens ticket, with the exception of Abraham Huff, was elected on last Monday. Washington Holloway who is always anxious for some small office disregarded the nominations of last Monday and ran as an independent candidate, and by strenuous personal efforts in soliciting votes succeeded by the large majority of three.

For an excellent cigar, call in at Manson & Power's drug store.

Graham & Brothers establishment is crowded daily with customers. It is the place to trade and no mistake.

Mr. BOWEN.—In your paper last week you suggested me as a proper person to make the ensuing race for Congress on the Democratic side. The article has been received throughout the county as a regular announcement of my candidacy before the Convention, and has subjected me to interrogatories not always pleasant or timely. Let me say to the public that I am not seeking the nomination, and have no intention of being a candidate in any event.

To end further questions in connection with the subject, let me also say that I am now opposed to "Lecompton," as I have been from the beginning; and that, while I thought "Lecompton" seriously objectionable, as a departure from Democratic principles, I am of opinion that English's compromise, at present the law of the land, is a swindle without apology, an outrage upon the people of Kansas, an insult to the whole North, and a deliberate violation of equality as between States and sections. More than that, Sir, as a Northern man of free state sentiment, and possessed of ordinary feeling and pride, I resent that act as amounting to the open and formal degradation by Congress of myself and every other Northern citizen. It provides in effect that, if Kansas, with a present population of 40,000, will accept the Lecompton (slave) Constitution, she shall have millions of acres of land and be at once, by proclamation, admitted a State of the Union; but, if she rejects "Lecompton," she shall not have any land, and shall not make another Constitution nor be admitted as a State, until she has 93,000 inhabitants. In other words, it establishes the principle, hitherto unheard, that 40,000 inhabitants are enough to make a slave State; whereas to make a free State, 93,000 are not only held necessary but absolutely required; and to guard against the possibility of mistake or imposition as to the 93,000, a census must be taken and certified up to Congress prior to the admission. I deny that in point of political rights one Southern man is superior to two Northern men. I deny his superiority in that respect to any one of them. Yet the English bill establishes that, in Congressional eyes, two Northern men, like Mr. English, lack a fraction of being equal politically to one Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. The three-fifths rule, for purposes of representation, is perfectly satisfactory as against Mr. Toombs' slaves; but a one-half rule, for purposes of admission into the Union, as against the freemen of the North, is an inequality and wrong too infamous to be subscribed, too unjust to be endured.

I am opposed to any kind of interference by Congress; if she must interfere, however, let it not be in the questionable shape of a bribe on one hand and a penalty on the other. The above are not all my objections to the English bill; nevertheless, I hope they will prove sufficient for "inquiring friends."

Respectfully,
LEWIS WALLACE.

Crawfordsville, May 6, 1858.

The Montgomery Journal of last week advocates with much zeal the nomination of Dr. T. W. Fry, as the Black Republican candidate for Congress. The truth is, the Dr. is heartily ashamed of the present incumbent, and for fear of a repetition of the disgraceful debauchery that marked the course of the present Hon. (?) gent, now at Washington, he has in all the grand magnificence of his lofty and aspiring soul magnanimously offered himself as a substitute. We have no doubt but that the Dr. will receive the vote of his own county in convention, but that he will receive the nomination is ridiculous. Dan Mace will be the lucky man. He has got the triggers all set.

The circus performance on last Monday proved a most ardent humbug. Mud knee keep, circus nearly two miles from town with its tent pitched on a low piece of swampy ground, rain falling in torrents, no music from the Callopie, from the fact that the animal didn't come, and a poor performance of everything not on the flaming bills were all that our amusement seeking community received. We take back all our puffs.

KESTER'S BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM.—This establishment is now the only exclusive boot and shoe store in town. It is the place to get capital bargains. It is selling at least twenty-five per cent lower than any other merchant in town. Just think of saving fifty to seventy-five cents on a pair of boots.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWEEDLE-DEE AND TWEEDLE-DUM.—This important subject is being discussed through the columns of the Journal, by the Rev. J. W. Crawford and the Rev. Mr. Bowles. This subject, as elucidated by Crawford, is as clear as mud. Where is Fisher Doherty?

