

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 6, 1858.

New Advertisements.

In our advertising columns today will be found a Statement of the affairs of the borough, for the past year, by the Treasurer and Secretary.—E. McCollum offers cash for all kinds of marketing.—Notice, by Dr. Houtz.—Gas Supper, by the ladies.—List of letters remaining in the Huntingdon, Alexandria, and Conintont post offices.

A GRAND SUPPER.—It will be seen by reference to a card in another column that the Ladies of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of this place, intend to have prepared on the evening of Wednesday of next week, a grand supper for the public generally.—Every lady and gentleman having fifty cents or a dollar to loan at good interest, should call at the Town Hall in good time. The Supper and extras will be of the best.

THE BANKS.—A large number of the officers of the country Banks of this State, had a meeting in Philadelphia last week, and passed a resolution recommending a resumption of specie payments on the 1st of February. It is generally believed that the Philadelphia, and those of the country Banks that are able, will resume on that day.

The Difference.

The last Huntingdon Journal claims that we have deserted the Democratic and have stepped upon the Republican platform, and that we are now "sustaining the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as held by the Journal during its whole career, on the vital principles of Republicanism." If the old man was possessed of three grains of common sense, he would not try to make the readers of the Journal believe that we have gone over to the Republican platform. We have ever maintained that the people of the Territories had the "right to regulate their domestic institutions, slavery included, in their own way,"—the Journal, and its party, insisted that on the subject of slavery, "the power of Congress was supreme." We are where we always have been, with the people, sustaining those of our party who continue to support the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms, the declarations of principles which placed in the Presidential chair "our own Buchanan." But we suspect that the old man of the Journal has discovered that a large majority of the Republicans in this county, are inclined to favor the Democratic principle, that the people of Kansas have the right to regulate their domestic institutions, including slavery, in their own way, and would now make them believe that he has always sustained such doctrine of popular sovereignty. If the Republicans will go with us we will do them good.

A New Counterfeit Detector.

About the most useful thing that any person in business, can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST"—a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of Philadelphia, will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subvert the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Clubs, Four copies for \$3.00; or Ten copies for \$7.00; or Twenty-five copies for \$15.00. Address all orders to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

FREE SOUTHERN OPINIONS.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, in an article published on the 17th, speaking of the manner of voting in Kansas on the Leocompton Constitution, says: "This, it will be perceived, is another illustration of the old story, 'I will take the turkey and you the buzzard, or you can take the buzzard and I the turkey.' These 'popular sovereignty' lovers of Leocompton 'never say turkey' once to the people of Kansas, except on the subject of slavery. The thousand other questions which may interest the 'white male inhabitants' in the formation of a State, are treated with contempt; so far as the real sovereigns are concerned. Like young birds, they are expected to swallow everything crammed in their throats, sweet or bitter, clean or unclean. The Convention says—you may take the Constitution with or without slavery, but the Constitution in other particulars, we say you must take, willing or unwilling.

A letter was received on Monday, by Rev. Murray, of Elizabeth, says the Newark (N. J.) Mercury, announcing the death of Rev. Mr. Freeman and wife, who went out to India in the missionary service some time since. They were taken prisoners by the natives, and after being kept in confinement for some days, were led out to execution, reading *ante-dign in blood*. About the scaffold where they were beheaded, blood had collected in such quantities as to submerge the several heads of previous victims, against which they tumbled as they walked.

The News.

Congress re-assembled on Monday, and the first business was the calling upon the President for the instructions to Com. Paulding in the late capture of Walker the filibuster.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburg on yesterday. The outside pressure is said to be strong.

Henry L. Diefenbach, Esq., editor of the Clinton Democrat, has been tendered and has accepted the position of Deputy Secretary of State under Gov. Paeker. A most excellent and deserving appointment.

Over fifty murders were committed in New York city during the year 1857, and only one execution.

Three days later news from Europe, has been received by the Niagara, which left Liverpool on the 19th December. The apparent anomaly continues, of consols advancing in price, bullion largely increasing in the vaults of the Bank of England, and the demand for discounts diminishing, and yet, of commercial failures taking place every day. There has been a regular stampede among the purse-proud cotton lords of Manchester—men who looked down in scorn upon all who were not wealthy as themselves, and drew their riches from the miserable and over-worked factory children. There has commenced a panic among the woolen manufacturers of Yorkshire—chiefly located in Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, Huddersfield and Wakefield—and some very heavy failures have already taken place. More were expected. The cause is plain enough. The cloth and worsted makers, like the cotton-spinners and calico-weavers, have respectively overdone the business. They have immense quantities of manufactured woolen and cotton stock, for which they cannot reasonably expect to find a sale during the next two or three years, and they have been supporting each other by accommodation bills, which the banks no longer have the means nor the desire of discounting. It requires little sagacity to prophesy that many more failures will be announced from England before her trade, commerce, and manufactures can assume a healthy tone.

