Imitting a part and withholding a part of the I have been impressed with the belief that it •crastitution from a vote of the people. The senator will pardon me for looking a little further into his views. In an address delivered at Springfield on the 12th of June last, touching

Kansas affairs; he says: "Kansas is about to speak for herself through

delegates assembled in convention to form a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union." "The law under which her delegates are about to be elected is believed to y executed." is acknowledged to be fair and just, and the rights of the votors are clearly defined, and the

Then, again, he says : "The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming. and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.²

He denounces all neglect of, or resistance to the movement for a convention, and says, that if any portion of the people refuse to vote for delegates, and Kausas should become a slave State through their neglect, upon them the re-sponsibility should fall. I should prefer to ive the entire speech, but I do not wish to extend my remarks to so great a length. Now lef us turn to what he said in the Senate the other

day : "If you apply these principles to the Kansas convention, you find that it had no power to do any act as a convention forming a government you find that the act calling it was null and void from the beginning; you find that the legisla ture could confer no power whatever on the convention. That convention was simply an as-

semblage of peaceable citizens, under the Cor stitution of the United States, petitioning for the redress of grievances, and, thus assembled, had the right to put their petition in the form of a constitution if they choose; but still it was only a petition, having the force of a petition, which Congress could accept or reject, or dispose of as it saw proper. That is what I understand to be just the extent of the power and authority of this convention assembled at Lecompton."

How to reconcile these sentiments. I cannot see. In the Springfield speech, he says, "Kan-sas is about to speak for herself through delegates assembled in convention to form a State constitution," and that the law under which her. delegates were about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and purposes. In the Senate, he says: "'' You find that the act calling it [the_con-

vention] was null and void from the beginning; you find the legislature could confer no power whatever on the convention." Then, again, at Springfield, he says:

"The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Constitution o the United States."

the United States." In the Senate, he dest that the convention, which was, from its the nature, an assemblage of the people, through their representatives, "was simply an assemblage as peaceable citi-zens, under the Constitution of the United States to petition for the redress of grievances; ch petition Congress could accept, or reject I should like to know where he finds the authority for congressional interference. Nor can 1 see how he could designate a law as just and fair in all its purposes, which he at the same time held to be "null and void from the beginming;" or what he could mean by saying that Kansas is about to speak for herself, holding at the same time that she cannot speak at all with.

out the permission of Congress. But this is not all, sir. I want to call attention to another view of this Springfield speech, which I have before me. The honorable sena-tor has maintained in this body that the failure on the part of the convention to submit the constitution to the approval of the people, is a rea son why the State should not be admitted; and yot, in this Springfield address, though made after the appearance of the inaugurals of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, -no reference whatever is made to a vote on the constitution He made special note of the election for dele gates, but nowhere hinted that there was to be an election on the constitution after it was form ed by that convention. If he knew the law call authority to make a constitution and State gov-

was an exigency which should be disp at the first reasonable opportunity, by admitting Kansas as a State.

Sir, it is painful to reflect on the aspect ed to the agitation which exists there to-day, and which some fear may approximate to civil war, I pray for forgiveness. I stand pledged to unite with the senator from Illinois in the patriotic sentiments which he uttered when he "The election law declared his desire to secure to the country peace on the slavery agitation. It has ban rights of the votors are clearly defined, and the magnified at every step; it has been aggrava-ted every hour; and now, after a struggle of four years the aspect is whether the aspect is a struggle of four years, the aspect is worse than ever. How are we to settle it? One party in Kansas is acting in a rebellious spirit, without authority of law : another has attempted to make a constitution by authority of law, and under the

acted ascording to law. I think I know him well enough to know that he estimates the recognition of resistance to law or rebellion as one

I have said all that I desire to say, except simply, that whatever is to come out of this inhappy embroglia in future, I feel authorized to pledge myself first to the maintenance of ustice and principle, and then to every reasonable concession to give peace to the country.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER JOHN B. BRATTON. Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 21, 1858

SUICIDE .- A pauper at the Poor House of his county, by the name of HENRY WHITE, committed suicide on Friday morning last, by

attached to that Institution. Nothing unusal fellow-citizens. in his conduct was observed, except a few days before he was engaged in making coffins and when he had finished one he got into it and said it "suited him exactly and that he intended that anxiety at present on the subject of the tariff. one for himself." An inquest was held on the They attribute the present financial embarrass body by Coroner M CLELLAN, on Saturday even- ment and general prostration of business to the ing, it not having been discovered before that operation of the tariff laws. A high tariff was

