LANCASTER, PA., FEBRUARY 9, 1858.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES! CRIPTION PRICE, \$2,00 per annum. COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING The Democratic County Committee met, agreeably to the call of the Chairman, at Shober's Hotel, in this City, on Thursday the 4th inst. The following members were present: H. B. Swarr, City, Chairman; N. E. Ward, Col. Cyrus Carmany; Elizabeth, J. S. Keener; East Hempfield. Dr. Samuel Parker; Upper Leacock, Dr. A. S. Bare; Manheim Borough, J. E. Cross; Manheim Township, Benjamin Eby; Manor, George G. Brush; Mount Joy Borough, J. H. man; Penn, Hiram R. Hull; Strasburg Borough,

W. T. McPhail; West Hempfield, John M. Weller; War-On motion of W. T. McPhail, John H. Brenneman was appointed Secretary. The following resolution was then offered by Dr. A. S.

Bare, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy be requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, Boroughs and Townships of the County, on Saturday, rile 20rd day of February, of the County, on Saturday, the 20re day of February, then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent said Wards, Boroughs and Townships in a County Convention. to be held at Fuiton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, and The 21rd Day of February, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the Annual State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 4th day of March next.

JOHN H. BERNNEMAN, Secretary. On motion adjourned.

To the Democratic Freemen of the City and County of Lancaster. In accordance with the resolution of the County Com dopted on Thursday last, you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and

Saturday, the 20th day of February next, e to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent such District in a general County Convention to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six Lancaster in the annual State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 4th day of March next.

tricts, of the time and place of meeting, for the election of and hence I do not regard an enabling act as delegates. In accordance with the established usage of the at all essential. It may be waived. The party, the several Districts will each nominate one person to serve on the County Committee for the ensuing political be the act of the people, embodying their will year; and also nominate their Ward, Borough and Township Committees, and place their names on their resp credentials to the ensuing County Convention. By order of the County Committee

Lancaster, February 9th, 1858.

We are indebted to President BUCHAN-An for a copy, under his own frank, of his special Message on Kansas affairs. THE MAYOR'S ELECTION.

The official returns of the Municipal Elec tion on Tuesday last, published in our local column, shows that Mr. Burrowes (the Citino test of the strength of parties in this city. There were various causes which operated in Kansas and Minnesota. Satisfy me to bring about this result. The vote was a very small one-falling short of the Presidential vote of 1856, nearly one thousand, and 252 been even as many votes polled as were cast last year, Mayor Zimmerman would have been re-elected by over 200 majority. There were ing State. I hold each of the States equal in this Confederacy, and apply the same rule to Mr. Burrowes, not now necessary to enumer ate; but neither of those causes had anything to do with National and State affairs, as was falsely telegraphed by a Black Republican lawyer, on the evening of the election, to Philadelphia and New York. We do not suppose there was a solitary voter in the city ever once thought of Lecompton or anti-Lecompton, in connection with his vote on that day; nor do we know what are the opinions of either the defeated or successful candidate for Mayor on that question. The election was purely local any regard for truth, would have the hardihood to assert anything else.

The test vote may be considered that of High Constable. Mr. Myers, the Democratic | which she was to be admitted into the Union. candidate, is elected by a majority of 318, and his majority would have been more than and then I will deal with Kansas on her own doubled on a full vote

Mayor ZIMMERMAN retires from office to-day with the respect and confidence of all his friends. His administration of the affairs of the city was honest and straight-forward, and he leaves its financial concerns in a much better condition than he found them two years

The Mayor elect, Mr. Burrowes, is a gentleman of intelligence and ability, and we have no doubt will make an excellent officer. He will take the oath of office at 2 o'clock to-day, and we shall soon have an opportunity of knowing what course of policy he intends to pursue. As a member of one branch of the Councils, it will be our pleasure to sustain him in any rightful efforts he may choose to make, looking to the welfare of the people and

the peace and prosperity of the city. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We occupy a considerable space in our col ums with the admirable message of Mr. Bu-CHANAN, on the subject of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution .-Since the days of General Jackson there has been no Executive message that is the equal of this one in importance to the whole country, in boldness of thought, statesmanlike investigation, and incontrovertible reasoning. It is emphatically a great document, having the ring of the true metal in all its parts, and worthy a place alongside the celebrated Proclamation of Old Hickory to the Nullifiers of South Carolina, in 1832.