ARRIVAL OF NEW PIANOS.

T. NEWMAN has just received some of L. Gilbert's fine toned Square Grand Pianos, which will be sold at low figures. All players are invited to call and examine them. Also, a lot of new watches, clocks and jewelry arrived yesterday.

OUR NEW MARSHAL.—James Crawford, the newly elected Marshal will enter upon the duties of his office to-day. We predict that Mr. C. will make an excellent officer.

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

Little sins may be followed with great sorrows.

THE PROGRESS OF CONVICTION.

We are under the impression that some part of the spirit of repentance for sin and folly, which has been so widely felt in most all parts of the country, has reached at last the office of the Washington Union. In a late issue of that paper, we find the following humble acknowledgement of the serious offenses against truth, Democracy and national integrity. The Union says:

"Politicians, and indeed all small men, seem to regard a change of ideas upon any given subject as presumptive proof of weakness and vacillation, whereas, in truth, it is evidence of strength, courage, wisdom and honesty. A man that has the integrity to abandon an error, thereby confessing his fault, is a far safer counselor, judge, minister, or legislator, than he who stubbornly adheres to the wrong, in order simply to maintain his consistency. True consistency, does not indicate adherence precedent, but an adherence to truth. It is not a formula, but a fact. No man is more inconsistent than he who continues in the wrong when fully conscious of the error of his ways; for he then does not act in a like manner on a former occasion. In the first instance, he might have been honest; in the last, better advised, he becomes dishonest from no better motive than that of sustaining an error, because he himself helped to originate it."

ANECDOTE OF HENRY CLAY.—The great statesman and orator was traveling somewhere "out west," and put up for the night at a country tavern. "Mine host," in looking over the register, discovered the name of Henry Clay. There was but one "Clay." Could it be possible that he had this distinguished man under his roof? He was astounded, delighted. Next morning as the "great man" appeared, the admirable Boniface hustled forward, and made his rude bow.

"Mr. Clay, I believe sir?" said he.

"That is my name," said the gentleman in his affable tone.

"Mr. Clay, the Congressman?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well sir, I've heard of you, and I thought I'd just ask if you wouldn't give me and my old woman a little speech before you go?"

A Chicago paper, alluding to the two rival Democratic Conventions that have recently been held in Illinois, narrates the following:

A little wax-faced, pipe-voiced Administration man came up to Jake Newsome, a comparative giant in weight and height, and inquired of Jake—"Sir, which wing do you belong to?"

"Wing," replied Jake in a voice of thunder.

"Yes, sir, which wing of the untried Democracy?" asked the little fellow.

"Wing, I—ll; we belong to no wing—The whole bird is ours."

A CHILD IN SEARCH OF ITS FATHER.—A SCENE AT THE SING SING PRISON.

The following touching record of filial affection we copy from the Sing Sing (New York) Chronicle. None can read it without emotion.

One evening last week, just as the bell of the Sing Sing Prison was ringing "all right," and most of the officers were about taking their departure from the institution, a little girl, about seven years of age, entered the Warden's office. On being questioned as to her name and errand, she said that her name was Agnes W., and that she had "come all the way from New York to see her father, whom her mother had told her was in prison at Sing Sing." She said that her father was a cooper by trade, and it became apparent at once that the J—W—employed in the "shook shop" was the looked for father. He was soon brought from his cell to the office, and the scene which took place between the convict father and his child will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The story of little Agnes to her father was, "that her mother was very poor, lived out at service, and could not come to see him, so she thought she would come herself, that she left New York that morning without one cent of money—walked through the city till she came to the railroad, that some boys told her passed through Sing Sing; that she crept in one of the cars and hid herself away and when found by the conductor, he allowed her to ride all the way up for nothing, and that some of the boys in the village told her the way to the prison."

