AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 4, 1858. The Democratic State Convention meets

at Harrisburg to-day, (Thursday.) BISHOP POTTER. -- We are requested to mention that Bishop Potter, having been stricken down with paralysis, is not able to meet his appointments, and consequently will not visit

Carlisle, as expected, next Sunday. We are requested to state that Dr. Capnon will deliver a series of lectures on the sub- friends will move in solid column in taking care jects of Anatomy, Physiology, &c., in Literary of the interests of the party at home. "Union Hall, Newville. The introductory lecture and Harmony," should be the watchwords of (which will be free,) will be delivered on Saturday evening, March 6.

BANK NOTE DETECTOR .-- We have received the March number of "Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector, and Bank Note List."-This is the best publication of its ki d now is sued, and we recommend it to the patronage of the public. Terms \$1 per year, published monthly.

· III A bill was reported in our State Legis lature, to compel all railroads in the Common wealth to fence their roads whenever viewers, upon appointment by the courts, shall deem it necessary, upon petitions of citizens properly filed to grant such views.

We notice by the proceedings of our State Logislature, that a bill relative to the sale of lands for the non-payments of taxes has passed both branches.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

In another column we publish the proceed ings of our County Convention, which assembled at this place on Monday to appoint a Delegate to represent this county in the 4th of March Democratic State Convention. Judge HEPBURN, a warm and enthusiastic friend of the National Administration, was selected as the Delegate by by Mr. Bucher, chairman of the committee,) speak for themselves. They endorse the National Administration in strong and unqualified by side with her sister counties—the friend of JAMES BUCHANAN.

We are glad out people have had an opportunity to speak, through her delegates, for we felt satisfied that, notwithstanding the predictions of to its own interests. Remember the conduct our anti-Lecompton friends, that Cumberland would record her voice in favor of Penns, Iva- LAST SPRING and LAST FALL, and then nia's favorite son, James Buchanan, and en-

Notwithstanding there was considerable excitement during a part of the proceedings, yet there was no angry feeling displayed. The proceedings were harmonious and the Convention adjourned in good order, and all appeared satisfied. Our political opponents-a number of whom were in attendance during the sittings of favors. Will you do it? We hope not! We the Convention-were sorely disappointed at have in the Democratic party in the Borough, not seeing a flare-up. We are rejoiced they were disappointed, for it will convince them we think, that however much Democrats may questions, they will not permit such disagrees hands of our worst enemies and furnish the ment to bolster up the permicious doctrines of their Republican opponents. No—Democrats their Republican opponents. No—Democrats them the means to tyranize over you and laugh are not to be so easily seduced from their party and their principles. At the next October election they will, as heretofore, stand shoulder to shoulder, in defence of their time-honored pring ciples. Mark it!

of the city of Lancaster cordially sustain the Kansas policy of the Precident 1. At Kansas policy of the President. In the Ward work and don't be afraid, don't scrach your ministration in its public policy, he reflects the sontiments of his constituents, and is entitled to where the anti Lecompton feeling was supposed | tickets, and tell these smooth tongued gentry | their confidence. to be the strongest, a vote of two to one is shown in favor of the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. The election was for delegates to the County Convention to elect delegates to the 4th of March Convention. The County will undoubtedly sustain the President by an overwhelming majority.

THE TONNAGE TAX .- We notice, with regret that a bill has been reported in the House repealing the Tonnage Tax on freight passing over | plots, and very accurate, as well as graphic, in the Pennsylvania Railroad. This tax is just her delineation of character, as well as picturand right, and affords a very large revenue to the State. Who asks for its repeal? The people? No, but that mammoth corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, asks to be relieved of this just tax. This attempt to repeal the Tonnage Tax has claimed the attention of our Legislature for several winters, and has been de." feated over and over again. Every winter it comes back stronger and more troublesome than some snatches of verse in this book, which ever. The determination of the Pennsylvania make us believe that Mrs. HENTZ, had she Railroad Company is to push it through if pos- turned her mind in that direction, would have sible this session. We hope that there is hon. been a true poet. While we are writing, the esty and manliness enough in the Senate and carth is white with snow, and this, perhaps, may House of Representatives to defeat this mam- account for our admiring the grace and fancy moth corporation with all its paid and pamper. of the poem on "The Snow Flakes." ed mintons.

THE LEGISLATURE. - This month will most likely be the most important during the pre- cer, has been appointed to a clerkship in the sent session of the Legislature. Many of the Post-office Department, at Washington. private bills having been disposed of, that body will now have to proceed to the consideration of the more important ones-for the repeal of by the Sheriff on Saturday afternoon, to Dr. II. the tonnage tax, the sale of the remainder of the Public Works, in regard to the License Laws, and the Banks. We have confidence enough in the Democrats who comprise a major ity of the Legislature, to believe that they will not do anything upon any of these subjects that will tarnish their fair names, or work to the injury of the party.

CHESTER COUNTY POLITICS .- The Democratic delegate convention of Chester county, which met at West Chester on Tuesday, passed a series of resolutions endorsing the National Administration without reserve, by a vote of fifty yeas to twenty nays. A resolution to instruct the delegates to the State Convention to vote for Thomas S. Bell for Judge of the Supreme Court, was also passed.

THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED .- The difficulty between Messrs. Clay and Cullom was adjusted on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Senators Johnston, of Arkansas, and Brown, of Mississippi, undertook its settlement on the part of Mr. Glay, and Messrs. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Zollikoffer, of Tennessee, on the part of Gen. Cullom. They failed to make a satisfactory arrangement. The affair was then referred to Senators Toombs and Crittenden, who settled it in this way : Mr. Clay dischained any intention of insulting General Cullom by what he said at the time of the quarrel, and Cullom apologized for the blow.

Rheumatisms, of the most severe kind, have been cured by using 2 bottles of Du Vall's President Buchanan! Galvanic Oil. Back-ache, pain in the head. 'sick head ache, nervous diseases of the head,

SPRING ELECTIONS.

The time for holding the spring elections is near at hand, and, as a faithful sentinel, we friends of the fact, so that they may take "time by the forelock !" It is important to the Democratic party that a complete and thorough organization of its forces should take place in every Borough and Township throughout the ounty. Already are our Mongrel opponents ounting on a division in our ranks and the downfall of our party and its principles .-Whatever may be the prejudices and preferences in favor or against the Kansas question or any other National question, we hope our every true and genuine Democrat; they should sacrifice their preferences for favorites, and go together and do battle as in days gone bye .-We have in the Democratic party of this county, men eminently qualified to fill every elective office with credit, and why should we grow "weary in well doing," and permit our opponents to ride into power? It has been clearly demonstrated that where the Democratic party is in power, everything moves on in safety and with such regularity as to be even admired by the reasonable portion of the opposition. Therefore, we would say, go to work and make your tickets, and be prepared on the day of the election to give the opponents of the Democratic cause a drubbing similar to that of have of distracting or dividing our party:

We have a few words to say in reference to lowest, is demanded by the citizens of Carlisle. Some of the officers have become obnoxious even others have been shamefully derilect in their duty, giving no equivalent for the salaries they in their power to make a clean sweep of them, a very large majority. The resolutions (offered and they ought to do it. Form a ticket of good and reliable Democrats from Burgess ents. Therefore, down to Constable, and stick to it. Don't be persuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and that man on the dence in the purity of purpose, virtue and papersuaded to vote for this and the purpose it is a triding office. terms, and place old Mother Cumberland side opposition ticket, because it is a trifling office. These trifling offices of Town Councilman and and it is now time that the party should look of some of those who hold these trifting offices ask yourselves whether you ought longer to assist in placing men in power by your votes, assist in placing men in power by your votes, take out of Congress the slavery question, who, when epportunity offers, will do every which has become a just cause of alarm to the of the East Ward, you have been served in this men who would make good officers and to whom these little appointments would be of great benat you. Again we would say, remember their conduct LAST SPRING and LAST FALL, and act accordingly.

We hope our friends in both Wards will go to work and prepare for the Spring election, they have got all the favors off you that the

"THE LOST DAUGHTER."-An edition has just been made to the uniform edition of the works of the late Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia. This was one of the best of the female authors of America. Unequal, for she wrote with strange facility, but highly dramatic in her osque in her non-sketches of scenery. Among about a dozen of separate volumes, written by her, there is not one of mediocre merit. The new volume, called "The Lost Daughter, and other Stories of the Heart," contains ten novclottes, by Mrs. HENTZ, now first collected. Of half the volume, is extremely good. There are

Andrew J. Sanderson, son of Geo. San derson, Esq., editor of the Lancaster Intelligen.

Lancaster Cotton Mill-No. 3, was sold Carpenter, for the sum of \$10,000, subject to a evidence we cannot justify an attachment, which mortgage of \$125,000. This Mill originally cost \$200,000, and is in good condition.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS .- The steamers of the Collins line are in the hands of the Sheriff. Messrs. Brown Brothers have sued out a writ of execution for \$636,890 against the Steamship Company, and the steamers of the line have ces incurred by the trustees in the performance been attached to satisfy the claim. Sixty days of their duties." from the 28th of January, the date of the exe-

WEIGHT OF THE CABINET.-A correspondent of the Boston Journal says: The present cabinet is composed of "men of weight," as I noticed to day on a register of the weight of visitors kept at the Smithsonian Institution .-Mowell Cobb is set down at 2174 pounds; Gov. Brown 177; Sccretary Toucey at 166; Sccretary Thompson at 144, and Gov. Floyd at 129. I should judge that Gen. Cass will weigh nearly 200 pounds, although he is not as fleshy as he was a few years since. He is very active for a man of his age, and walks to the Department of State almost every morning without an overcoat and with an clastic step.

There is not a solitary Democratic paper in the State of New York, says the Lancaster Intelligencer-not one-which does not fully and unqualifidely endorse the Kansas policy of

Democratic County Convention, Pursuant to notice given, the Delegates from triot and a compagnon de royage of Mr. and Mrs. the different Boroughs and Townships, met in Franklin Pierce, on board of the U. S. steamer leem it our duty to remind our Democratic Convention in Carlisle, on Monday the 1st inst., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the

State Convention. T. P. BLAIR, was chosen President, and M. HOLCOMB and J. F. LEE, Sccretaries. The following gentlemen appeared as dele

gates, viz : Carlisle-East Ward, M. Holcomb, W. Gipp; West Ward, W. H. Miller, W. M'Pherson. Newville—D. Ahl, G. W. North. Newthe—D. Ani, G. W. North.
Frankford—Daniel M'Goy, Capt. Wallace.
Westpennsboro'—W. Ker, G. M. Graham.
Newton—Skiles Woodburn, T. M'Culloch.
Hopewell—J. P. Rhoads, John M'Goy.