STATE TREASHRER.

time.

xcellent officer and sterling Democrat, HENRY altogether, and our zebra toes elevated to office S. MAGRAW, Esq., as State Treasurer. The many of the most notorious free-traders in the ple's representatives are not to be deceived or they supported free trade DAVY" for Governor hoodwinked by designing men.

the hotel at which so many strangers were poi- in Congress, lower the duties imposed by the tarsoned, in March last. It has been closed ever iff of 1846? Notwithstanding their professions since, and is now again opened, and is well patronized. A letter writer at Washington thus speaks of it :

"The National Hotel has not only regained free-trade standard of Mr. Speaker BANKS and its ancient prestige but is pronounced by its the Southern free-traders! Now, these are numerous guests to be one of the best in the fact which our opponents cannot and dare not city."

While on this subject, we cannot but speak

Letter from the Surveyor-General.

We know-nothing about the management of the National, but yet we may remark that it so flippantly about the tariff not being high might be "the best in the city" and be no great enough, were the advocates of a low tariff when shakes after all. The Washington hotels are celebrated for their high charges and mean fare. they consider the people fools, that they thus

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. Gen. PACKER entered upon his duties as Go-

ernor of the Commonwealth, on Tuesday last. the eighty-seven thousand dollars paid to effect His Inaugural Address, which will be found in the passage of the tariff of 1847. The Express this question. I do not know what may be in progress in Kansas at this moment. If any-thing I have said on any occasion, has minister-Should his future acts correspond with his pro-Should his future acts correspond with his pro- And we mean to keep this pertinent inquiry fessions-which is not always the case with pub- before the people. It concerns the people that lic men-his administration will not only be successful, but will redound to the advantage and honor of the Commonwealth. We have and honor of the Commonwealth. We have characters, to call for a full investigation of the every confidence in the new Governor. . We matter. Eighty thousand dollars were expenhave known him long and well, and foel satis. ded in Washington to carry a certain tariff fied he has the prosperity of the State and the amendment through Congress. Who was welfare and happiness of the people at heart. We will not now, however, (for it is not our province,) predict that his administration will Washington States, that within the past few be faultless. Gov. PACKER, it is admitted, is a weeks we have taken the liberty of animadvertsupervision of the federal government. We are man of experience and talent, but, like us all, ing, in perhaps unmistakable terms, upon the to have, perhaps in a few days, a contest be- he is fallible, and liable to fall into error. It late disgraceful failure of the grat house of tween these propositions. When that contest will be our duty to sustain him when we believe Lawrence, Stone & Co, of Boston. This shall come, I know where the senator from Illi- him right, and to dissent from his policy when house, with its great magazines of woolens, nois will be. He will go with those who have we believe it wrong. It has been too much the cottons, and what not, has tumbled to the habit of newspaper editors in this State, to ex- ground, leaving a vast pile of debts on top of cuse and palliate the errors and short-comings the ruin, but not a restige of a considerable of the most unhappy incidents that could be of public servants, and to extol them beyond amount of treasure, which was supposed to be connected with legislation at Washington. their deserts for a discharge of plain duty. We stored in its vanits. The absence of treasure their deserts for a discharge of plain duty. We stored in its vaults. The absence of treasure shall not permit our party predilections to lead very naturally led to an investigation on the us into this error. Because we assisted to ele- part of a rag-making company, called the Midvate a fellow-citizen to a high official position, dlesex Mills, whose fibricks were sold by the it does not follow that we must sanction all his Lawrence & Stone men, and the funds were taacts, whether they be wise or foolish. On the ken care of by the same party.

ontrary, we shall, to the best of our ability, judge his official acts by the standard of justice, nd hold him to a strict accountability should hearty good will, in hopes of finding the lost e deviate from the principles of the party whose aterests he professes to represent. Such being our views, we hope to see Gen

ACKER's administration eminently successful. Indeed, knowing the Governor to be a discreet, sagacious and able man, we have no fears that arose, what became of the money? Here they he will ever forsake the principles he professes. came to a dead lock, and all the power of

DUPLICITY OF OUR OPPONENTS.

