

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JULY 2, 1857.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Of Luzerne County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS, NIMROD STRICKLAND, Of Chester County. FOR SUPREME JUDGES, WILLIAM STRONG, Of Berks County, JAMES THOMPSON, Of Erie County.

VOLUNTEER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Being desirous of placing our paper within the reach of all who wish to understand the true issues involved in the coming gubernatorial contest, we offer it at the following rates: commencing at any time during the present month, and continuing until the first of November, or until we get the official returns of the State election:

Single copy \$0.50
Five copies 2.00
Ten copies 3.50
And an extra copy to the getter up of the club of fifteen. All orders must invariably be accompanied by the cash.

Post Masters and others will please act as agents for getting up clubs.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—We are requested to state that this institution will be closed on the 4th of July, and of course no business of any kind will be transacted by it on that day.

The Banking house of Ker, Brenceman & Co. will also be closed on the 4th.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CARLISLE.—The regular annual Examinations of the Common Schools of our borough took place last week, and passed off in a manner highly creditable to the Directors, Teachers and Scholars. Mr. HICKOK, the able and zealous State Superintendent, attended several of the Examinations, and expressed himself highly gratified to find the schools in so flourishing a condition. The scholars of the different schools, male and female, deserve much credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves, and the teachers are entitled to great praise for the zeal and ability they evince in the cause of education. The Examinations terminated with an exhibition in Education Hall, by the two High Schools, on Tuesday evening last, which was attended by hundreds of our citizens, all of whom were delighted with what they saw and heard.

POSTAGE OF JULY.—No preparations have been made to see us aware of for a celebration of the 4th in this place. Those of our citizens, therefore, who wish to commemorate the anniversary of our National Independence in some public or suitable manner, will, as usual, have to seek their own quarters.

COMMUNION WEEK.—Before we go to press again, the exercises of Communion week of Dickinson College will be in full blast. We understand that the Baccalaureate Sermon of Prof. JOHNSON, will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, instead of the College Chapel, as before announced, at 4 o'clock, P. M. A little variety will be thrown into the work by the laying of the cornerstone of the new Methodist edifice on the 8th of July. The ceremonies of the occasion will be conducted by the Ancient order of Free & Accepted Masons, in which the Independent order of Odd Fellows will participate.

The usual Communion exercises, we understand, will be held this year in the Court House.

Opinion of the Supreme Court.

On our first page we published the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter of the application for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from becoming the purchaser of the Main Line of the Public Works of the State, at the sale advertised by the Governor. The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice LEWIS, and meets the general concurrence of public opinion, as an eminently fair and just interpretation of the law. This opinion should be read by all men capable of understanding the questions decided. The injunction asked for was denied, except so far as relates to the exemption of the property of the corporation from taxation, wherein, in the unanimous opinion of the Court, the Legislature exceeded its constitutional authority. The company, therefore, can avail itself of no privilege dependent upon this exemption, but at the same time the increased obligation, incidental to the exemption, is invalid: and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are placed, in any competition that may arise for the purchase of the works, precisely on the same footing with other parties. The decision, and partial injunction, will not, therefore, be likely to interfere with any purpose entertained by the company, and if they become the purchaser, it will be on the same terms specified as to other parties. The decision settles beyond this, an important principle of law of interest to every taxpayer of the State—that all the property of the State shall bear its proportion of the burdens of the State, and that no Legislature can bind its successors in the exemption from taxation of any portion of such property.

SILVER IN NEW JERSEY.—Patterson and vicinity, apparently, is destined to be one of the most noted spots in the country. Already it has been celebrated for the discovery of pearls, and now, the Guardian says, a vein of copper and silver has been struck in Garratt Mountain. A shaft about 55 feet deep has been sunk and a bed of copper ore 16 feet below the surface and 24 feet thick, has been struck, and Mr. Chadwick has submitted it to a smelting company in Harlem, N. Y., who offered him \$200 a ton for No. 1 quality. Some distance below the copper, a vein of silver ore has been struck. The thickness of this at the place where the shaft has been sunk, is between two and three feet; how far it extends is unknown.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County, who has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention, for Judge of the Supreme Court, was at one time an apprentice in one of the newspaper printing offices in Philadelphia.