Millin—T. C. Scouller, L. H. Orris. Dickinson—Wm. Harper, John Moore. New Cumberland—Jos. Feeman, J. F. Lee. Mechanicsburg—Ira Day, E. Lamont. North Middleton—Jos. Culver, J. Lobach. South Middleton-Goo. Otto, J. Good. Shippensburg-B. Duke, Murray Davidson Shippensburg T-T. P. Blair, Hugh Craig. Southampton-T. H. Britton, W. Coffey. Monroe-Moses Bricker, G. Stumbaugh. Upper Allen-Adam Seacrist. Adam Calin

Hampden-D. Hume, Sol. Reeser. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Representative delegate to the 4th of March Convention, which resulted in the election of the Hon. Same. Herburn.

Dr. I. Day, G. H. Bucher and W. J. Shearer. Esqrs., were appointed Conferees to meet the Conferees from Perry, Mifflin and Juniata coun-

On motion, the Chair appointed the following last fall, and blast whatever hopes they may M. Graham, Moses Bricker, Benjamin Duke and Skiles Woodburn, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, our Borough affairs. We believe that an en- who after a brief absonce, reported through their tire change of officers, from the highest to the chairman, the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty as well as the privilege of citizens of a free government, in their to the party that placed them in power, and political assemblies, to express their sentiments others have been shamefully derilect in their in regard to public men and measures, approving what is right and condemning that which is wrong; and, whereas, it has been the glory receive. In the East Ward our friends have it of the Democratic party in the past, to base its policy on sound principles, and rely on the intrinsic justice of its measures for success, rather than the adoption of plausible expedi-

hope that the policy of his administration will be such as will shed renoun upon Pennsylvania Constable have been made to tell against the through her favorite son, and establish more Democratic party for the East Ward for years, firmly the institutions of this great republic. Resolved, That time and observation have demonstrated most clearly the soundness and wisdom of the policy adopted by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, which will, when allowed to operate untrammeled, give to the the people of every Territory the exclusive control of all their domestic institutions, and forever

thing, fair and foul, to injure you. Democrats country, and will remain so until it is removed of the East Ward, you have been served in this way time and again, and no doubt you will be asked at the next election to extend the same favors. Will you do it? We hope not! We have in the Democratic party in the Borough. from the halls of our national legislature. live, still would not set up their opinions a obligatory upon the citizens of any other State, conceding them the privilege of arranging their efit. Then why assist to throw them out of disagree among themselves in regard to certain the reach of our friends? Why play into the that delegates elected either to make laws of

> ble to their constituents.
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> Resolved, That Senator Bigler has won for himself the gratitude of the Democrats of Penn-sylvania, for the able manner in which he sus-fains the administration. He is an honor to his State, and a most valuable Member of the Sen-

ate.

Resolved. That we approve of the course of

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the islam and integrity of Gov. WM. F. PACKER, and the policy enunciated in his Inaugural Address meets with our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That the discreet and consistent course of our Senator, Gen. Ferres, and of our Representatives, Messrs. STUART and BRANDT, cuititles them to the esteemand confidence of their constituents.

Resolved, That the present attempt on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Comp ny, and those enlisted in their cause, in asking a repeal of the tonnage tax, is an act correspond. ing with the bestowment of the State improve nents to the said Railroad Company by the las Legislature, at which time they estimated this tax as worth one and a half millions of dollars but now, having the body, they ask the mem bers,) we who have been heavily taxed to sustain the oredit of the State, whilst we received no direct benefit from her large expenditures,

by the officers of this convention, and published in the Democratic papers of the county. (Signed by the Officers.)

ATTACHMENT DISSOLVED. The attachment Bank, was dissolved yesterday by Judge Thompmarks: "the plaintiff's have ordered nothing to and the oranges. If Travis fails to find the bo sustain the charges made against the defendant. upon which the writ of attachment was issued. No single overt act is proven, from which a design to abscond can be inferred. Without such would deprive the defendant of his property, and the plaintiffs having failed to sustain the atfachment, it must be dissolved.

It is proper to add that the plaintiffs have not opposed the application.

The attachment is therefore to be dissolved upon the payment of the costs, and the expen-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LANCASTER .- The Lancution, have been allowed the Company to raise caster Express says that about a quarter past 5 clock on Wednesday evening, the 24th ult., the extensive machine shops of ex-Mayor Kieffer, in West Chesnut street, were discovered to bers drawing these are held to put in immediate be on fire, and in less than three hours the exensive establishment was a heap of ruins, involving a loss estimated at \$40,000, on which there was an insurance of \$13,000, partly on the out its designs. building and partly on the stock. The fire is believed to have been accidental, although its origin is not satisfactorily known.