After spending some time with her father, she was kindly taken care of for the night, by one of our citizens, and the next morning a lady of our village accompanied her to New York and had her placed in an asylum, devoted as a home to the children of the destitute.

TICK AND CLICK!—Tick! tick! tick! goes the old clock in the corner. Click! click! click! goes the Sewing Machine, and Chirp! chirp! chirp! sings the "Cricket on the Hearth." And how pleasantly these domestic sounds chime together! The Clock keeping time, the Machine beating time (so fast it does its work), and the Cricket joining in a merry chorus. Very little doubt is there that before long a Sewing Machine will be as common an article in every house as a Clock; indeed, since GROVER & BAKER invented their admirable implement, it is rapidly coming into general use. And no wonder, for it is the best of its kind; so simple that a child may manage one, and so effective, that every kind of sewing can be performed by it with great rapidity, without toil to the operator. It works on Silk, Cotton, or Leather with equal ease, and its seams are as durable as the fabrics themselves.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

ARREST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE OCEAN SPRAY.

Captain Marsh, in command of the steamer Ocean Spray at the time that vessel was destroyed by fire, the second engineer, and the mate of that vessel are now under arrest at St. Louis, on charge of manslaughter. On the complaint of the U. S. Marshal for Missouri a warrant was issued, and all three of these officers arrested.

A SOUTHERN OPINION OF MR. DOUGLASS.

The New Orleans Courier, an organ of Southern Democracy, publishes the last speech of Senator Douglas, on the Lecompton question, accompanying it with some comments, from which we take the following extract:

"Less than two years ago, the cohorts of the great Democracy moved obedient to the call of Mr. Douglas. He was the acknowledged champion, the undisputed and undisputed leader of the greatest, the most united, and the most invincible parts of free citizens the world ever saw. For fifteen years he had adhered to the doctrines of that party, through good and ill-report; for ten he had been distinguished in its ranks; for two he had been at its head—He was the victorious Achilles in the great battle of the Senate, in 1854, on the Kansas bill, and every Democrat from Maine to Florida, from California to Virginia, East, West, North and South, recognized him as his faithful exponent, as the man he delighted to honor."

At the convention of 1856, his beautiful Brissot was ravished from him. Another than him was named by the great Democracy as their candidate for the immense and glorious office of the President of these United States. A crowd of Lilliputians pressed him to the ground and pierced his skin with their little arrows. His wrath has been grand, like the wrath of Achilles. It has spread the Phrygian plain of Washington with the bones of a multitude of little men, untimely slain. That wonderful small potato, Bigler, perished at a single blow; Green barely survived by the solid vote behind him; our little lawyer, Benjamin, stored very clear of his blows; our adroit and sensible Slidell either did or did not briefly deliver the Administration programme late at night, or early in the morning, of one of these disgraceful night sessions which sometimes deface the dignity of the Senate, while Douglas was sick in bed; yet when the great fallen one came again to take his place, he demoralized with an effort all these his adversaries, and triumphing as far as personal strength was available, kicked them carelessly aside, as a man would kick a doll out of his path."

Few persons possessed Benton's power of sarcasm. These who have felt it will always remember it. A correspondent of the Salem Register narrates an incident which aptly illustrates it: "Some years ago, while speaking in Scott County, Mo., Mr. Darnes, the representative of that county, sat directly in front of him, for the purpose of putting questions to him, and if need be, to insult him. Benton was reading the names of those who voted for the 'Jackson resolution,' and coming to the name of Mr. Darnes he stopped, and in his own peculiar way, said 'I smell a nullifier! The man Darnes was a promising child, but this is not the child that was born. When he was three years old his mother took him to a cornhusking. The boy Darnes was stolen; this boy was substituted.' He then came to O'Banyon, who was hiding himself behind a tree. 'This O'Banyon was a contemptible pup. I made him what he is, I gave him office. As he had the impudence to rise and present me several questions to me, I told him to stand up and hold them; he did three hours and twenty minutes by my watch; for which service I owe him one dollar. Here is a one dollar note, signed by John Van Dyke, a democratic sausage maker; take it, sir, [to Mr. Darnes] and pay him sir.' Darnes tells the story, and says he was never so badly used up in his life."