GOV. WALKER'S SPEECH AT TOPEKA.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we publish in our inside form to-day, the able, satisfactory and eloquent speech of Gov. ROBERT J. WALKER, of Kansas, delivered at Topeka, on the 7th of June, before a large assemblage of men of all parties. We feel satisfied our readers will read this speech with interest, and be pleased with the sentiments it advances. At the time Gov. WALKER was appointed to his present position, we spoke of him as the very man for the crisis, and we now feel satisfied that he will not disappoint the sanguine expectations of his many friends. It will be observed that during the delivery of his speech he was frequently interrupted by impudent questions being put to him, all of which he answered triumphantly, and to the satisfaction of all present. That there is a large body of men in Kansas—abolitionists from Massachusetts—who desire to see the difficulties continued, for the sole purpose of manufacturing political capital, is evident to all. They will be sorry if, through Gov. WALKER'S agency, peace is restored to that territory, for that will destroy their political hopes and aspirations. But, the Governor will disappoint them, and will, we feel satisfied, restore good feeling and friendly intercourse between the people of Kansas. The editor of the Kansas Statesman, in speaking of the Governor's speech, says he takes great pleasure in publishing it, "not merely because of its ability per se, but because its tone and reception were alike indicative of the feelings of mutual confidence, reliance, and good will which have already begun to signalize Governor WALKER'S relations to the people of the Territory without discrimination of party, and which, we sincerely believe, will result in the establishment of a permanent peace in Kansas, on the basis of the principles of the sovereignty of the people and the unequalled right of the majority to frame the laws and determine the character of the institutions under which they are to live."

The Statesman reiterates its sincere pleasure at the candid interchange of sentiment between Gov. WALKER and the citizens, and at the spread of those feelings of mutual regard and esteem which cannot produce other than the most favorable results in the final settlement of the difficulties in which Kansas has been so long involved. A correspondent of the same paper says there never was an audience that "gave more interest and attention, standing as they did in the open air, and presumed—many of them at least—to be against the gentleman who entertained them. But the distinguished gentleman gave them eloquence of the highest order, argument of the most logical character, and wit and humor of the most captivating style. No man can meet Gov. WALKER without being struck with his honesty, integrity and ability; kind and courteous in bearing, open, frank and manly, he is certainly the man above all others for the crisis."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUTURE SON-IN-LAW.—The betrothal of the princess royal of England is described as a fine looking young man in height about five feet nine inches. His deportment is exceedingly dignified. His complexion is naturally fair, although his face is slightly bronzed by outdoor sports and exercises. He has light hair, a very close, a still lighter moustache, which runs into a thin light whisker, and does not conceal a pair of large blue eyes. His nose is long, and bien prononcé, his lips are blue, and his face is of the somewhat broad German type. Speaking of his appearance at the Derby last year, a gossip thus described him: "He was dressed like a young Englishman, in compliment to the people among whom he has come to seek a bride. There is something about an English hat, with its small flat brim, which pronounces its nationality far and wide, and an unmistakable specimen was selected for the young prince for his debut. He also wore one of those black check cravats which English country gentlemen frequently affect. The prince seemed pleased with the slightest mark of courtesy, and was quick to acknowledge it."

LABOR WITHOUT LABOR.—Labor is commonly spoken of as the curse consequent upon the Fall, but let us see how butterfly idleness would seem to us! Mr. Wells in his book on "Central America," gives an account of the inhabitants of a climate over-productive, in the region called Olancha. "The people who inhabit this paradise are the laziest set of philosophers who ever numbered the earth. The indolence of the Olancha is proverbial even in Central America, where all are indolent. Imagine a native reclining in a hammock attached to the rafters of a hut, through the chinks of which prelate the cooling gales of these paradisaical regions. From above, and within reach, depends a luscious bunch of plantains or bananas. He swings leisurely to and fro, watching the curls of his cigar writing in fantastic figures below that form the green valley of his birthplace. To all the great issues and sounding events of the noisy world beyond and abroad, he has remained all his life in blissful ignorance. When appetite demands, he dispatches a plantain, transfixes it upon a long stick, and leaning out of his hammock, deliberately toasts it at the embers smouldering near the door. This simple operation completed to his taste, Don Fulano hauls the fruit into the hammock, and discusses it, stretched at full length in his swinging cradle."

IT is estimated that the whole amount expended in the business of exploring and working the mines on Lake Superior, up to January 1, 1857, was about \$8,000,000. The present value of the best mining establishment in that region is set down at \$5,500,000, and the whole amount of copper produced up to January 1, estimated at \$8,073,100. Balance in favor of the mines, \$2,573,100. But if the unsuccessful establishments be estimated at one-quarter of their cost, and this estimate added, the balance will be more than doubled.