> FROZEN TO DEATH .- Last Thursday morning Daniel Macheiner, a resident of Heidelberg death in the barn of John Riegal, in that town-

> It is thought that Chas. F. Hoffman, the poet, who has been an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, will be restored to reason at no very distant day. "

THE END OF WINTER .- Monday, according to the Almanacs, was the first day of Spring-but, Mr. John Brown, an eminent merchant according to actual experience this year, Spring.

President Pierce in Madeira. A correspondent of the New Hampshire Pa Powhatan, to Madoira, concludes a letter from

Funchal with the following particulars of the vogage, and the landing of the distinguished assengers : "It will be gratifying to the numerous friends

of Mrs. Pierce—for indeed I have yet to learn who is not—to learn that she bore the voyage with surprising fortitude; and though prostrated for some days by a rongh sea, rallied again, and reached Madeira in as good leadth as when she left the United States. For a considerable part of the passage she walked the dock daily, and with so firm and clastic a step as to surprise as to gratily those who know her exceeding deli-cacy and frailty. She seemed to enjoy the ocean scenery, and the movements of the ship, and the drill and muster of the men; and when on the Sabbath morning, she woke up, breathing the balmy air of Madeira, the church bells softly pealing upon our ears, and the proud mountains and most picturesque scenery burst-ing upon her eyes, her spirits instantly rallied, and the next day, she established herself in he new home-and a most charming one it is. Deyoutly is it to be hoped that a lady of so many leart, and of whom a human voice never spoke but in praise and even that pained her, may re-ceive all that benefit from this admirable climate which her friends anticipate. Should her health be improved by a winter residence here, General Pierce proposes visiting Spain and Itally in the summer, and may indeed protract his ravels on the continent beyond the year. I need not say that the presence of General Pierce added much to the interest of the passage. Leaving the President at Washington and taking with him only his own manhood, h

won all hearts by his courtesies and attentions, mingling frosly with the officers as an equal, and visiting the sick as regularly as the physician. When he left, the highest military honor was shown him. The programs all resembles was shown him. The yar s were all manned, the marines drawn up under arms and the men in their red jackets, were ready to strike up the music. As in in arm the General and Mrs. Pierce walked to the gang-way, where Captain Pearson's boat awaited them, when Gen. Pierce suddenly stopped, turned about and uncovered, and additional boat and uncovered. and addressed both officers and men in one of the neatest, most pertinent and eloquent speeches thich, as the officers confessed, they ever heard Captain Pearson briefly and sensibly replied in behalf of himself and his fellow officers, and when the boat was fairly under way, the guns roared such a thunder storm as I never heard —terrible even without thunderbolts and bullets. The revelerations from the mountains, the peaks and the immense gorges, were admirable, rolling about, and upwards and backwards, and intermingling, till it could not be told whence Resolved. That we have undiminished confithey started. The whole mountain seemed to shake. Reaching the shore a carriage awaited them; huigh not, reader, nor accuse me of dealing in the poetic, when I describe it—a thing (nost evidently it was not a spur-it) like the top conservaently it was not a spur-it) like the top of an old stage let down upon an equally old wood sled, and drawn by a yoke of oxen.! Such are the only carriages in Funchal, and in one of them the late President of the United States and his fair and honorable lady entered nothing doubting, and were conducted to their palatial home. Such is life! Such is riding!"

Republican Convention.

A small company of very serious and anxious oking men assembled at Herr's Hotel on Monday evening, in obedience to the call for a Republican State Convention. The delegates were entirely self-constituted, embracing the Republican members of the Legislature, and sundry old politicians, who have, as Whigs, Americans, and laterly Republicans, led and shipwrecked the opposition. These old political doctors, with Thaddeus Stevens at their head, assembled in solumn counsel over the dead with the country of the count in solemn counsel over the dead body of their last victim, and put their heads together for the late Republican organization some appearance of life. After much tribulation, we hear that they determined not to call a convention at this time, but to continue the old committee, with Lemuel Todd as Chairman, and to meetin convention at his call. The American portion of the enalition was ignored entirely. Possibly they take forward to a Democratic condition. Time will show.—Harrisburg Union, Feb. 24.

false gas meters, which indicate a consumption of 15 per ct. more than is just. Have we any thing of the kind in Carlisle?

False Gas Meters .- In a communication to the N. Y. Times, Robert Prince, of Brooklyn, as-N. Y. Times, Robert Prince, of Brooklyn, asserts that all the meters made in that city, for the gas companies, are designedly constituted to indicate a consumption of about 15 per ct. of, gas greater than the real amount. Some years ago he became interested with a manufacturer of gas meters, which were made with indexes that truly indicated the amount consumed, but the gas companies would not be the true. the gas companies would not purchase these, consequently the purpulacturer was obliged to give up the business or attach false indexes to companies.

not avoid expressing a hope that the authorities | the time and place will interfere to prevent the wanton and wicked exposure of human life that is contemplated: these "Aunt Patty's Scrap Book," occupying was found in the late Know-Nothing adminis- this city, has just closed the most extraordinary wager we have ever heard of. It is no less than Resolved, That these proceedings do signed a bet of one thousand dollars that he will hit an orange placed on the head of a boy, at ten pa-ces; also shoot one in each hand of the boy. The wager is with Samuel A. Suydam, of New York, and the match takes place in this city on the 15th of June. The following are the terms of the match: Travis bets Suydam one thous President, Directors, and Stockholders of said orange not to exceed two and a half inches in diameter in each hand, and one upon his head, which Travis will shoot from their respective lo sou. In delivering the decision the Judge rewho will stand, or fails to hit the oranges three shots, or any shot touches the boy, he loses the bet. The match to be shot in Louisville June 15, 1858.