Our political opponents profess to feel a great

the leading measure of the old Whig party, but after the advent of Know-Nothingism and Black

Republicanism, we heard nothing from our or-We rejoice to announce the re-election of that ponents on this question. It was lost sight of

effort made by a few political adventurers to country. BANKS of Massachusetts, the man into the truth of this matter; and should there defeat him, received a proper rebuke in the they elected Speaker of the House, is and albe no foundation for it, why, so much the bet-Democratic caucus, where he received a nearly ways was a free-trade man, and on that guester--it would serve as a warning, perhaps, for or dispose of as it saw proper. Comment is scarcely necessary. If the right of a people in the matter of making a government for them-selves be limited, only by the Constitution, as claimed by the scatter in his Springfield speech, the matter of making a government for them-business to become competitors of such ster-ling men as Col. MAGRAW. We repeat, we are It may be, however, that the creditors in Boston may initiate the business of a complete investigation by a movement in their own Leghighly gratified that this faithful officer has high tariff, they not only elected a number of islature. The Middlesex Company is a corpo been re-elected --it is an evidence that the peo-her support data is a corpo-her support dat to inquire how their affairs have ben conduct-

last fall! Are they not beauties to talk about ed. Besides, such a course will give Governor the baneful effects of the present tariff laws? Banks the opportunity of accounting for the al-THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON .- This is Again, why did they, when they had a majority leged receipt of \$10,000, which happily diminished down to a temporary loan of "\$700 to build a back building with," at his little place they, on first opportunity, repealed the tariff of in Waltham. Nothing, we imagine, could be 1846, because its rates were too high, and passed more satifactory to Governor Banks than the another tariff act, which approximates to the course we point out, and we therefore hope he will give it his earliest attention.

facts which our opponents cannot and dare not In the meanwhile, as his Excellency is no doubt very busy with more important matters, deny. And yet these very men who now prate upon his assuming the reins of State Government, and may dessibly, in the hurry of busi-ness, overlook this little item of \$87,000; we they had the power! What do they mean ? Do therefore respectfully call upon the Duily Ading the convention to be "null and void," and They are a disgrace to their proprietors and to dare to impose upon them? We repeat, it is vertiser, Couries, and other influential Boston anthority to make a constitution and State row. We with Washington city. Pedestrians have not yet, ernment, I can hardly see how he could fail to we believe, been poisoned at "Williard's," but gogue, to hear the Abolitionists crying out for trust, however, that we are not asking too say so. I may be mistaken; but it seems tome they have been starved, deprived of sleep for a "high tariff." Why in the name of shovel much of these journals, especially of the Adver. a (fingh tarin.) why in the hand of this in the second of iff" when they had the control of Congress, if cised a particularly sharp look out over our they consider it a measure of so much impor- own property, as well here in the South as in Kansas, we should be lacking in courtesy if we dent in Gultemala. tance to the country? Why, if they believe the doctrine they are now preaching, did they lower did not extend the same regard for the interests the duties imposed by the Democratic tariff of of the community at Boston. 1846? Why did they support for Governor, at

Congressional Bribery and Corruption. They are inquiring in New Bedford who got of the State Legislature announced the Stand ing Committees for the ensuing session, as fol-

appointed, and report the great house to have f

been bankrupt and rotten for years and years!

This was all very clear; but then the question

ure, supposed to have been "urged" by Law-

1. 4.4. lows: · SENATE. "That's the question-'WHO GOT IT ?'-Finance-Messrs. Buckalew, Coffey, Wright, outher and Fetter.

Judiciary-Messrs. Wilkins, Finney, Bell, Jresswell, Schofield. Ranks-Mossrs, Gresswell, Finney, Bell, Coffey, Marsells. Corporations-Wright, Souther, Steel, Schell,

Shæffer. Railroads-Ingram, Gazzam, Crosswell, Tur-

cr, Rutherford Education-Brewer, Harris, Wilkins, Gregg, Miller. Our readers will bear witness, says the

Compare Bills -- Meyer, Laubach, Knox, Fettex. Randall.

Vice and Immorality-Miller, Gregg, Straub, Baldwin, Evans. Private Claims and Damages-Schell, Finney,

Buckalew, Meyer, Ingram. Public Printing-Gazzam, Brewer, Scofield,

Steele, Craig. Public Buildings-Marselis, Rutherford, Tur ey. New Counties and County Scats-Craig, Fran

cis, Ingram, Fetter, Schell. Accounts-Evans, Gazzam, Turney, Shæffner

Knox. Estates and Escheats-Bell, Scofield, Brower Souther, Turney. Pensions and Gratuilies- Gregg, Steele, Har-

is, Marselis, Francis. Library-Randall, Francis, Miller.