The London Times estimates the failures in London and provinces, since October at over £15,000,000 in the metropolis, and £35,000,000 in the country. Total about £50,000,000 sterling, or about two hundred and fifty million dollars.

From Continental Europe the news is more pleasant than it has lately been. In the Northern Kingdoms the commercial crisis was bearing heavily; but at Hamburg, affairs seemed to improve. It is curious enough that though most writers on monetary matters agree that the financial condition of France is very bad, the panic was over at Paris sooner than in any other of the great European capitals, and that the Bank of France had reduced discounts to its old, established rate of six per cent. There have been very few commercial failures in France, since October last.

It appears by a statement in the Journal of Commerce that the total imports of dry goods at New York for the past year is \$90,534,120, being \$2,828,764 less than for the year 1856, but \$25,560,067 more than for 1855, and \$9,691,193 more than the total for 1854. It is stated that six hundred men left Texas for Nicaragua on the 21st instant, and that one thousand four hundred others are now in Mobile and New Orleans, awaiting shipment.

Hear a Pro-Slavery Paper in Missouri. The Boonville (Mo.) Observer of the 16th ult., speaks of Kansas as follows:

"We were anxious that Kansas should be made a slave State, by assisting emigration from the slave States, in going thence, the only legitimate and practicable way in which it could be accomplished. We contributed liberally, as we conceived, to ensure such a result; but we always condemned and lamented the bad management of the pro-slavery party in the Territory, who wasted their resources and injured their reputation in violent efforts to accomplish impossibilities, which, in the sequel, brought defeat upon themselves, rejoicing to their enemies, and reproach upon the cause which they had not the discrimination and patience to successfully advocate.

"At this time, when the slave States have abandoned all rational efforts to make Kansas a slave State, by inhabiting it with a pro-slavery population, absurd attempts to make it such in opposition to the will of a large majority of its people—after the manner of the Leocompton Convention, will only unnecessarily exasperate diverse opinions, making capital for northern and southern fanaticisms, which have a common and despicable enjoyment in whatever tends to distract and divide the country. If it is still possible to make Kansas a slave State, let us take the right and effectual mode of doing so. But if it is impossible, it is folly and madness to irritate the public mind and embarrass the Government about an impossibility. We have no objection to the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, further than the attempt of its authors to carry such a purpose in defiance of the public sentiment of the people of the Territory, is generating a spirit of civil war among its people, and of uneasiness, mortification, and sorrow to every one who places a proper estimate upon the unity and well-being of the confederacy."

A lady in Rahway, N. J., it is stated, has recently succeeded, after several fruitless attempts, in establishing her title to a large amount of real estate in Dayton, Ohio. It is said to cover all the central part of that town, and it is rumored that the amount is about \$2,000,000.

The Texas Legislature has passed a bill which allows free colored persons who may desire it, to select masters and become slaves.

Important Document.

The following is a copy of the concurrent resolutions unanimously adopted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of December, remonstrating against the acceptance by Congress of the Leocompton Constitution:

Preamble and joint resolution in relation to the Constitution framed at Leocompton, Kansas Territory, on the 7th day of Nov., 1857.

Whereas a small minority of the people living in nineteen of the thirty-eight counties of this Territory, availing themselves of a law which enabled them to obstruct and defeat a fair expression of the popular will, did, by the odious and oppressive application of the provisions and partisan machinery of said law, procure the return of the whole number of the delegates of the Constitutional Convention recently assembled at Leocompton.

