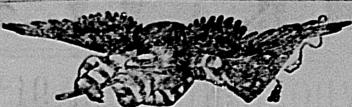


THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, August 11, 1860.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

Up The Crawfordsville Review, furnished
to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville. Advertisers, call up and examine our List of
SUBSCRIBERS.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.
GOING NORTH.

Morning Train, at..... 5:45 a. m.
Evening Train, at..... 11:25 a. m.
Freight at..... 3:45 p. m.
GOING SOUTH.

Morning Train, at..... 4:20 a. m.
Evening Train, at..... 9:10 p. m.
Freight at..... 8:30 a. m.
R. E. BRYANT, Agent.



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice President,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
OF GEORGIA.

Democratic State Ticket.

For GOVERNOR,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.

For SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. SCHILLER, of Wayne.

For ATTORNEY OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.

For TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

For ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

For SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

For CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of DeKalb.

For DEPUTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT,
MICHAEL C. KERR, of Floyd.

For CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR,
WILLIAM P. BRYANT, Jr., of Parke.

Democratic County Ticket.

For State Senator—M. D. MANSON.

For Representative—ALEXANDER HARPER.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM GOTT.

For Recorder—ANDREW J. FULLER.

For Surveyor—LEVI CURTIS.

For Coroner—GEORGE B. PORTER.

For Township Assessor—SAMUEL EASTLACK.

Particular Notice.

Subscribers must bear in mind that all subscriptions for the new volume must be paid before the 20th of this month, or they will be charged extra. The new volume will be published without respect to age, sex or person.

THE ISSUES.

Let Congress intervene to protect Slavery in the Territories.—BRECKINRIDGE.

Let Congress intervene to prevent Slavery in the Territories.—LINCOLN.

Let the People of the Territories determine the question.—DOUGLAS.

We call attention to the above concentrated essence of the three platforms before the country. The two sectional ones both urge intervention by Congress, while the true National and Union Faith, with Douglas as exponent, says: *Leave the question to the People.*

Douglas men pin this to the Oppositionists of either faction and see them twist, but they cannot get away. Either is as bad as the other, because both seek to rob the people of their right to govern.

NEGRO EQUALITY DOCTRINE.

"All I ask for the Negro, is, that if you do not like him, let him alone. If God gave him but little, that little let him enjoy it."—Lincoln.

"Let us discard all the quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding our standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things and unite as one people throughout this land—until we shall once more stand up declaring that *all men are created free and equal.*"—Lincoln.

"This is the *Woolly Prophet* speaks, Advising white men to give over their fastidious and foolish niques, And to become a Negro, and live. Imbued with feeling, oh! so kind, As to the colored race, To stand with Negroes on a common level."

"A common level—equal rights." Ah! that's the doctrine now to follow, Spoken to the Eastern whites. But the West, it's a different swallow. But if you can't help but curse you, The West will be your adviser, And reward gratis will insure you."

Shultz & Vandyke have just received a fine stock of Bronson's chewing tobacco, also a lot of Goodman & Brothers fine cut, an excellent volume for chewing. Pure imported cigars direct from Havana are kept constantly on hand. Smokers will be sure to get a good cigar by going to this establishment.

THE BRAMBLE HOUSE.—This excellent hotel is still the resort of the traveling public. Dale, the gentlemanly landlord, is a model host.

THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention on last Saturday was largely attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rain falling with but brief intervals during the forenoon. At eleven o'clock a gigantic hickory pole was raised, towering to an altitude of some two hundred feet, from which floated the stars and stripes, and a huge streamer bearing the names of Douglas and Johnson. At 12 o'clock the Convention assembled and placed in nomination one of the best tickets ever presented to the people of Montgomery county. They are men of sterling worth and ability, and will receive the earnest support of the Democratic party. After the adjournment of the Convention, Gov. Willard addressed the people in the Court House Square. His speech was a masterly effort and the way he handled the Hon. Henry S. Lane will never be forgotten. If ever a man was wiped out, and completely used up, it was the Colonel. His friends acknowledged that his record was not as clear and consistent as it should be. The truth is, the Colonel is an old stager, whose political history exhibits many a somerset, and bringing him out as the standard bearer of the Republican party in this State, was a sorry move on the political chessboard. His defeat by Hendricks is a foregone conclusion. He will be distanced by an overwhelming majority.

At the conclusion of the Governor's eloquent speech, John S. Williams of Lafayette took the stand and delivered one of the most marked and pointed speeches we ever listened to. The Republicans who were in attendance writhed and twisted under his burning sarcasm. He held up their party as the concentrated essence of absurdities and inconsistencies, that to obtain office, would sacrifice principle, honor and decency. John is always at home when addressing a Democratic meeting and we can assure him that Montgomery will not forget him in the future.

At five o'clock the immense crowd dispersed. The delegation from Clark township and the village of Whitesville leaving in regular order, with colors flying and drums beating. Taking the affair altogether the Convention was a success. The tempest and the rain proved no barrier to the indomitable Democracy, they came like an army with banners, and proved to the enemy that Montgomery county will maintain her position in the cause of Democratic principles.

SA DANIEL COME TO JUDGEMENT— YEA A DANIEL."