Canals and Intand Navigation-Ely, Meyer Craig, Harris, Steele. Election Districts-Scofield, Straub, Coffey,

The Investigating Committee, as it is fair to Wright, Francis. presume, went to work in their search with a Retrenchment and Reform-Steele, Finney

Craig, Souther.

Agriculture & Domestic Manufactures-Knox, Rutherford, Evans, Baldwin, Ely. Militia-Straub, Gregg, Fetter, Harris, Shafmoney; but, after what seems to have been a pretty close scrutiny, they were altogether dis-

Roads and Bridges-Laubach, Baldwin, Ely,

House.

Ways and Means .- Calhoun, Jackson, Struth-develop the mystery. All the knowledge they

Claims-Abrams, McClure, Hay, Garret, Mil-er, Woodring, Powell. state they are in possession of is, that \$87,000 of the Middlesex Mills' funds was used to urge Agriculture-Kincaid, Wolf, Witmer, Shields

the tariff through Congress. This, certainly, is Nill, Roland, Gilliland. Education-Nill, Stephens, Ramsdell, Stuart. rather a grave charge; and it naturally occurs Owens, Sharp, Chase, Christy, Kincaid. Domestic Manufactures-Wells, Weaver, Imto people who take an honest interest in the af-

fairs of the Government, that it is a charge of so serious a character as not to be treated with in-difference. Vice and Immorality-Ramsey, Dunlap, War-It strikes us that some one of the members of

It strikes us that some one of the hardf meas-the last Congress who voted for the tariff meas-ure, supposed to have been "urged" by Law-Donavan, Gritman, Himrod. er, McClure, Rupp, Irwin, Price, Weaver,

some sort of a motion or resolution to inquire Donnelly, James, Stephens, Babcock, Shields, Dodds.

Banks-Hodgson, Abrams, Foster, Dohnert Lloyd, Pownall, Hamil, Ent, McDonald.

Corporations-Yearsley, Hamel, Struthers, Brandt, Evans, Christy, Warner. Estates and Escheats-Jenkins, Gritham, Wil-liston, Hipple, Armstrong, Rose, Gæpp. Roads and Bridgés-Arthur, Wolf, Roland,

Bower, Sharp, Castner, Wells. Local Appropriations-Maugle. Donnelly

Lands-Nunemacher, Spyher, Donnelly, J. I. Hayes, Glatz, Ramsey, Miller. Divorces-Smith, of Wyoming; Wharton, Babcock, Hipple, Armstrong, Williston, Houtz, New Counties-Brandt, Irwin, Nichols, Year-

sley, Ebur, Benson, Hays. Compare Bills-Lovett, Donahoo, Rose, Evans, Negely, Library-Smith, of Berks; Dohnert, Oraw

ord. Canals-Houth, Weaver, George Donahoo

Himrod, Rhodes, Shane. Railroads-Westbrook, Jackman, Lawrence Wilcox, Williams, Shaw, Melley

Smith, of Wyoming; Donovan, Pownell Askins Hoagson. Public Printing-Reine, Foster, Hoagson. Public Buildings-Wh rton, Witmor, Gar

rott. Judiciary-Goepp, Nill, Chasor Jonkins, Smith, of Berks; Lawrence, Owen, Calhoun,

McClure. Pensions aed Graluities-Smith, of Cambria; Warden, Castner, Bower, Ebur, Askins, Bruce,

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE .- The fol-

INAUGURAL ADDRESS GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Nor is it right that he should have in his hand, the means of influence which the holding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would GUVEKNUK WILDIAM F. FAURER. FELLOW-CITIZENS: In appearing before you to conter upon my duties as Governor of the Com-monwealth, T consult my own inclinations in monwealth, T consult my own inclinations in the fato of bills in which their rights, their pro-ner their business may he involved more the fato of bills in which their rights, their property, or thoir business may be involved. These are evils which an Executive may obviate, by settling his policy firmly in the outset of his adonforming to the usage which demands a popular address ; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound ministration. It would be well, also, for the nd grateful thanks to the prople of Pennsylva-. and grateful thanks to the propie of Pennsylva-nia, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will to the contensity of sending many inportant bill to the Contensity of sending many inportant bill to the Governor in the closing days or hours of

favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases,

to avoid

ever be forgotten, nor will the confidence they session. Fellow Citizens :- Although it will not be have reposed in me ever be intentionally betray-Duty to them and to myself will requir expected that I should at this time discuss in expected that I should at this, time discuss in detail the particular questions which will prob-ably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition; that a general and wholesome nublic opinion demands its reform that the obligation which I have just taken to scharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed ; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility : but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or roductive of vital injury to the public interests a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct-that it shall be construed and the patriotism of the Representatives of with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives-and I hear engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Ex-ecutive. My views are decidedly hostile to the the public good, and the commands of the Con stitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims concmission and circula ion of small noise as a currency; to the increase of Banking capital stantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing under present arrangements; and to the issues' of bank paper upon securities inadequate for hope of 'doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, their redenption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks. and of repressing some evils which may threat en the public welfare, or the individual rights operate, is objectionable. In the revision and of the people. Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of amendment of our banking system, the public interests in my opinion demand the extension Representatives : It will be my ardent desire to of the specie basis upon which issues are made

cultivate with you, as Representatives of the the suppression of the smaller denomination of people, the most amicable relations, and to notes heretofore allowed ; through reports of unito with you in the adoption of all such mea-sures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although. the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of this charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded State or of the United States, for the redemp-tion of circulating notes, including in all cases as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without proper individual liability of stockholders and jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, directors, fitted for convenient and actual enthe distinct duties of the Executive, when duly forcement ; with a supervisory and controlling and honestly performed, may occasion differ-ences with the Legislature ; but, in such case, it power in some proper officer or department of the Government to restrain or suspend the acwill be expedient to cultivate a spirit of comtion of banks in case of their violation or evaromise and conciliation for the disposal of such sion of the law.

differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feel-ings of alienation to which they tend. It is one of the duties of the Executive from When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desitime to time, to give to the General Assembly rable that the fiscal affairs of the State governinformation of the state of the Commonwealth ment shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the money transactions of the government both in its coland recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient ;' and under usage this is done by messages in writing lections and disbursements shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operawhich are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of tions of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people, it will meet with a cheerful approval. dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initia ting laws, but as an informing and suggesting There are difficulties in the case, however, far power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative de-partment of a free State. In short, it was negreater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its independent Treasury system : but the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to ver intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore, a exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business right of communication with them, which, of the banks and the people, it is well worthy while prudently and reasonably exercised, can of earnest consideration. give no just occasion for jealously, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good. however sincere, intelligent and earnest it this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprchend no difficulty in speaking with a may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be ex-pected. But, there is another and more deli-Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor docs it seem possible cate power which pertains to the relations befor a State altogther to prevent foreign notes tween the Legislative and Executive departfrom circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, ments. By the 23d and 24th sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed therefore, invoke our sister States to join with by the General Assembly, and most of the orus in the repression of small paper, and in such' ders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantime to disapproved by him can only be made valid by the extent of our power let its exert ourselves to a vote of two thirds of each House. This pow furnish citizens with a safe and stable curren-cy ; to prevent future financial convulsions simer of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly beilar to that under which the community I coming more so, from the operation of obvious some time been struggling; and to releve the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the em-barrassments arising from dependence upor and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to re-turn for re-consideration every bill, order, reso-lution or vote, presented to him which he cancorporations of her own creation.