And whereas, by reason of the defective provisions of said law, in connection with the neglect and misconduct of the authorities charged with the execution of the same, the people living within the remaining nineteen counties of this Territory were not permitted to return delegates to said Convention, were not recognized in its organization, or in any other sense heard or felt in its deliberations: And whereas, it is an axiom of political ethics that the people cannot be deprived of their rights by the negligence or misconduct of public officers:

And whereas, a minority—to wit, twenty eight only of the sixty members of said Convention—have attempted by an unworthy contrivance to impose upon the whole people of this Territory a constitution without consulting their wishes and against their will:

And whereas, the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action for the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory, and in thus acting have defied the known will of nine-tenths of the voters thereof:

And whereas the action of a fragment of said Convention, representing as they did a small minority of the voters of the Territory, repudiates and crushes out the distinctive principle of the "Nebraska Kansas act," and violates and tramples under foot the rights and the sovereignty of the people:

And whereas, from the foregoing statement of facts, it clearly appears that "the people have not been left free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," but, on the contrary, at every stage in the anomalous proceedings recited they have been prevented from so doing:

Be it therefore resolved, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, that the people of Kansas being opposed to said Constitution, Congress has no rightful power under it to admit said Territory into the Union as a State; and the Representatives of said people do hereby, in their name and on their behalf, solemnly protest against such admission.

Resolved, That such action on the part of Congress would, in the judgment of the members of this Legislative Assembly, be an entire abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of the Territory, and a substitution in its stead of Congressional intervention in behalf of a minority engaged in a disreputable attempt to defeat the will and violate the rights of the majority.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas Territory claim the right, through a legal and fair expression of the will of a majority of her citizens, to form and adopt a Constitution for themselves.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Territory be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the delegate in Congress from the Territory.

Official Dispatch from Com. Paulding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following is the official letter from Com. Paulding, detailing the circumstances of the arrest of Gen. Walker:

FLAG SHIP WARASH, OF ASPINWALL, Dec. 15, 1857. SIR:—My letter of the 12th instant informed the Department that I had broken up the camp of Gen. Walker, at Punta Arenas, disarmed his lawless followers, and sent them to Norfolk in the Saratoga. The General came here with me and will take passage in one of the steamers for New York, where he will present himself to the Marshal of the District.

The department being in possession of all the facts in relation to Walker's escape with his followers from the United States, as well as the letters of Capt. Chatham and General Walker to me, after he landed at Punta Arenas, the merits of the whole question will, I presume, be fully comprehended. I could not regard Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws, who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and restore the honor of our country than by disarming them and sending them home.

In doing so, I am sensible of the responsibility I have incurred, and confidently look to the Government for my justification. Regarded in its true light, the case appears to me a clear one, the points being few and strong. Gen. Walker came to Punta Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of the law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace. He landed there with armed men and munitions of war, in defiance of the guns of a ship-of-war, placed there to prevent his landing. With nothing to show that he acted by authority he formed a camp, hoisted the Nicaraguan flag, called it the "Headquarters of the Army of Nicaragua," and signed himself the Commander-in-Chief. With this pretension he claimed the right of a lawful Government over all the persons and things within sight of his flag. Without right or without authority he landed forty men at the mouth of the river Colorado, seized the fort of Castillo on the San Juan, captured the steamers and goods of Merchants in transit to the interior, killed men and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or fifty men, women and children, in the steamer Morgan. In doing these things without the show of authority they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates. They can have no claim to be regarded in any other light. Humanity, as well as law, justice, and the national honor demanded the dispersion of these lawless men. The remnant of the miserable beings who surrendered at Rio was conveyed in this ship last summer

to New York, and their sufferings are yet fresh in the memory of all on board. Besides the sufferings that must necessarily be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of Gen. Walker, misguided and deceived into a career of crime, would doubtless have perished in Central America, or their mutilated and festering bodies have been brought back to their friends at the expense of their country.

For the above reasons, which appear to my mind quite sufficient, I have disarmed and sent to the United States, General William Walker and his outlawed and piratical followers, for trial, or for whatever action the Government, in its wisdom, may think proper to pursue.

Captain Ommany, of H. B. M. ship Brunswick offered to co-operate with me in removing the party from Punta Arenas, but as they were my countrymen, I deemed it proper to decline the participation of a foreign flag.

In a letter of December 18th Com. Paulding gives the particulars of the landing of the marines and seamen at Punta Arenas, under circumstances of great difficulty; yet everything was done in so seamless and skillful manner, that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time, and without loss or accident. To the excellent discipline and co-operation of the officers and men he says he is indebted, in the performance of this most unpleasant service, for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured, and no loss of any kind was sustained. No commanding officer was so supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

The Cabinet had the matter before them to-day. Although the arrest of Gen. Walker is not strictly justified by the instructions to Com. Paulding, it is conceived the case is very much palliated by the circumstances under which, as explained by him, it was effected.