BOY FOUND WITH \$1800 IN GOLD FROM IT.—On Saturday last, the body of a gentle-looking and well-dressed man was found by some fishermen, in the Ohio river, opposite the farm of Mr. Williams, at the end of the plank road, 9 miles below Louisville. On the person of the deceased were found \$1800 in gold, a fine gold watch, a large and heavy knife, and a pair of small pistols. He was rather good-looking, was about 6 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, and wore dark whiskers.

The crops in New England are said to be getting along finely, and stimulated by high prices the farmers have planted a great breadth of ground.

The Rise and Fall of Know-Nothingism.

The Washington Union, in picturing the rise and progress of Know-Nothingism, and the immoralities and excesses it occasions, and the speedy dissolution which follows the disclosure of its repulsive and disgusting features, argues that from the very purpose avowed, so directly hostile to individual rights, and all true American principles, the order could only maintain a foothold by the aid of its oath to secrecy; and that this, while it called into life the worst of passions, was itself a species of political slavery unequalled in history. The leaders ordered their subordinates when and how to vote, and whom to expel from the polls, and directed the application of force when deemed necessary and safe to prevent their adversaries from exercising the privileges of freemen. In the execution of these lodged edicts, blood was freely shed in Baltimore, New Orleans, Washington, and other cities, including Louisville, where the torch, as well as the musket and bludgeon, wreaked vengeance even upon innocent women and children. Successes thus acquired were naturally temporary. The secret oaths and contrivances for controlling the well-meaning and the well-meaning and ignorant were revealed by those whose conscientiousness could not be longer reconciled to them. The denunciations which honest indignation and patriotic feeling heaped upon these wretched and wicked contrivances constituted treason to morals, religion, and liberty, and thereupon they commenced the work of renouncing them. The leaders were compelled, at least in form and pretence, to abandon their secret operations, including their oaths tending to screen guilty brethren, even in courts of justice, and come before the people with a public declaration of political principles upon which they professed to stand. From that day the doom of know-nothingism was sealed. The Union adds:

Thirty States last fall ignored and repudiated the illiberal and narrow principles of the order. To Maryland alone we reserved the distinction of an apparent approval of what her thirty sisters had emphatically condemned. It is due to her to add that the recorded vote was not the will or voice of a majority of her voters. To Maryland alone we reserved the distinction of an apparent approval of what her thirty sisters had emphatically condemned. It is due to her to add that the recorded vote was not the will or voice of a majority of her voters. To Maryland alone we reserved the distinction of an apparent approval of what her thirty sisters had emphatically condemned. It is due to her to add that the recorded vote was not the will or voice of a majority of her voters.

The Dirkenhead half of the Telegraph Cable has been completed and pronounced to be perfect. The Bank of England returns show a very large increase of cash. A terrible catastrophe occurred in the theatre at Florence, on the night of the 11th instant. During the performance the scene took fire and in the confusion, which ensued, the audience were killed and 134 were wounded. The American advices received had occasioned an advance of one eighth on cotton.

Priglitful Calamity.

A Canadian Steamer Burned—Two Hundred Lives Lost. QUEBEC, July 27th Evening.—The following particulars, relative to the burning of the steamer Montreal, have been obtained. The Montreal left Quebec at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Montreal, with four or five hundred passengers, mostly Scotch emigrants, re-embarking at the latter place. Nothing unusual occurred until the vessel reached the St. Lawrence, twelve or fifteen miles above Quebec, when the wood work near the furnace was discovered to be on fire. Quickly after, the flames broke forth, and in a few minutes the vessel was a mass of fire. Every possible effort was made to subside the flames, but to no purpose. Capt. Murray finding it impossible to save the steamer, ordered her to be abandoned. The officers and crew of the Montreal exerted themselves to the utmost to get out the life boats. The passengers were ordered to take to the life boats, and the vessel was abandoned. Fortunately, the steamer Napoleon, also on her way to Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the Montreal, and with all possible haste, she proceeded to her assistance. The Napoleon succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck 127 passengers.

It is quite possible that some of the others succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but a considerable distance from land, and the most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat, met a watery grave. Sixty or seventy persons were killed shortly after reaching the deck of the Napoleon. From present information, it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of 400 or 500 persons. The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon with 46 of the dead bodies. The Montreal had on board 268 Scotch emigrants, and several German families, and several American passengers.

A Governor for Utah.