There may be a difference of opinion in the public mind, and it is even possible for Democrats to have different views upon the all important and engrossing subject of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; but every intelligent man will be willing to concede that the President, actting under the solemn obligations of his oath, and in the spirit of an exalted patriotism, has boldly and fairly met the issue presented to him, and discharged his whole duty to the American people. Whether the venerable Chief Magistrate is to be sustained in this his noble effort to give peace to the Republic, is now the paramount question in every State of the Union-and especially is it the case in good old Pennsylvania. Should this great Commonwealth falter in her devotion to Mr. BUCHANAN, the statesman whom she has so unflinchingly sustained for more than a quarter of a century, and who has never betrayed his trust, it would be cruel in the extreme. -His greatest anxiety is the welfare and harmony-the glory and prosperity of his beloved

Mr. Buchanan has appealed from the evil designs of factious men, who seek their own aggrandizement at the expense of the public weal, and has thrown himself upon the intelligence and patriotism of the honest masses of the people as his sure defence in this trying and perilous emergency. Surely they will not forsake him, for he has done nothing to weaken their devotion to him. On the contrary, he has met the issue forced upon him by the enemies of the Union, with Roman-like firmness, and he has now a right to elaim that the great Democratic party of his own State will at least stand by him and hold up his hands in these his well meant efforts to settle one of the most difficult and dangerous questions that has ever been grappled with in the history of our common coun

We ask a careful, unprejudiced and impar tial perusal of the message. It is a powerful and unanswerable document, in every respect worthy the head and heart of its distinguished author, and should be read by every man, woman and child throughout this vast Re- tion. Seven of the negroes were killed and

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON MINNESOTA. CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS We take the following speech from the Wash-

ington Globe of Wednesday. It will be seen, from the italicised portions, that Mr. Douglas has somewhat changed his views from what they were at the opening of Congress. In his speech made when the President's Annual Message was read, he took the ground not only that an "enabling act" was necessary, in order to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, but also that a prior submission of the Constitution to the people, for their adoption or rejection, was an "essential principle." His present position in reference to John Re these points is clearly more in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the doctrine William F. Miller. of popular sovereignty, than the position he occupied in his first speech on the subject. We invite attention to his remarks:

Mr. Douglas. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Brown] seems to be under the impression I am going to apply one rule to Minnesota and another to Kansas. I desire to relieve him from any apprehension of that kind so far as I am concerned. He is entirely mistaken in assuming that I regard an enabling act, as it is called, as essential. I have in explanation of that point said, in reply to the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Green,] the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler,] and several other Senators, that I deemed the want of an ena- James C. Carpenter, bling act an irregularity which might be waived or not according as the proceedings were fair and just, or not. I do not regard an enabling act as at all essential; because if John Somers, there is no enabling act, and if Congress, there-John Waidler fore, has not given its assent to the formation of a Constitution, yet if the people proceed and make a Constitution, and when it comes here we Strickler Everts. believe it embodies the will of the people fairly expressed, that they have the requi ulation, that the boundaries are fair and pro delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of per, we may waive the omission of an enabling act and receive them into the Union. I have voted several times since I have been a mem-The several Ward, Borough and Township Committees ber of the two houses of Congress for the are requested to give early notice, in their respective Disc admission of States under such circumstances, t all essential. It may be waived. The Charles Moyer, seential point is that the Constitution must flenry Gibbs,