Gen. Walker will be released from his present arrest, and it is probable a process will be commenced to bring him to trial for a violation of the neutrality laws.

Captain Engle had a long interview with the President to-day, and detailed to him all the circumstances connected with the arrest of Gen. Walker.

Gen. Walker arrived in this city this evening accompanied by Marshal Rynders, and T. F. Meagher and Malcolm Campbell, his attorneys. He was received with cheers by a large concourse of people as he entered his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

Shortly after Marshal Rynders with Gen. Walker repaired to the State Department, when the former stated to Gen. Cass that he had received a communication from Commodore Paulding saying that he had arrested Walker for carrying on an unlawful expedition against Nicaragua; that Walker had promised him upon his honor to surrender himself to Rynders as Marshal of the Southern District of New York, on his arrival in that city. That Walker had done so, and that he (Rynders) had accompanied Walker to Washington to ascertain the views of the Department.

General Cass replied that the executive Department did not recognize General Walker or as a prisoner, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which may be brought against him.

Marshal Rynders then informed General Walker that he had no further authority to detain him, and both withdrew.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The news of the capture of Gen. Walker, on the soil of Nicaragua, by a United States officer, was received in this city with general indignation. An announcement of the fact was made to the audiences at Spaulding & Rodgers' Amphitheatre, and the St. Charles Theatre, immediately on its receipt, and caused great exclamation.

Calls have been issued for a mass meeting to be held to-morrow at twelve o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering the act.

An intense feeling prevails here in favor of immediately reinforcing Colonel Anderson, who holds possession of Fort Castillo.

MOBILE, Jan. 3.—A great indignation meeting was held here last night. Resolutions were held censuring the administration for the seizure of Gen. Walker by Commodore Paulding, and demanding his restoration and the repeal of the neutrality laws. A number of prominent Democrats took part in the meeting.

The Frauds in Kansas on the 21st.

We receive by every mail evidence of the frauds perpetrated in Kansas at the election on the 21st of December, when the slavery clause alone was presented to the popular vote, and we do not doubt that the Democratic party in that Territory, who are to a man against the Leocompton Constitution, have prepared, and will lay before Congress a detailed statement of these frauds. Nor do we doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN will recommend the rejection of the returns of that election, in accordance with the spirit of his annual message. We have already called attention to the fact, that at two precincts in the county of Johnston, viz: at Shawnee and Oxford, a majority of 2,000 votes was thrown for the slavery clause, and this in the face of the fact set forth by Gov. WALKER, that the whole county does not contain more than three to four hundred votes!

A Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer—the Enquirer being one of the journals in favor of the Leocompton Constitution—writing under the date of the 21st of December, the day of the election, employs the following language:

"Kansas has again been invaded by large numbers of Missourians—they have voted here and elsewhere; the result has been, unquestionably, to give a large nominal vote to the 'Constitution with slavery.' That such has been the case none can deny. Your correspondent found in passing last week through Missouri, the county papers virtually advising the people of Missouri to vote, and the people talking of doing so. In addition, I have seen the Missourians come over in large numbers, have heard them confess that they voted, have heard others say that they had been solicited to do so frequently, and that organization had been effected with reference to doing so."

Another correspondent, writing from Leavenworth city, December 23, to the editor of the Ohio Statesman, the Democratic organ of that State, gives a still more startling account of the frauds perpetrated on the 21st, as follows: LEAVENWORTH CITY, Dec. 23, 1857. EDITORS OHIO STATESMAN: The election of last Monday was a farce. Kansas was again invaded by a large number of Missourians, and many voted many times. At this point I was a witness of the invasion, and therefore speak what I know. I have to this time heard only the result at this point and Kickapoo. This place, where fraudulent voting was to a degree pretended, and counting poll 1200 votes, but 256 were polled, of which number 220 were for the "Constitution with Slavery." Free-State men and free-State and conservative pro-slavery Democrats refused to vote. At Kickapoo ten hundred, and seventeen votes will be returned. This point is notorious for frauds, and cannot legally poll at any time 400 votes; it is almost unanimously pro-slavery—near Western Missouri, which is quite a town, and it is clearly ascertained that many voted at least a half dozen times. I am satisfied that invasion and fraud have been permitted all along the border. That Congress will refuse to admit, when the facts are presented, I doubt not. The people of Kansas now worship Douglas—they have almost all interpreted the Kansas-Nebraska bill as he does, and really commiserate Bigler, especially as it is known, and will be proven too, that when in the Territory last summer, in public addresses and private conversations, he took the same ground. At Paoli he followed Governor Walker, and sustained him when he took ground in favor of the submission of the whole instrument. Keep up your fight. It is a righteous one.—In haste, S.