not approve-in other words, that the assen The people of Pennsylvania by the recent of his judgment and conscience shall be actual. adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imly given to any measure before he permits it to take effect ; unless, indeed, it be passed against posed an imperative obligation upon their serhis objection by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve he shall sign it, but, if he shall not approve, he shall revants to practice economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience turn it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could which it shall have originated. It olds could not convey a power, and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form. It is manifestly under the sinking fund act of 1849. we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished.-The constitutional amendment just adopted dethe intention of the Constitution that the delib. erate and conscientious approval of the Gover-nor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a mands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that previously passed it; unless the to see that that amendment is carried out both majorities afterwards given to it upon re consid-eration in each House, shall be decisive as to in its letter and its spirit. I cannot regard the reduction of the three mill tax on property made ndicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true at the last regular session of the Legislature, otherwise than as inopportune; and doubiless existing financial embarrassments will for a that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, nor private rights assailed, considerations of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive: but certainly time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her reno substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten sources, and to increase her revenues as far as days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto s possible, without oppression to any interest. it, after which it will become a law without his in order to meet her current and necessary out-lays, the demands of her creditors, and the signature, if not previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionpositive obligation of the constitutional amendnent. ally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the There is a great lack of consistency and prinentire absence of Executive action. But I beciple in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon no settled, uniform plan: are exlieve this has only occurred where the Execu-tive has found it impossible to form a positive opinion upon the measure-where, though not cessive in number ; and many of them unneceinobjectionable, it was trivial-or, where it sary to the accomplishment of any legitimate was manifest that a veto would not cause its purpose. They have doubless encouraged defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice tight hot to queston. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall be to the recent financial convulsor. Various and inconsistent provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the powers of corporate bo-dices of the same class and general character. come laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue pe-The tax laws relating to them are in some conriod, and not as a mode by which the Execu-tive might cause them to take effect, without fusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purposes cannot be defeneded. But the Legislature by its adjournment withincorporations has become so fast, diversified and difficult of comprehension that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and in ten days after the passage of a bill, may de-prive the Executive of due time for considering understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of t, and hence it was provided that in such case general, uniform, regulations for each class of corporate bodies, with the avoidance, as far as shall become a law unless sent back within three days after the next meeting. In modern possible, of special provisions for particular corrorations, are reforms imperiously demandpractice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the aded by the public interests in which I shall hear ournment of the Legislature, which it is imtily co-operate. I have no hostility to expite against incorporations for proper objects be ossible for him to consider duly before the adyond the power of individual means and skill; ournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive the application of labor and capital to the created Could reasonably ask in such case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming f his opinion, and that all bills he believes it his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable intion of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert inst we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just. HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—The Hon. JAMES B. HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—The Hon. JAMES B. CLAY of Kentucky made his debut in the House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., on the Nicaragua question, in which he warmly sus-tained the President in his efforts to put down all fillibusters. In reforence to his speech the Mashington correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus says: mit them to become laws without his action. The propriety of signing bills by the Gover-tor between the sessions of the Legislature has The propriety of signing bills by the Gover-nor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse.— During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved. may be considered as Acquitted of the murder, on the ground has been acquitted be been acquitted of the murder, on the ground has been acquitted of the murder, on the ground has been acquitted be be subject to the imputations of indecision, or for the resumption of activity in all the chan-

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Committees of the Two Houses.

On the 11th inst., the Speakers of the Houses

that, as the statesman above all others who has want of decent beds, and fleeced. No gentlehad this subject in charge, and the people of Kansas in keeping, he might have admonished man will complain at reasonably high charges in a hotel bill, provided he has received good them of the mistake theo were about to make. or at least hinted tr them that their proceedings, ccommodations; but it is enough to provoke though not against law, were irregular, and could be of no avail. I can hardly imagine how the senator could have refrained from doing saint, to have to put up with high charges and receive nothing in return. Members of Conthis. Nor can I see how he could say to the gress are talking of establishing a national printing office, to do their own printing. We would free State men that, if they neglected to vote for delegates, Kansas would become a slave suggest that they build one or two decent hotels State through their neglect, if he at the same time held that the delegates which were to be at the expense of the treasury, for themselves

and their friends to stop at. elected would have no right to make a constitution of any kind. Holding now that the ques-REVIVAL .--- The revival which has been pro-

tion of railroads, banks, and corporations must be voted upon by the people before the State can come into the Union, is it not a little singular that, at the opportune date of his Spring-field speech, he failed to drop the remotest hint that it was necessary that the people should vote upon these questions, or on even the all-absorb-ing question of domestic slavery—the only question that ever was involved in the affairs of Kahsas? Whilst the senator was notifying the free State men of Kansas of their rights and in attendance at these meetings every night, is privileges, and the mode by which they could prevent Kansas from becoming a slave State, is in attendance at these meetings every night, is if not strange that he failed to inform them that takens the nower and wassence of fled in them, and bethey would have an opportunity of voting down the slave constitution, when submitted to them for ratification, if at that time he held that such alter is nightly crowded with humble penitents, kening, convicting and converting souls. The a submission was essential to its validity? wrestling and agonizing for the comforts of that

But where are our friends on the other side peace which passes all understanding." to be found on this new issue? They cannot object to the informalities and irregularities at Lecompton, for they have contended for noth-ing else at Topeka. They have urged the adof and condemn the bad conduct of a few rowdies who occasionally drop into these meetings. mission of State on the proceedings of a party convention, gotton up without the color of law, Most of them are half-grown boys-impudent. dirty, worthless young vagabonds-who attend ation of the authority of the terriand in dero to make sport and practice indecent behaviour. torial and United States government. Nor. indeed, can they complain that all the people The only way to put a stop to the conduct of have not had an opportunity to participate in these young reprobates is for the congregation the decision on the slavery question ; for it was to select three or four of its stoutest members an article in their faith, declared in the Fremont convention, that not only a portion, but all the citizens, should be deprived of this all the children, and the right for the people of the States, acting through Congress, which was virtually saying that those who did not go to Kangas should influence that decision, and to kangas should influence that decision, and to kangas should have no represenment that can be used with effect upon them, zen should assist to put it down at all hazards.