It appears that a Governor for the latter State Convention is about to be nominated for ratification or rejection, by a majority of the territorial bona fide resident settlers of Kansas. With these views, well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accept the nomination of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "the regular jurisdiction of the Territory" in "assembling a Convention to form a Constitution," and they express the opinion of the President, that "when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of their opinion must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." I repeat now to my own individual views—I repeat them, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress. (Cries of good.) Gentlemen, on this subject I wish that there should be no mistake, no misapprehension as to my opinions and the policy which I shall deem it my duty to pursue in the administration of the Executive department of the Territory of Kansas. It is involved in a few simple words: That the majority of the people of Kansas must govern—[cries of right]—that the majority of the people of Kansas must adopt their own Constitution or reject it—that the majority of the people of Kansas at the polls must decide whether they will be a Slave State or a Free State. [Applause.] Indeed, under any circumstances, any other doctrine may be presented, I believe that the man who desires that the minority of the people shall establish institutions for the majority, is a man who is not a man, neither a Democrat or a Republican, but a monarchist or an aristocrat. He desires that the few shall govern the many, whereas, the great fundamental doctrine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which they all repose, and which has been carried into successful operation in every other State but Kansas, and which, gentlemen, with your aid and cooperation to sustain me, it is my sincere hope, shall obtain its fullest realization here, is the rule of the majority.

Now, then, gentlemen, as to the mode in which this is to be accomplished, I presume we all agree—at least I hope we do; as to the doctrine that the majority of the people of Kansas shall establish their own constitution and introduce such social institutions as the majority prefer. But how is this to be done? The

THE MAIN LINE SOLD!

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PRICE \$7,500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—8 P. M. The Main Line of the Public Improvements was sold at auction this evening, in the Merchants' Exchange, for seven million five hundred thousand dollars, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There was out one bid, which was made by J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of the said Company. Governor Pollock was present at the sale.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERLA. DEATH OF DOUGLAS JERROLD. Panic in a Theatre—43 Killed and 134 Wounded.

New York, June 23.—The steamer Perla has arrived from Liverpool, bringing dates to Saturday, the 13th instant. The Perla left Liverpool on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, making the trip in 10h. 45m. Douglas Jerrold, the well known dramatist and novelist, died on the 8th inst., from an attack of rheumatism. The proceedings in Parliament are not very important, though strong opposition to the bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament, has sprung up, headed by the Duke of Norfolk.

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The Pacification of Kansas.

POLITICS AT TOPEKA. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE. SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY, R. J. WALKER, GOVERNOR.

In compliance with an invitation from the citizens of Topeka, Governor Walker, accompanied by Secretary Stanton, and Mr. E. D. Perrin, visited our town on Saturday last, for the purpose of forming an acquaintance with our people—of ascertaining their views and sentiments—of interchanging confidence and good will. At 4 o'clock, pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of our citizens, alike numerous and intelligent, was convened at the Public Hall, in order to hear an expression of the views of the whole people of Kansas, in respect to the adjustment, and to confer with him on the various political topics now engrossing the attention of the people of the whole Territory.

Col. Holiday presided, and introduced the Governor, who advanced and said: "Citizens:—Upon the invitation of the citizens of the town of Topeka and its vicinity, I have the honor to be here to-day, in order to hear an expression of the views of the whole people of Kansas, in respect to the adjustment, and to confer with him on the various political topics now engrossing the attention of the people of the whole Territory. I have the honor to be here to-day, in order to hear an expression of the views of the whole people of Kansas, in respect to the adjustment, and to confer with him on the various political topics now engrossing the attention of the people of the whole Territory."

When, therefore, the matter was presented to me in that light by the President of the United States and all his Cabinet, I felt called on, notwithstanding my deep sense of the responsibility which I have ever since assumed, to withdraw my declination of this office, and accept the proffered trust. I am now here this day, then, fellow citizens, to address you upon those grave and momentous questions which concern so much, not only your own peace and prosperity, but that of the whole Union.

And here permit me to say, that it has been my lot, to have travelled through every State in this Union, except California, and I must say that I have never seen anywhere any region for which God has done so much as the Territory of Kansas, (cheers.) All that you want is peace and prosperity, this recognition of the principle that the people in Kansas alone can determine the character of the institutions which shall be established in this Territory, in order to make not only the town of Topeka one of the most prosperous of the Territory and of the Union, but to make Kansas, soon, at the proper period, to become a more advanced and more important and flourishing of the whole confederacy.

Now, gentlemen, this is a practical question, and make it you are practical men that you do not look to those who are not practical men, and that you desire to ascertain what is the best mode in which a peaceful adjustment of these most deplorable difficulties can now be made.

I speak not now in regard to the past, or any registry of votes. But I speak as regards the future. My doctrine is, that, in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas, that it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people. I do not mean those who are now registered under the Territorial law. I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last, but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now, but those who will be here next fall, as actual residents—that they—the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that by a majority of their votes, they shall determine whether they will accept their Constitution, and what shall be their institutions. On this subject, I desire, I repeat, to read to you an extract from my Inaugural address to the people of the Territory of Kansas, together with the views of the President of the United States.