We would respectfully enquire of the neck-faced, white-sepulchred hypocrite of the *Journal*, who signs himself with a star, if there is no bright shining light in his own nigger party whom "liquor has robed of all moral power." Is Gov. Willard the only public man, afflicted to the "sparkling wine cup?" Does the Democracy embrace within itself all the drunkards of the land? Come answer us, then moralist, that pry into the affairs of thy fellow-men, and pluck the beam from their eyes? Is there no debauchery within your own political house? Is all pure within?

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Dr. Thomas W. Fry has again emerged from retirement, and heralded his name to the Republicans of the Eighth District as a candidate for Congress. This is more of the Doctor's intended to run James off the track? Certainly he has no idea of receiving the nomination when such men as Bill Wilson, King Orth, Albert S. White, J. P. Luse, Geo. D. Wagoner, and a hundred others are applicants for the honor. The Doctor is well known that Montgomery county would be a unit for James if he would but stand aside. Why then we ask, will he allow himself to stand in the way of the present incumbent, unless it is to gratify personal jealousy? We appeal to the Doctor to withdraw his name. Harmony in the Republican ranks is much needed at this time. His nomination will be the apple of discord, and excite the ire of every Wilson man in the District. We call upon Uncle Smoothing-Iron, that aged Ty-Com of the party, to temper down the vaulting ambition of the Doctor, that would rush madly into the Convention and defeat not only himself but James.

THE SLAVER OF GOV. WILLARD.

The author of the infamous and foul slander upon Gov. Willard is well known in this community. Unable to answer his speech and smarting under the damning facts that the Governor brought forward to convict his hybrid party, he turns as a last resort to slander detraction and abuse.

It is amusing to hear the Republicans in town predicting the defeat of Esq. Gott. They are certain that Willard will be elected, and shed torrents of crocodile tears over Mr. Wallace, who they say should have been nominated and who they all intended to vote for. Before the Convention, these same hypocrites were predicting the certain defeat of Mr. W. in case he received the nomination. Had Gott been left off the ticket these Pharisees were ready to mourn with great lamentations over his fate. The old line Whigs would have been told that there was no chance for them—that the Democracy had no favors to bestow upon their generous and gallant allies—that Gott having been an old line Whig of the Clay school was doomed and his fate sealed by his unscrupulous party. Let Democrats when they are appealed to by these sanctimonious chaps, note the studied effort and the affection of sympathy they assume when they endeavor to prejudice them against Mr. Gott. It is the same old game that they have played successfully for the last five years and which they openly boast of.

We have this week glorious news from Kentucky and Missouri. In the former State the Breckinridge faction has been terribly routed, and in Missouri the entire Douglas ticket is elected, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor receiving only five thousand votes.

THE BRAMBLE HOUSE.—This excellent hotel is still the resort of the traveling public. Dale, the gentlemanly landlord, is a model host.

WHO CONSTITUTE THE DEMOCRACY?

The Democratic party has for fifty years been intact and unconquerable because it had clear, well-defined principles; and these principles were distinctly understood and favorably embraced by the majority of the American people. Principles are eternal: and the doctrines that governed the popular mind and swayed the popular heart from the first moment that a disagreement took place between the colonies and Great Britain, have always held power and dominion in the minds and over the hearts of our people. In the earliest days of the Republic a party small in number, but including some of the ablest men of America, advocated a strong central government. They advocated a government that, though nominally republican, would have been essentially monarchical; for instead of receiving limited powers from the States and the people, it was to be the center of power from which the States and the people were to obtain their respective privileges. That party failed, utterly failed in the attempt to engrave any feature of their plan upon the great charter—the American Constitution. That instrument was framed upon the principle that all power was inherent in the people, and that the federal government should be a mere creature of the people and of the States, to do and perform certain acts in the name of the whole, which would have proved embarrassing and perplexing if done by the States severally; and that all power, dominion, sovereignty and command, except within the strictly limited jurisdiction of the federal government were retained by (not conferred on) the people and the States respectively. This principle underlies the whole theory of the government which has for its guidance and control the Constitution of the United States. No man can repudiate that principle and not thereby repudiate the distinguishing and essential theory of the Constitution, and repudiating the Constitution of the country, he cannot with any consistency claim to be a Democrat, entertaining the principles which have been preserved and perpetuated by the Democracy from Jefferson down to Jackson, and from Jackson down to Polk, and which since that day have been distinctly defined in the platforms of the Democratic party. Either the people of each distinct political community have the right to govern themselves, and regulate at will their domestic institutions, or that power has been surrendered to the federal government by the people and the States. These are the two alternatives. Those who cherish and cling to Democratic principles, and believe that the Constitution means the same thing in one place that it means in another, and that the federal government has just as much power in a State as it has in a Territory, and no more and no less; and all those, who ignoring the question of Constitutional law, proclaim, assert and maintain, that the federal government ought not and shall not intervene to override the clearly expressed and well ascertained wishes of the people upon an issue of purely local and domestic concern—these constitute the Democratic party. They adhere firmly and immovably to the faith of the Democratic founders of our government, and to the grand and sacred principle that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers, to perform certain prescribed duties of a national and not of a local character. Hence all men, whether they be advocates of and believers in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and of the exclusive authority of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, or whether they be members of an abstract proposition that the people possess all power, and that the federal government is nothing more than an agency, with very limited powers,