A TERRIBLE LEAGUE. The Paris corres. late attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon,

says: "It is reported that one of the prisoners, his confession, he has revealed a plot that does vention with limited powers." It provided for conspirators were five hundred in number.—
They were bound to their work by a terrible gates, to be elected by the people, with authori conspirators were five hundred in number. oath, and their object is the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Each year, or oftener, if circumstances will warrent the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box in which there powers whatsoever." The vote taken pursuexecution an attempt upon the Emperor's life, which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying

Y. Times, is this same "satisfaction." For example. On Tuesday morning: Lieut, Bell and "fired at the word 'one." His bullet penetratownship, Berks county, Pa., was frozen to ted Williams, having given "satisfaction," fired his pistol "into the snow," was Williams' head when the ball went through especially when you happen to not get hit,

Col. Fremont when on a visit to Foston 1 Jan 2 7

Admission of Kansas. IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 24TH.

Mr. Buckslew, from the Select Committee to

back to the Senate the resolutions referred to ded by it, it is clear that this construction must them—the one with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and the other in an amended form-deem it preper to state the grounds upon which their action is founded. So perinacious and vehement have been the efforts to rentier this measure of admission obpeace and harmony of the country involved in a correct understanding of it, that your Committee believe that some examination of the ary, 1857, the Legislature rassed the law for ly put forward by the latter as the conduct of these officials, and distinct. mittee believe that some examination of the subject in the Legislature, to be followed by the expression of its judgment, in the form of a resolution, will disabuse the minds of many from false impressions, and have a salutary ef fect upon public opinion. Our experience in Pennsylvania in making

to aid us in solving the difficulties of this Kan highest and best qualities of the head and sas question. For that purpose some reference will be made to our own constitutional history In 1776, in consequence of a circular from the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, to the committees of the several counties, enclosing th esolution of the Continental Congress of the 15 h of May, members were appointed from the several counties to a provincial conference, which met in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, and adjourned finally the 25th of the same month. This conference recommended the election of delegates, to assemble in convention, and form Constitution for Pennsylvania, as an independent State, and provided the manner in which the elections for that purpose should be held. In consequence of this recommendation. delegates were chosen by the people, who assembled in convention on the 15th day of July, stationed at the immense guns, while the band 1776, and proceeded to form the Constitution of that year, without submitting it to a vote

of the people or other process of ratification. That Constitution, it will be seen, had a rev plutionary origin, and it continued in force fourteen years, until 1790. It contained some faults which disturbed its practical operation. The Legislative department consisted of a sinle body; as in colonial times, and the Execu re consisted of a Council and President, the latter being selected by the joint vote of the Council and Assembly. A Council of censors was also established, who were to review, from time to time, the conduct of the different departments of the government, and report to the people any violations of the Constitution by either; and they were empowered, by a two-third vote of their number, to call a Convention to amend the Constitution. A single legislative body, a plural executive, and a censorial council to criticise official action, but without power to enforce its judgment, were the three as presented to Congress, having been shown, arrangement for amendment through the action stitutional history, it remains to notice some the rect, wholly void. The taking of the sense of the censors was found to be impracticable .--

time could an affirmative two-thirds vote be obtained. Finally, under the pressure of necessi-1789, in General Assembly, resolutions were adopted setting forth that alterations and ately necessary : reciting from the Declaration of Independence the assertion of the right of he people to alter or abolish their government, and to institute a new one, and also the clause of the bill of rights in the then existing Constitution :-- "That government is, or ought to be. instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or communiupose of erecting a new party, or giving the iy, and not for the particular emolument or admen, who are a part only of that comm and that the community bath an indubitable and unalienable and indefensible right to reform, lter or abolish government in such a manner as shall be to that community judged most conducive to the public wtal. From all Time Will show.—Harrisburg Union, Feb. 24.

HAVE WE ANY Scon in Trus Town.—We see that a nice thing is made in Brooklyn by having rent right to she principles of government, it manifestly appeared that the people have, at all times, an inherent rent right to sher and amend the form of government in such manner as they well distinct. criment in such manner as they shall think

plishing the same, but may make choice of present one. ch method as may be be proposed, and that further reasons assigned the delay of the mode prescribed in the Constitution for amendment ought not to be admitted. It was therefore proposed and carnestly recommended to the citizens of the Commonwealth to take this subject into their serious

consideration, and, if they concurred in opinion with the Assembly, that a Convention for his meters. He now works to the order of these was submitted to them whether it would not be convenient and proper to elect members of Modern Barbarism.—We clip the following and that, upon their pleasure being signified at paragraph from the Louisville Courier, and can- their next sitting, it would provide by a law of the meeting of the Convention, and for the payment of expenses incurr ed thereby.