Let us see. The difference between the Democratic party and their opponents, as I have attempted to show, was that the former maintained that the people of the Territories had the "right to regulate their domestic institutions, slavery included, in their own way," while the latter insisted that on the subject of slavery, "the power of Congress was supreme." Now, if this was the true issue between the contending parties, and if Senator Douglas is still advocating the sovereignty of the people, as above set forth, then it follows that he has not "gone over to the Republicans," as has been alleged, but stands to-day where he, as well as the whole Democratic party, stood in 1850. If there has been any change in public sentiment, which has brought Judge Douglas and the Republicans to the platform, it is because the latter have come over to the Democratic doctrine, and not that Judge D. has gone over to theirs.—

If the Republicans have repented of their folly, in affirming that "the power of Congress over the Territories is supreme," and are willing to unite with the Democracy in asserting the supremacy of the people, as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and re-affirmed in the Cincinnati platform—is that a good reason for Democrats to abandon this great bulwark of their party? Surely not.—An impression is sought to be made, in certain quarters, that those who oppose the admission of Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution place themselves in a position of antagonism to the President of the United States. I do not so understand it.

Had that pure and eminent statesman made a positive recommendation that Kansas should be admitted with the Leocompton Constitution, without that instrument having first been submitted for popular approval, it would have had great weight with me. Such is my abiding confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of that great and good man, that I might well have doubted the correctness of my own opinions, had I found them to be in antagonism with his. But if I have rightly interpreted the President's message, to go no farther back, he makes no specific recommendation in regard to what action Congress should take in the premises.—No one who will carefully read that able State paper, can fail to perceive that the President would have greatly preferred that the whole Constitution of Kansas had been submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. What else can be inferred from his language, when he says, in speaking on this subject, "I trust, however, that the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota" should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State, "may be followed on future occasions."

"I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms." Who can doubt, from this emphatic language, that the President believed that the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted to the people of Kansas? Could words have made this "true intent and meaning" more clear? It is true, as the President says in a subsequent part of his message, "In the Kansas-Nebraska bill, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound, by its terms, to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the 'domestic institution' of slavery. But does it follow, 'Who can doubt,' that the Convention were not bound by the terms of the organic act to submit anything except that which relates to slavery to an election," that, therefore, they were excusable for having failed to fulfill the just expectations of the country, and especially of the Democratic party, in this respect? Certainly not. Nor do I so understand the President. In presenting this highly embarrassing question to Congress, the President, with characteristic impartiality and ability, has discussed the whole subject in all its aspects, and has very properly left himself in the attitude which will enable him to co-operate with Congress in whatever Constitutional mode they may deem most conducive to the peace and quiet of the country, and the integrity of the Democratic party. Should they pass a bill for the admission of Kansas, with the Leocompton Constitution, the President would doubtless approve it, and if, on the other hand, after looking over the whole ground, after a full and free discussion, Congress should deem it best to pass an "enabling act," and send the whole subject back to the people of Kansas, as is little doubted, that such a bill would carry the sanction of the President. In approaching the subject in Congress, then, let the same spirit of conciliation characterize the debates that is manifest in the message; let origination and recommitment be avoided as a deadly enemy to the unity of the Democratic party; let no one assume that he is infallible, but let each conclude that every one has an equal right with himself to interpret the "true intent and meaning" of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Let this be done, both in Congress and through the press, and then, all will, let every patriotic citizen unite in honorable and earnest supplications to the great ruler of the universe, as well as men, to graciously vouchsafe to overrule the action of us all (the ruler and the ruled) as that this momentous question may be speedily put at rest, and more to disturb the peace and harmony of our beloved country. If I thought that it would avail anything towards bringing about "consummation so devoutly to be wished," I might state that so far as this locality is concerned, there is entire unanimity on one point, and that is, that the whole Constitution of Kansas ought to have been submitted to the people. All believe that it was, at least, withheld, if not expressed, in the organic act. How far they might be disposed to surrender this principle to expediency, or (if you choose) necessity, may depend, somewhat, on future developments. I presume there will be a general acquiescence on the part of the Democrats, in whatever Congress may do in the premises. That a love of truth, justice, and patriotism may be the controlling element, in all that may be said and written on this subject, is the sincere desire of