I have not regarded submission to as an essential principle. It is a fair way of ascertaining the popular will, when that will is It is a means of ascertaining an disputed. end; but if there is no dispute that the Con stitution presented is the will of the people, it is no more essential to have a vote of submission, than it is in this body on the passage of a bill that the yeas and nays shall be recorded each time. If you put the question, and one Eugene Harkins. Senator says "ay," and nobody says "no," Henry Hegner. you declare it carried; the will of the body on the point is not questioned; but if I rise in my place, or any other Senator does, and de mands a count, or a sufficient number demand zens' candidate for Mayor) is elected by a the yeas and nays, they are taken, in order to majority of twelve votes! This, of course, is will of the body that the act in question shall become a law. So with regard to the question the Constitution adopted by the people of Min nesota is their will, and I am prepared to take Satisfy me that the Constitution adopted or said to be adopted, by the people of Kansas, short of the Mayor's vote of 1857. Had there is their will, and I am prepared to take it. I will not apply one rule to Minnesota and another to Kansas. I will never apply one rule to a free State and another to a slavehold

> one as to the other. I have deemed this explanation necessary, in order to correct the erroneous impression into which the Senator from Mississippi had fallen. It is an explanation which I have in substance, had occasion to make on to two of

three previous occasions. Now, sir, in regard to the admission of Minnesota, I apprehend that there are no such irregularities as enter into the essence of the question. I shall be prepared to show, beyond all doubt, when the question comes up, that the Constitution here presented is the act of the people of Minnesota; that it embodies their will; that the enabling act has been substanin all its aspects, and no man here who has | tially complied with; that the boundaries are those prescribed by Congress in the enabling act; that the population is more than sufficient for one Representative in Congress; and that there are none of the conditions omitted upon I am prepared, therefore, to vote for the admission of Minnesota on her own state of facts, state of facts, without reference to Minnesota As I stated before, show me a Constitution from Kansas that is the act of her people, embodying their will and you will not find me voting against it, either because of the absence f an enabling act, or because of the absence of a formal vote of submission, or because it s a slaveholding State, or for any cause-she having the proper boundaries and the requis-

ite population.

If I know myself, it is my fixed purpose to deal with each of these questions separately, each upon its own state of fact and upon its When Oregon comes-and understand that the Constitution is here-I shall take up her case, and deal on the same principles with her, without inquiring whethr her Senators will vote this way or that way on the army bill, this way or that way on the Pacific railroad bill, this way or that way on Kansas; without inquiring whether they are Republicans or Democrats, and without inquiring whether her Constitution recognises, olerates, or prohibits slavery. If she comes she will come without an enabling act; yet, if her Constitution is the act of her people, the embodiment of their will, and the satisfactory on that point, she having the requisite population and the proper boundaries, she will receive my vote for admission. If there is any insuperable objection on either of those points, she will not receive it; but I will not prejudge it until the facts are before us.

A PROTRACTED SESSION.

We have seen nothing in the Congressional or Legislative reports, during the past week, particularly worthy of note. They had the Kansas question up in both branches of Con gress, and on Friday the session of the House of Representatives lasted not only through the day, but all night, and until about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, on a question of refererence. About 61 o'clock Mr. Quitman, of Miss., submitted a resolution that the House adjourn over till Monday, (yesterday) when the vote shall be taken without further delay, debate or dilatory motions, on Mr. Harris' resolution to refer to a select Committee the

President's Special Message. This resolution was agreed to unanimously, and the House adjourned till Monday.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, a fight occurred in the House between Mr. Keitt, of S. Carolina, and Mr. Grow, of Pa. Blows were exchanged, and the latter knocked the former down, when the combatants were sep-

The Senate was not session on Friday and Saturday.

The Convention of the consolidated city of Philadelphia met last week and elected delegates to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER for the Supreme Court. The contest was between his friends and those of Judge Shars

The Convention also passed strong resolu tions endorsing the National Administration. and approving of Mr. Buchanan's policy in reference to Kansas affairs.

RESUMPTION.