Mr. President, I am nearly done with this subject. I have mainly followed the senator Without sitting down to systefrom Illinois. matitze my views. I have pursued the several topics pretty much as he presented them. On uints I may have fallen into error; on others perhaps I may have manifested too much feeling ; but I beg to say to the Senate, and especially to the senator from Illinois. that I have purchased from the Commonwcalth." &c.n this matter but performed what I conceive to The reading of this communication will be simply a right and a duty on my part as a convince the people of two things, viz-that the and carefully. senator

Whilst laying down those rules and principles which are the result of my humble judg-ment after all the reflection I could give the subject, I shall, above all things, be controlled by a desire to give peace to the country, and to silence forever a dangerous feud that at times menaces the stability of our great government. What I mean to say is, that if the exigency adjustment of this unbappy controversey; nor tegrity and devotion to the interests of the will I agree to be placed in a wrong attitude upon the great question which is the leading idea in this discussion. No man shall say, be- referred to a careful perusal. cause of the remarks that I have made, that I

am against giving the people the right to make their own laws, or that I would circumscribe the use of those great inalienable and funda-mental rights which lie at the foundation of our republican system. I intend no such thing; has been acquibut considering this question in all its bearings, of insanity.

THE LATE EXECUTION .- The execution of the last election, the bitterest and most uncom-Donnelly for the murder of Moses, appears to promising anti-tariff man in the Union? Instead of agitating the subject of a high "tariff," when create considerable excitement in certain secin the last Congress they had a solid working tions of the country, and great doubt is expressmajority; they consumed their time in fighting ed to the justice and propriety of the act. Don-

about "Bleeding Kansas" and in settling for nelly was educated at the Georgelown College, gressing in the M. E. Church of this place for bribes with railroad companies to which they and was well known and highly respected in the last month or more, still keeps up with un- had made extravagant grants of public lands. Washington City. He was a surgeon and phyabated success. The Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS, the Instead of raising the duties authorized by the sician by profession, and during the prevalence abated success. The Rev. Mr. CHAMPERS, the Antonia the Cause of his Democratic Revenue Tariff of 1846, they lower of the yellow fever at Norfolk, Virginia, he Master, and his people should spare no pains to ed them, so that now the Government' is comhold up his hands and render him the assistance pelled to give its paper in payment of Abolition generously volunteered his professional services in behalf of the sufferers of that terrible epidebts, there not being a sufficient revenue. Indemic. He always moved in good society in stead of supporting "tariff man" for Gover-Washington, and was engaged to be married to nor, they nominated and voted for "the only the beautiful daughter of one of the most estima-British free trade tory in all Pennsylvania !' tokens the power and presence of God, in awa- Beautiful fellows to talk about a " high tariff," ble citizens of that metropolis. The terrible blow has fallen with overpowering force upon to be sure! с. ·

SPEECH OF SENATOR BIGLEB.

sisters are married respectably in the city of According to promise, we this week publish the able speech of our distinguished Senator on him to the last. Kansas affairs. We hope our readers, one and

all, will give it a careful perusal. It contains THE MORMON HEGIRA. - The latest intellia vast amount of information, and has been pregence from Utah possesses more than ordinary pared with great care, after much reflection and interest. It is stated that the Mormons have esearch. Barren of those rhetorical flourishes determined to leave for the British possessions. which serve to excite, rather than to convince and that pioneer parties have already taken -aiming at nothing but a simple statement of their departure from Salt Lake City.