THE VOICE OF AN ORIGINAL BUCHANAN MAN. We copy the following from the Philadelphia Press. Forney says the writer is one of the purest, most consistent, and most devoted Democrats in this State—a man who has always been Mr. BUCHANAN'S friend, and has occupied many important public positions:—

DECEMBER 24, 1857. "When will wonders cease?" A few short months since, the Democracy of this country, East and West, North and South, were united, as a band of brothers, in battling for the principles of popular sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, while all the elements of opposition were arrayed against that principle. The former maintaining that "the people of the Territories, as well as the States, had a perfect right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and the latter affirming that "the power of Congress over the Territories was supreme."

But now it would seem, according to the views of some, that to advocate the sovereignty of the people, in an unqualified sense, is to hazard one's position as a Democrat. Now I admit that, in the controversy between the Democratic party and those opposed to them in regard to popular sovereignty, slavery was the question most prominently discussed, and, I suppose, for the obvious reason that no one questioned the right of the people of the Territories to regulate every other "domestic institution." All concurred in the opinion that to the people of each Territory belongs the absolute power of regulating their affairs in their own way, except the institution of slavery; and that the opposition as before stated, claimed was vested in Congress, exclusively. I submit then, whether it is fair now to claim that because the slavery issue was the one kept most prominently before the people, that, therefore, the Leocompton Convention was not bound to submit any other portion of the organic law to the people of Kansas, than that relating to slavery. To my mind, the very fact that the right to regulate every other institution, was, by common consent, lodged with the people of each Territory, (and therefore, not discussed,) is a strong argument in favor of the position that the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted to the people of Kansas. I do not pretend to know how it may have been elsewhere, but it is a historical fact, perfectly familiar to every Pennsylvania politician, that it was the broad ground assumed by the Democratic party in 1856 of allowing the people the exclusive right of self-government that enabled them to carry this State against the almost overpowering efforts of the opposition. Had the Democratic party, in that fearful struggle, when the hopes and fears of the whole country were centred on the Keystone State, taken the ground that "the true intent and meaning" of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was that the people of Kansas were to be allowed to decide for themselves whether slaves should be brought into the State after its admission into the Union, but that they should have no voice whatever in any other portion of their organic law, what would have been the result?

Who can doubt, that it would have been overwhelming defeat. Even the overtopping popularity of Mr. Buchanan, could not have saved us from the calamity. Why, then, let me ask, should those who pretend that the people of Kansas should be permitted to stand upon their whole Constitution, be denounced as Republicans. Is this the way to convince them of their error? By what process of reasoning, can that which was recognized by all, as genuine radical Democracy, in 1856, and indeed, made a test of party fidelity, be now transformed into Republicanism? Take, if you please, the case of Senator Douglas.—Can it be seriously contended that he has changed his ground; that he does not occupy the same position, precisely, that he did when he first advocated that great domestic measure—the Kansas-Nebraska bill? And yet because that distinguished Senator insists that the people of Kansas should be allowed to vote upon their whole Constitution, he is stigmatized as a Republican. Where is the evidence of his having changed his ground? Why, it is said that the Republicans in Congress are advocating the same doctrines, with Judge Douglas, and therefore he is "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." Let us test the soundness of this logic. Suppose, for the sake of illustration, that the Catholic Church should embrace Protestantism, and advocate this faith with all the zeal with which its devotees have hitherto opposed it; would it be pretended by any one, that because the Catholics had embraced Protestantism, that Protestants must, therefore, abandon the faith of their choice, lest, forsooth, they should be charged with Catholicism. Such an absurdity must strike the common sense of every man, and yet, for my life, I cannot see the distinction between that case and the one under consideration. In this, I have assumed, that the ground now occupied by Senator Douglas is the same that it was in 1854, and has been ever since. Am I right in this assumption?