"Indeed, I cannot doubt that the convention (I mean the convention which is about to meet in September next)—after having framed a Constitution to submit to ratification or rejection, by a majority of the territorial bona fide resident settlers of Kansas. With these views, well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accept the nomination of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "the regular jurisdiction of the Territory" in "assembling a Convention to form a Constitution," and they express the opinion of the President, that "when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of their opinion must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." I repeat now to my own individual views—I repeat them, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress. (Cries of good.) Gentlemen, on this subject I wish that there should be no mistake, no misapprehension as to my opinions and the policy which I shall deem it my duty to pursue in the administration of the Executive department of the Territory of Kansas. It is involved in a few simple words: That the majority of the people of Kansas must govern—[cries of right]—that the majority of the people of Kansas must adopt their own Constitution or reject it—that the majority of the people of Kansas at the polls must decide whether they will be a Slave State or a Free State. [Applause.] Indeed, under any circumstances, any other doctrine may be presented, I believe that the man who desires that the minority of the people shall establish institutions for the majority, is a man who is not a man, neither a Democrat or a Republican, but a monarchist or an aristocrat. He desires that the few shall govern the many, whereas, the great fundamental doctrine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which they all repose, and which has been carried into successful operation in every other State but Kansas, and which, gentlemen, with your aid and cooperation to sustain me, it is my sincere hope, shall obtain its fullest realization here, is the rule of the majority.

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Congress of the United States has established for Kansas but one mode of action on this subject, and that action is through the Territorial Legislature.

Now, none of you can regret more than I do any of those deplorable and calamitous circumstances which have taken place in the past. For myself, I wish to overlook the past and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the adjustment of this question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1854 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. That Constitution they will, or they will not, submit to the vote of the whole people of Kansas. If they do not submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. (Cries of "good," and "cheers.") And I cannot do so, if the Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame, for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, in respect to the adjustment of this question, shall be their form of government, and shall be their social institutions. I say they will, but I go a step farther—(A voice—"Have you got the power?") If I have not the power to bring about, if the Convention will not do it, I will join you in lawful opposition to their proceedings. (Cries of "good, good," "A voice—"We will hold you to your promise.") Another voice—"How are we to get it? Will the Convention be called earlier than what he says?") Well, gentlemen, I have no power to repeal the laws that have been enacted in relation to the Convention, and if those laws have to remain in force, it is simply no fault of mine. (A voice—"Has not James Buchanan power to repeal those laws?") He has had the sanction of Congress, and the Congress of the United States has authorized the Territorial Legislature to pass laws. The President of the United States has taken the oath to carry out the laws that it is for you, if you are opposed to these laws, through the people's vote to repeal them. (A voice—"We cannot get it then?") There is no fault of mine. (A voice—"Keep out Missouri and we will do well enough.") Well, gentlemen, I pledge myself to you that, so far as my power is concerned—and I do not mean to get into any event, in any event, to have re-elected here the scenes of the past—but so far as my power is concerned, I pledge myself that the people of Kansas shall have a fair and impartial election, and that the people of Kansas shall decide it for themselves. When these views of mine are not carried into effect, when you see that you will not have a full and fair opportunity to decide for yourselves about the bogus laws, and now I am asked what about the bogus laws? Why, your Governor, Mr. Robinson, has acknowledged those bogus laws by passing a law, passed by that bogus Legislature, and so have many of you, and nearly all the people of Kansas. And if the bogus Legislature has power to pass a law, it has power to pass another law, and to amend its Constitution in the United States. A voice, "How are those inspectors to be appointed?" They must be appointed fairly and impartially, of course. A pointed fairly and impartially, of course. A voice, "They did, in giving me 280 votes in this county. Well, gentlemen, let us look at that question. What have those 280 to do, if you have all a fair vote next Fall on the Convention? A voice, "There has been no count of the votes. The bogus Legislature has passed a law, and that law is the law of the land. A voice, "The Convention will prescribe a fair, just, and impartial method, as they do in other States. A voice, "They did, in giving me 280 votes in this county. Well, gentlemen, let us look at that question. What have those 280 to do, if you have all a fair vote next Fall on the Convention? A voice, "There has been no count of the votes. The bogus Legislature has passed a law, and that law is the law of the land. A voice, "The Convention will prescribe a fair, just, and impartial method, as they do in other States. 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