THE LECOMPTONITES.—The Louisville Democrat

describes the position of the Lecomptonites at the present time.

We see that all the Lecompton papers about here agree with us exactly. If the people of Kansas don't want the Lecompton Constitution, all they have to do now is to go to the polls and say, "Proposition rejected," and it is dead. They can then proceed to make one to suit them. The Lecomptonites have done this themselves; and they say they have maintained all their principles. We are happy to see that their principles lead to just where we started, and where we have stood all the time. They have been what the rest of mankind would call Anti-Lecompton from the start. We congratulate them on finding out their position at last. We congratulate them on their good fortune. We are glad they retain their principles, too; since their principles work out such a result. We hope they will do as well in future. They operate awkwardly, but pretty well at last."

DR. HARE TURNING COPPERS INTO GOLD BY SPIRITUAL AGENCY.

The Spiritual Telegraph gives the following account of the Doctor's alchemy:

A common manifestation, or one that is frequently made by Dr. Hare, is changing a copper cent in a few minutes' time, into a piece of gold. The Doctor has quite a number of pieces of gold, all of which have been made by the spirits from copper cents. He showed me a solution of Russia platinum, made from the ore by the spirits. Also a piece of pure silver, weighing 3,980 grains, which had been changed into a fluid state by the spirits, and then changed back to the original solid mass. It placed at one time a number of coins of different kinds—gold, silver and copper—into a glass jar, closely corked, and then put the jar containing the coins into an empty wooden box, which was then also closed. In three minutes—the Doctor standing by with watch in hand—it was changed into a two-dollar-and-a-half gold coin. After he had examined it, and placed it into a jar, and then in the box, in five minutes it was converted into the same kind and number of coins he had put in. On another occasion he placed a number of coins of different kinds, in like manner in a jar, and had them converted into a solid mass in a few minutes. The spirits then changed this solid mass of metal into the same number and kinds of coin he had put in."

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THE BOMBING OF SEBASTOPOL STILL EXPLODING.—EIGHT MEN KILLED.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Sebastopol, March 1, says:

The bombshells strewn about the city during the siege are still doing the work of death. No less than eight deaths, I think, have been caused by explosions of these missiles since my arrival, hardly a year since. Only a few days ago, two seamen belonging to the English steamer "Beyrout," came on shore near our shipyard, and for a few minutes were conversing with Mr. Gowen. They then started for a walk to the Redan, quite near our residence, and on reaching the breastwork, one of them picked up an exploded detonating shell, intending to keep it as a relic, but finding it rather heavy, threw it down, when it instantly exploded and killed him, almost severing cutting off his right leg, and the remains were brought to our yard, whence they were buried. His companion escaped with a slight scratch upon the lip. On the following day two Russians were killed in a similar manner, while picking out the stopper of a shell. The shock by which the concussion ignited the powder of the shell is a curious affair, being a small equilateral cross, with a capsule at each point, and four little hammers held by a human hair. A sudden jar breaks the hair, causing the hammer to strike the cap, which explodes. After the shells are charged, the locks are enclosed in a copper tube and inserted within the hole of the shell, upon which a plug is placed. The shells, thus prepared, are placed in a box of the size of an ordinary chronometer box, which for safety, must be handled "this side up" with care."

CONFESION.—A sailor died recently, in Texas, and on his death-bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers, Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.

MAGNETIZING A SWEET-HEART.—Hume, the American medium, is soon to be married at Rome to a young Russian lady with an immense fortune. He is said to have gained his power over her entirely by that secret magnetic influence which has enabled him thus far to astonish so many astute people.