Let us see. The difference between the Democratic party and their opponents, as I have attempted to show, was that the former maintained that the people of the Territories had the "right to regulate their domestic institutions, slavery included, in their own way," while the latter insisted that on the subject of slavery, "the power of Congress was supreme." Now, if this was the true issue between the contending parties, and if Senator Douglas is still advocating the sovereignty of the people, as above set forth, then it follows that he has not "gone over to the Republicans," as has been alleged, but stands to-day where he, as well as the whole Democratic party, stood in 1850. If there has been any change in public sentiment, which has brought Judge Douglas and the Republicans to the platform, it is because the latter have come over to the Democratic doctrine, and not that Judge D. has gone over to theirs.—

If the Republicans have repented of their folly, in affirming that "the power of Congress over the Territories is supreme," and are willing to unite with the Democracy in asserting the supremacy of the people, as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and re-affirmed in the Cincinnati platform—is that a good reason for Democrats to abandon this great bulwark of their party? Surely not.—An impression is sought to be made, in certain quarters, that those who oppose the admission of Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution place themselves in a position of antagonism to the President of the United States. I do not so understand it.

Had that pure and eminent statesman made a positive recommendation that Kansas should be admitted with the Leocompton Constitution, without that instrument having first been submitted for popular approval, it would have had great weight with me. Such is my abiding confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of that great and good man, that I might well have doubted the correctness of my own opinions, had I found them to be in antagonism with his. But if I have rightly interpreted the President's message, to go no farther back, he makes no specific recommendation in regard to what action Congress should take in the premises.—No one who will carefully read that able State paper, can fail to perceive that the President would have greatly preferred that the whole Constitution of Kansas had been submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. What else can be inferred from his language, when he says, in speaking on this subject, "I trust, however, that the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota" should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State, "may be followed on future occasions."

"I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms." Who can doubt, from this emphatic language, that the President believed that the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted to the people of Kansas? Could words have made this "true intent and meaning" more clear? It is true, as the President says in a subsequent part of his message, "In the Kansas-Nebraska bill, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound, by its terms, to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the 'domestic institution' of slavery. But does it follow, 'Who can doubt,' that the Convention were not bound by the terms of the organic act to submit anything except that which relates to slavery to an election," that, therefore, they were excusable for having failed to fulfill the just expectations of the country, and especially of the Democratic party, in this respect? Certainly not. Nor do I so understand the President. In presenting this highly embarrassing question to Congress, the President, with characteristic impartiality and ability, has discussed the whole subject in all its aspects, and has very properly left himself in the attitude which will enable him to co-operate with Congress in whatever Constitutional mode they may deem most conducive to the peace and quiet of the country, and the integrity of the Democratic party. Should they pass a bill for the admission of Kansas, with the Leocompton Constitution, the President would doubtless approve it, and if, on the other hand, after looking over the whole ground, after a full and free discussion, Congress should deem it best to pass an "enabling act," and send the whole subject back to the people of Kansas, as is little doubted, that such a bill would carry the sanction of the President. In approaching the subject in Congress, then, let the same spirit of conciliation characterize the debates that is manifest in the message; let origination and recommitment be avoided as a deadly enemy to the unity of the Democratic party; let no one assume that he is infallible, but let each conclude that every one has an equal right with himself to interpret the "true intent and meaning" of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Let this be done, both in Congress and through the press, and then, all will, let every patriotic citizen unite in honorable and earnest supplications to the great ruler of the universe, as well as men, to graciously vouchsafe to overrule the action of us all (the ruler and the ruled) as that this momentous question may be speedily put at rest, and more to disturb the peace and harmony of our beloved country. If I thought that it would avail anything towards bringing about "consummation so devoutly to be wished," I might state that so far as this locality is concerned, there is entire unanimity on one point, and that is, that the whole Constitution of Kansas ought to have been submitted to the people. All believe that it was, at least, withheld, if not expressed, in the organic act. How far they might be disposed to surrender this principle to expediency, or (if you choose) necessity, may depend, somewhat, on future developments. I presume there will be a general acquiescence on the part of the Democrats, in whatever Congress may do in the premises. That a love of truth, justice, and patriotism may be the controlling element, in all that may be said and written on this subject, is the sincere desire of

YOUR FAITHFUL FRIEND.

One of the plans for building railroads in Wisconsin, has been to induce the farmers along the route of a road to be built, to mortgage their farms to the railroad company, and then the company sells the mortgages at a low price, guaranteeing to pay the interest and the amount of the mortgage when due. It is said that from 2,000 to 3,000 farms are thus mortgaged to railroads in Wisconsin, that the railroads cannot pay, or to release their farms will strip nine-tenths of them of the hard earnings of mady year