The Banks of Philadelphia are now paying out specie for their notes. The Banks of Baltimore, Georgetown, Washington City and Pitssburg have also resumed. So also have attempts don't pay. For an instance, his friend "W" is the Bank of Chester County, Bank of Danville referred to the late contested election for Prothonotary. and other country Banks, and a general resumption may be expected before the first of

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR. EDWIN C. WILSON, Esq., of Venango County to be Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, in

place of Thomas J. Power, Esq., resigned. SLAVE REVOLT .- We have, by telegraph, rumor of a fearful slave revolt having broken out near Favetteville, Arkansas, incited by two white men, in which the negroes attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons burning the houses and killing the cattle. I was finally subdued by a volunteer organiza-

THE CITY ELECTION.—The annual election for City and Ward Officers took place on Tuesday last. Below will be found

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE CITY For Mayor. N.W.W. N.E.W. S.E.W. s Tho. H. Burrowes, (cit.) 379 299 169 no. Zimmerman, (dem.) 304 230 262 130 205 jority for Mr. Burrowes, 1 High Constable. 5.W.W. N.E.W. S.E.W. 8.W.W. Tota John Myers, (dem.) John G. Martin, (cit.) 371 272 313 257 Majority for Mr. Myers, 318

NORTH-WEST WARD—Select Onuncil
oh, 332 | Daniel Harman,
Common Council
318 | Rudolph F. Rauch,
oyle, 311 | George Yeisley,
m, 309 | John Dowart, et.,
x. 318 | Benjamin Kruffman,
Gity Constable. r, 315 | George Huffnagle, (Independent candidate.) Assessor. 320 | James Wiley,

Jarob Foltz. stant Assessors.
323 | Qodlieb Sener,
329 | Samuel Killian,
Judge.
326 | Frederick A. Albright. Mahlon II. Mercer Inspector. 318 | John F. Huber, William A. Lewars north-rast Ward-Select Council. gherty, 242 | Joshua W. Jack,

nmon Council.

231 | William G. Kendrick,
232 | David Fellenbaum,
232 | Anthony Lechler,
259 | J. B. Swartzwelder, 235 | William B. Wiley, City Constable 163 | Philip S. Baker. William Cox, 245 | George B. Mowry. Garret Everts. 246 | George P. King, 243 | John Sherts, 233 | Emlen Frankliu,

236 | Robert A. Evans, SOUTH WEST WARD—Select Council. aufman, 205 | William P. Brooks 219 | William Whiteside, 169 | Gideon Arnold, 169 | Gideon Arnold, 224 | John H. Remley, Alderman. 212 | Peter G. Eberman. City Constable. John Kuhns 209 | Jacob Haag, 211 | Carpenter McCleery, 209 | Samuel Cormony, 215 | Henry Gast,

Judge. 221 | William Wright. Inspector. 196 | George K. Reed, SOUTH-EAST WARD-Select Council Junius B Kaufmar City Constable. 216 | Albert A. Messenkop. Assessor. 204 | Benjamin F. Cox, stant Assessors. 201 Assistan

225 | Christian F. Laise. 209 | Jacob Barthel, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Judge. 224 | William A. Atlee, 217 | Jacob Weitzel, ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COUNCILS .- The new Cauncils met for the purposes of organization in their Chambers, City Hall, on Friday morning last. The pro-

coedings, as furnished by the Reporters, are inserted below

SELECT COUNCIL —The Select Council was called to order t 19½ o'clock, a. m.. by James C. Carpenter, Esq., Clerk of the last Council.

On motion, Mr. Leman was chosen President pro tem.

The roll was called and the following gentlemen answered to their names:—Messrs, James H. Barnes, Dr. Henry Carpenter, Daniel Harman, Joshua W. Jack, Judius B. Kauf man, Henry E. Leman, Godfried Zahm and Christlar

nan. Henry E. Leman. Godfried Zahm and Christlan Zecher—S. Absent—Mr. David G. Eshleman. Messrs. Carpenter and Zecher were appointed a committee to procure the election returns. Messrs. Barnes and Zahm were appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor and request his attendance to administer the eath of office to the new members.

The election returns being presented, read and approved, the newly-elected members, Messrs. Harman, Jack and Kanfman, were sworn in by Mayor Zimmerman, and subscribed to their oaths.