Three Days Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Cotton Active.

Broadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Steady.

HALIFAX, May 4.—The Cunard mail steamship Europa, with dates from Liverpool to the 24th ult., three days later than those furnished by the Anglo-Saxon, which arrived at Quebec yesterday, arrived here this morning.

General Intelligence.

The English papers furnish parliamentary proceedings, but they are of but little importance, except the fact, that the British Government has declined any further proceedings against Simon Bernard, on account of his complicity with the Orsini plot.

The Clipper ship James Baines has been destroyed by fire while lying in the Liverpool docks. The ship and cargo were valued at £170,000.

The India mail with dispatches from Calcutta to the 23d of March, had been heard from by telegraph.

The British troops continue to gain success over the rebels.

The Governor General's proclamation, calling on them to surrender, had produced effect.

The American Whaler Cortez had been destroyed by fire off Cape Crusade, Mauritius. The crew were saved.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived out on the 22d, and the Persia on the 24th ult.

The papers by the Ariel, though not so late as the telegraphic advice from the Europa at Halifax, furnish the following items:

The Leviathan will not be completed for sea before autumn. It is designed that she shall make several trips to America, and next spring enter the China and Australian trade.

The Servian Ministry has resigned, and the complications are increasing.

Austria is concentrating troops on the Sardinian frontier. Placencia is treated as in a state of siege.

The difficulty between France and Portugal, relative to the seizure of a French vessel containing emigrants, has been settled.

A change in the Ministry of Portugal is expected.

The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, in replying to a question relative to the Atlantic Telegraph, assured the members that no exclusive privileges would be conferred upon any particular company.

The House of Commons has voted the issue of £2,000,000 in Exchequer Bills.

Mr. Drummond called attention to the national defenses, characterizing the state of European affairs as more unsettled at any period since the death of Pitt.

The United Service Club had given a grand banquet to the Duke of Malakoff.

Operations on the Atlantic cable were going on actively. The experiments with the new paying out machinery were satisfactory.

Gen. Campbell had returned to Lucknow from the pursuit of the fugitives.

Nona Sahib's retreat was stormed on the 21st of March, but he escaped.

A reward of 50,000 rupees has been offered for his head.

Peace prevailed in Oude, but the rebels continued hostilities at other places.

The sentence of the King of Delhi has not been made public.

Dates from China to March 15, had been received at London. An imperial edict had been issued, condemning Yen's conduct, degrading him, and appointing a successor who is to settle the dispute with the barbarians.

Lord Elgin had left for the North.

The association created in France by Derouand's acquittal, was subsiding.

The director of the Constitutional journal has been dismissed for publishing an exciting article against England.

Naples has flatly refused the demands of Sardinia.

THE BOMBING OF SEBASTOPOL STILL EXPLODING.—EIGHT MEN KILLED.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Sebastopol, March 1, says:

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THE ENGLISH KANSAS BILL.

[The following is the Bill reported by the Conference Committee for the admission of Kansas, as it passed Congress a few days since.]

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution is Republican; and Whereas, at the same time and place, said Constitution did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States; and Whereas, said said asserted right, if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and Whereas, the said Constitution and ordinance have been presented to the Congress of the United States by order of said Convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and Whereas, said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated; and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed. Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon the fundamental condition precedent, namely, that the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the voters voting at an election, to be held for that purpose, namely, that the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory to the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas, to-wit: First, that sections number sixteen and thirty six in every township of public lands in said State, or where either of said sections, or part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, that seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature in said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature may direct. Provided, That no salt springs or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individuals, shall by this article be granted to this State—Fifth, that five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct.

Provided, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition, that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulation which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, and that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election, the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "proposition accepted," or "proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States within the next census be taken by the Federal Government, but should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution under the conditions set forth in the said proposition, and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so