look for better care of the tax payers interest in a Democratic legislature and government, than Travis, who has established a pistol gallery in its next session the General Assembly called a the decisive vote of forty-one to seventeen. At Convention "for the purpose of review and if they see occasion, altering and amending the Gonstitution of the State." The resolutions for that purpose were adopted by a vote of thirty-nine to seventeen, on the 15th of September, 789. These legislative proceedings resulted in the Constitution of 1790, and would seem to stand justified by the reasons assigned, and by levied upon the property of Mr. Allibone late and dollars that he will find a boy, who will the further one, that although the Constitution President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, by the stand at the distance of ten paces, and place an of 1776 provided a mode of amendment, it did not forbid other modes; and that therefore the not forbid other modes; and that therefore the ordinary law-making power could initiate Governor Walker quotes no authority for his ordinary, taw-making power county instance the necessary proceeding of change. That Constitution of 1790 was proclaimed by the Convention and put in force by it, without any part of it. to a popular vote. It remains in force till this the absence of reason to sustain it, and in the day, a period of sixty-eight years, modified onby certain amendments to which it has been and conclusive. Such authority is furnish

In 1825 a law was passed by the Legislature The proposition was, however, rejected.

Ten years later-in 1835-a law was passed, Rudio, has turned State's evidence, and that in entitled "An act to provide for calling a Cony to submit amendments of the State Constiution to a vote of the people, for their ratificaance of this act was in favor of a Convention. and by the subsequent act of the 29th of March, 1836, provision was made for electing the dele. States. 1836, provision was made for electing the defendance of the submission of the amendments proposed by them. Without pausing to explain the particular reasons which actuated the Legislature and people, it is clear that the Convention of 1837–38, the members of which convention of 1837–38, the members of which submission of the United States; that on three occasions they have ratious cleated with reference to these laws nose. requiring a vote to give them validity,

Those amendments of 1838, were adopted, tions in three fourths of the States. and the Constitution of 1790 was so far changand the belligerents were "reconciled." Where ed as they expunged old matter or introduced new. Among those amendments was one in relation to future amendments, which now conhis hat? Did he not feel as much satisfaction stitute the 10th article of the Constitution, and in the Senate, any and all parts of the constias he gave, and a triffe over? And was he not provides that amendments may be proposed by tution may be changed, against the opposition amagnanimous to decline another shot? Duel- a majority of all members elected to each House and protest of Pennsylvania, if other States and ling is a great source of satisfaction certainly, of the General Assembly at two successive ses-

mode of amendment; and the Legislative power of the State is competent at any time to provide for calling a Constitutional Convention, the powers of which, whether general or special which was referred certain resolutions relating and limited, will depend upon the law under to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a which the delegates are chosen. And as this State, made the following report:

Section of our present Constitution does not forThat the Committee, in addition to reporting bid other modes of amendment than that provisection of our present Constitution does not for-

epted as the true one: Let the facts of this sketch be applied to the Convertion and Constitution of Kansas, and difficulties and misconceptions regarding them will disappear. The Legislature of that Territhe election of delegates to the Convention. The delgates were elected in view of these facts, and their powers were, of course, general,

scubled in this State from whose hands came uary vote, and therefore the force to be assign. and amending constitutions may be examined consequence is, that the Constitution framed by the Kansas Convention would be valid, and subthe Kansas Convention would be vand, and subject only to the acceptance of Congress under that provision of the Constitution of the United States which gives it jurisdiction over the additional condemned by authority or reason, but is necessary bear the condemned by the high authority of the Constitution of the United States which gives it jurisdiction over the additional condemned by the high authority of the condemned by the high authority o other parts of it. If that be affirmed, the answer is, that it was submitted to popular decision. If no such legal obligation existed, it was

And at the same time the no

not necessary to submit it, and the doing so was a voluntary act of the Convention, with was a voluntary act of the Convention, with reference to Tolitical reason and public expectation, rather than legal course. The Constitution, therefore, comes before Congress a lawful selecting a convention to form a constitution, therefore, comes before Congress a lawful selecting a convention to form a constitution, nstrument, and sanctioned by ordinary legal may, and do, delegate to them the whole powand constitutional principles.

Now, upon questions of public or political ight, the whole country and all its inhabitants rere not so, through all its parts, it would be things incompatible with true liberty and freedom. Our system has abundant facilities for amendment, change and reform, in connection with power to enforce the existing laws and rights, public and private. And that people who cannot control their passions, but will strike at law or constitution, otherwise than by legal and orderly modes of amendment, are un fit for free governments, and cannot long main tam then

The lawful and regular character of the proecdings for the forma ion of the Kansas Con-A majority was in layor, at one time, of a Control to give them a fair reply.

Ist. The objection that the Constitution is

unchangeable until 1864, is fully answered by the citations already made from Pennsylvania ty in favor of change, the subject was taken up | Constitutional history, We may conclude that by the Legislature, and on the 24th of March, the same power will exist in the people of Kansas to change their Constitution through a regadopted setting forth that alterations and ular process, as that exercised by our own peo-amendments to the Constitution were in medi-ple in changing the Constitution of 1776. The cases are alike upon the question of power, and the one is solved by the decision of the other.-Any one who accepts our Pennsylvania practious to them. And the same reason will apply tice as regular and lawful, will not doubt that. against accomplishing the same ends directly upon admission, the people of the new State of Kansas will have power, through a Convention, to amend or change altogether their fundamental law, retaining in any case its republican form. This power stands upon the solid founvantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community—
general grounds of reason where a Constitution provides for its own amendment, the mode or ime so provided cannot be exclusive, unless others are expressly prohibited.