the truth-devoid of all special pleading and un-What portion of the British possessions is alto watch them, and kick them into the street fairness- it is an argument that fully and forciwhen they misbehave. This is the only argu- bly vindicates the policy for which it contends. luded to, we are at a loss to imagine. The field, however, is wide, and several eligibly lo-The weight of Senator Bigler's effort is felt senand it should be put into practice at once. The sibly by the mongrel opposition to the Demo- the authority of the British Government-or cratic party. They know his power and fear that of the Hudson Bay Company-can be obit, and hence the vile calumniation and abuse tained. ---which they heap upon him. But it matters The policy of sunigration is evidently the wi-

not how much bitterness they expend upon him, sest and safest for the Mormons, but we doubt he occupics firm ground-such as will never In another column we publish a very impor their intention to establish themselves in the give under him-while the foundations his op. British Possessions. However, Brigham tant and interesting communication from Surponents build upon shall vanish like the base Young is a fanatical enthusiast, and perhaps. veyor-General Rows, to Mr. Speaker WELSH, less fabric of a dream. We commend the seeing no means of attaining his cherished obon "the subject of arrearages due on lands speech to the attention of our readers, hoping ject in the establishment of his followers in Sothat every one of them will read it thoroughly nora or Lower California, has decided upon

"pitching his tent" in a more bleak and inhos-

pitable region. nr Col. Johnston, the Commander of our

present Surveyor-General is a faithful and dil. igent officer, and that his predecessors were Utah army, is a Kentuckian by birth, and grad. just the reverse. We always have believed, and uated at West Point, but resigned his commisso expressed ourself, a hundred times, that the sion, and became a volunteer in the Texas rebusiness in the Surveyor-General's office had volution. He was Colonel of a regiment in the been most shamefully neglected. It is fortunate Mexican war, and shared the honors at Buena for the people of the State that Maj. Rows oc- Vista. In 1846 he became a paymaster in the arises, there shall be on my part no want of cupies this important position at present-he is U.S. Army, and in 1855 was appointed Colonel concession or compromise that will secure the a working man, and is well known for his in- of one of the new regiments.

THE SUPREME COURT .- At the meeting of State. Let our readers give the communication the Supreme Court of this State, last Monday,

Justices Strong and Thompson drew lots for

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, as

Minister Extraordinary to Russia. Beverly L. Clark, of Kentucky, Minister Res-Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, Consul at Liv-

rpool. William Thompson, of New York, Consul at

Southampton. James W. Berden of Indianna, Consul at Hawaji.

John Enleich, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Balse Charles J. Fox, of Michigan, Consul at As

oinwall. Charles W. Glautz, of Pennsylvania, Consul t Stettin: Wm. Treville, of Ohio, Consul at Valparaiso. Wyman B. S. Moor, of Maine, Consul of the

leneral British North American Provinces. Ernst Volger, of Virginia, Consul at Barce-Henry W. Spencer, of New York, Consul at

John F. Porteus, of South Carolina, Consul at Oporto.

Designs Upon the Sandwich Islands. Intimations are given from various quarters that the French government is endeavoring to attain authority over the Sandwich Islands. her gentle heart, as it has upon his venerable father, who now lies at the point of death. His The European Times states "that the French Ambassador is busily at work in an effort to New York and exhibited unwearied devotion to obtain a monopoly of the trade of these islands, and to the material disadvantage of most other commercial countries. If he should succeed, the islands would in effect be under the Pro-

tectorate of France." This statement emanating from a source of the most undoubted authority, should not be lightly passed over by our government, as the United States has a paramount interest in the future destiny of the Hawaiian group, and should naturally resist any attempt made by foreign powers to obtain exclusive possession of their soil. The acquisition of such extraordinary privileges as would be embraced in the monopoly desired by the French, would be fatal to many of our commercial interests with the Sandwich Islands. and to avoid this difficulty, an early step should be taken to consummate the Treaty of Annexation so earnestly desired by the late King of that dominion, but which was thwarted at the time by the inter-ference of some of the European Ministers.— Early inquiry and earnest action are necessary in the premises, and it therefore behooves the Administration to look into this matter, and ealously guard our interests in that section.

Markets.

PHILA., January 19, 1858. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The foreign news has

His effort was not only a decided success, good red at \$1 12 a 1 14 per bushel, and small

His chort was not only a decided success, good red at \$1 12 a 1 14 per bushel, and small but, in view of the citcumstances, it was a tri-lots white from \$1 25 to 1 30. There is a stea-umph. The son of a great statesman, when he appears in the pofitical arena, has, in addition to ordinary rivalries, the shadow of his sire's reputation to contend with, and to acquit him. self with extraordinary credit is a worthy achieve-iment. Mr. Clav all for more; both in matter 150 bushels ordinary and code at \$4 75 c 5 c