Every presumption should be made in favor of the popular right in legal instruments of government, and the power of changing them must remain entire, unless expressly limited or forbidden. The Kansas Constitution does not forbidden.

· 2d. Upon the final adjournment of the Kanvhole constitution formed by it to a vote, objection was made to it upon that ground; and jection was made to it upon that ground; and a constitutional philosophy altogether novel was produced upon the occasion to sustain that objection, by Robert J. Walker, the Governor of ion, by Robert J. Walker, the Governor of ion, is that stated in Governor Walker's letter of the ground of institution of institution of institutions. the Territory. It may be found expounded at large in his subsequent letter of resignation, and it constitutes the material point in the message of Mr. Secretary Stanton to the Territorial Leg-portunity to vote for the delegates to the consistence on the Sth of Bacomber 1957. slature, on the 8th of December, 1857.

cannol make or amend a constitution through agents, sovereignty being inalienable, indivisible, a unit, and incapable of delegation," in whole or in part. The practical result arrived at by Governor and Secretary, from this dbetrine, was the invalidity of the Lecompton Con-These important resolutions were adopted by stitution, without a popular vote doon the is spread out in official documents, and consti-

whole of it. Strange as it may scent, all this tutes the leading ground of objection by Governor Walker to the constitution, as stated by himself. Nothing more untenable and more opposed to constitutional principles; as understood and practiced in this country, could be produced. Doubtless under our republican system, the people are sovereign, and constitutions must

proceed from them: but they would no longer e sovereign if stripped of the power of appoin submission of the instrument or any part of it coived how its repetition can strengthen it, in the Constitution of the United States, and by pondent of the N. Y. Times, speaking of the late attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, and a convention of Louis Napoleon, discontinuous lates attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, and a convention of a Convention to make amendments. selected by the State Legislatures, and it was ratified by conventions in each State, elected for that purpose.

No part of it was ever submitted to a popular

his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a very smiling prospective for the Em. a vote "for the purpose of ascertaining the peror. According to Rudio's confession, the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth, on the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, pursuant to the fifth article of the Constitution, relating to amendments. And now, and here after, any amendment whatsoever may be ratified by Legislatures or conventions in threefourths of the States, upon being proposed by two thirds of both Houses of Congress; or by a Convention called by Congress, upon application to the Legislature of two-thirds of the

SATISFACTION.—A curious thing, says the N. were elected with reference to these laws, postified amendments to it through their Legislasses, is this same "satisfaction." For exform a new Constitution, nor abrogate the old, tion of which they have bound themselves, any Williams went to Bladensburg to find it. Bell could only frame propositions of court they future amendment may be proposed by Con could only frame propositions of amendment, gress, or a convention, (under certain restrictions,) and ratified by Legislatures, or conven-

The only exception from this power amendment is, that no State can be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate. And in of the General Assembly at two successive sestions, which, upon being approved by a public vote, will take effect. Under this provision one to the Union, and cannot be relieved from her solutions by a public to the Union, and cannot be relieved from her solutions by a publications by a publications by a publication of the Union. amendment was adopted in 1850, and four in obligations by any refined philosophy, whether are every day being cured sound by the use of Du Vall's Galvanic Oil.

The Constitution so did the provision in the Constitution of the consti Such is the character of the constitution ma-

tion of 1776, it does not furnish an exclusive Constitution of the United States. And when we turn to our own State, the case is equally clear. Both of our State constitutions wer formed by conventions; neither were submitted to a popular vote; and we are living at this mo. ment under a constitution so formed; and it is manifest that a new constitution might now be inanitest that a new constitution angue now be established through a convention in the same

manner & having equal validity with former ones.

The notice of this objection becomes imporant when we consider it is an assigned reason of the difference between Gov. Walker and the of the otherence been cen and the and the National Administration, leading to his resignaion, and also as the reasons stated by Sec tion, and also as the reasons stated by Secretary Stanton for convening the Territorial Legist lature in 1857, and recommending to it the passage of an act for a vote to be taken on the Legist lature in the legister of the stanton on the Legister of the stanton of the legister of ly put forward by the latter as the ground upon which the vote in January upon the stitution could be justified.

Without this, according to the admission of and similar to those of our Conventions of 1776 and 1790—the only conventional bodies ever as have been no legal pretence for the 4 h of Jan. ed to that vote will, according to him, depend altogether upon the soundness of the objection; but as we have demonstrated that the objection States which gives it jurisdiction over the authority condemned by the mission of new States. It is not necessary here Constitution of the United States and of Pennto inquire whether the slavery clause of that sylvania—the whole foundation for the Januainstrument stood upon different grounds from ry vote is destroyed, and it stands without validity, or force and effect upon the constitution

And at the same time the policy of the ader necessary to establish it, unless there be expressed limitation.

Having thus shown the untenable nature of the position assumed by Messrs. Walker and the position assumed by Messrs. Walker and Stanton that party or individual whose position assumed by Messrs. Walker and Stanton that party or individual whose position assumed by Messrs. Walker and Stanton that party in influence against the constitutional party in the Territory, and at the same time demonstra worthless, and speedily dissolved under the breath of revolution, or be struck down by the tail-ure of the reason assigned for it by the man who strong arm of force. Nor is this condition of recommended it, and whose official act caused it to be taken, we might conclude this part of the subject, but the warmth with which the 4th of January vote is pressed as an independent objection to the constitution, will excuse some. thing further on that point; and it may be confidently asserted, upon general grounds, that not only was it without legal effect upon the constitution, but was in itself wholly irrelevant

No Legislature in the country ever assumed jurisdiction over the formation or ratification of a constitution, except upon an express delegastitution, and the validity of that instrument tion of such power by a representative body, in of the leading objections heretofore made, and of the people on the question of calling a conto give them a fair reply. electing the delegates, rests upon precedent and necessity; but neither reason extends the ordinary legislative power to the subjects of forma-

tion and ratification.

If this were not so, the Legislature might remove constitutional restraints upon itself at its own pleasure, or assail other departments of the Government in their jurisdiction; and, in the case of a Territorial Legislature, might extend its own existence, or retain power in the hands of its own party, against a constitution obnox-ious to them. And the same reason will apply through a popular vote. Certainly the Legis lature cannot do through others what they are prohibited from doing themselves.

If the Lecompton Constitution was a valid instrument to the 4th of January, which has been proved, it would continue so until the power of the people, acting regularly through well-established and well known legal forms and principles, should amend it, or substitute anothr in its place. Certainly this can only be done (in the absence of costitutional provision) through a popular convention, where deliberation and delay will secure wise and just changes. The destruction of a constitution after it is once made, without the substitution of another, was never before heard of in the United States, bid amendment before 1864, and it does con-tain a declaration of popular power over Con-tain a declaration of popular power over Con-tain reason or law. The man who would assert proper; and that they are not and cannot be stitutions similar to those quoted by our Legislimited to any certain rule of mode of accomlature of 1789, in a case precisely similar to the
stitution of this State to a public vote, and upon a majority being given against it, that it should stand annulled and destroyed, would be sas Convention without its submission of the justly regarded as foolish or insane. No such revolutionary principles exist in our political system, and we may hope the time will be long before they are admitted or practiced.

3d. The objection made to admission which

portunity to vote for the delegates to the constitutional convention. If this were true in R. was this, shortly stated—that the people annot make or amend a constitution through omposing the territory were wholly distranchised, without fault or neglect of their own-if the reritorial act providing for the consus, for the registry of votes, and conducting of the election, was so imperfectly executed that its objects were wholly or mainly frustrated, and thus without fault or neglect of these distranchised, then indeed, would it unposses and arrest the consumer of the con then, indiced, notice it is the distranchised, then, indiced, notice it is prear hard and unreasonable to hold those opposed to the constitution to be bound by it, and to fasten it upon them by congressional acceptance. This objection involves disputed natters of fact, and the committee, having carefully examined it, are prepared substantially to deny its force.—The facts upon which it work have been examined. The facts upon which it rests have been most disengenically and disfairly stated, while others which qualify it have been suppressed or withhold withheld.

The Territorial Legislature passed a law for taking the sense of the people upon the ques-tion of a convention to form a constitution. and subsequently, on the 19th of February, 1857, passed a law for the election of delegates to the convention. Both these acts obviously contemplated: the possession of general powers by the convention. In neither was there any limitation or restriction whatever. And the delegates having been elected in view of these laws. possessed the power of forming and enacting a constitution, subject only to the ratification of

Congress, as heretofore shown.

The act of February, 1857, upon examingtion, appears to be entirely fair and just. It extends the right of suffrage to every bona fide thabitant of the Territory on the third Monday of June, 1857, who, being a citizen of the Uni ted States, and over 21 years of age, shall have resided three months in the county when he of-fers to vote; and provides adoquate penalties against illegal voting, frandulently hindering a fair expression exists. fair expression of the popular vote, and unlawful attempts to influence the electors.

And as a further guard against fraud, and to secure the elective franchise from prostitution, a registration of the voters is required, to be compiled from a census previously taken by the sheriffs and deputies. The census returns are to be filed in the office of the probate judge, showing the number of qualified voters resident in the county or district, on the first day of April, and to be posted in public places. And the probate judge from the time of receiving them, is to hold his court open until the 1st of May, for the purpose of correcting them by adding names, or striking out those improperly

nserted. Provision is also made for vacancies in the office of sheriff, by authorizing the probate judge to act in his place; and in case of vacancy in both offices, the Governor is to appoint some competent resident citizen to perform their du-ties. The other details of the act are equally unexceptionable, and tend to the production of a fair and honest election.

It is to be further observed upon this act, that voters omitted from the access would have full

voters omitted from the census would have full notice of the omission, and ample opportunity to have their names added, by the probate judge, to the register of names. Full time is also afforded for the proceeding: But it is notirous and undenied that the great body of those who did not vote at the subsequent election in June, did not vote at the subsequent election in June, withheld themselves from enumeration and registry, and instead of assisting the officers, as good citizens should have done, interposed all struction as did the provision in the Constitution in the Constitu