The Caucil then on nuction proceeded to the election erflood to their caths.

The Council then, on motion, proceeded to the election
f a President, when, on motion of Messra, Carpenter an
echer, David G. Eshleman, Esq., was unanimously re-

elected.

The election of Clerk was next in order. On motion of Mr. Zahm, James C. Carpenter, Esq., was unanimously reslected. Mr. C. briefly returned his thanks.

Messrs, Carpenter and Jack were appointed a committee to inform Common Council that Select Council was organized and ready to receive any communication from that had a committee to the common communication from that had a committee to the committee of the committee o

body.

The several resolutions to appoint the standing committees being brought up. Dr. Henry Carpenter, supported by Mr. Jack, objected to the wording of the resolution referring to the Finance Committee, upon the ground that it gave too absolute a control to that committees over the actions of the other regularly appointed committees, and occasioned unnecessary delay in the payment of workmen employed by the city, as well as creating great annoyance to the several members of the other committees by being dunned for nature they the claimants mention the action of the for payment by the claimants pending the action of the Finance Committee. After considerable discussion, a com-mittee of two (Messrs, Carpenter and Zahm) were appointed to confer with a similar committee from Common Council

to confer with a similar committee from Common Council upon the subject, and report at a future meeting. The usual resolutions appointing the standing committees were then adopted; also a resolution deferring until Tuesday their announcement.

A committee of one (Mr. Harman) was also appointed, in connection with one from Common Council, to wait upon the Mayor elect, Hon. Thomas II. Burrowse, and inform him that Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., is the time fixed upon for his inauguration. inauguration. on of Mr. Zahm, the election of Reporter for Se-

lect Council was dispensed with.

A resolution was adopted, imposing a fine of 25 cents on members alseent twenty minutes after the usual hour of the stated meetings.

The Clerk of Common Council was introduced, and an nounced the concurrence by that body of the resolutions for the appointment of the standing committees, and de-ferring their announcement, and also for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Mayor elect. Adjourned to meet on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The new Council met in their chambe this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Alfred Sanderson, the Clerk of the last Council, called the body to order. On motion, George Sanderson, Esq., was called to the chair as temporary President, when he returned his thank for the hours confered.

thair as temporary President, when he returned his thanks for the honor conferred.

The roll was then called, and the members answered to their names, as follows:—Mossrs. Jeremiah Bauman, John borwart. s., Philip beichler, David Fellenbaum, Philip Fitzpatrick, William Gumpf, Dr. B.uj. Kaufman, William G. Kendrick, Anthony Lechler, Michael Mctionigle, Rudolph F. Rauch, George Sanderson, George M. Stelman, J. B. Swartzwelder, George Yeisley—15.

On motion, a committee of two was appointed to procure the returns of the late city election. The President applied the Mesers, Kendrick and Steinman said committee. After an absence of menty an hour the committee returned and stated that they could find no election returns, except those of the N. E. Ward, the election officers of the other Wards having failed to make out duplicate copies:

ept those of the N. E. Ward, the election others of the r Wards having failed to make out duplicate copies; ori, inal copies being deposited with the Prothonotary he County, who refused to give them up. It. Steinman read an extract from the City Charter reg-ing the organization of Councils, and suggested that melt take a recess until 2 o'clock, and direct the High

Council take a recess until 2 o'clock, and direct the High Constable of the City to have the returns here at that time. After some further remarks, by Mr. Kendrick and others, the committee again retired. During their absence, Dr. Carpenter, of Select Council, entered and stated that the returns had been received, and were being read in Select Council. The returns were then received from Select Council. They were read and unproved

rere read and approved.

Messis, Ranch; and Lechler were appointed a committee

wait upon the Mayor and request his attendance to hify the members. he committee soon returned with Mayor Zimmerman, administered the cath of office to the members, and members then came forward to the Clerk's desk and scribed their names to the test. he President stated that the first business in order would the election of a President. Mr. Fellenbaum nomi-nated Mr. Kendrick; Mr. Gumpf nominated Mr. Steinman The Council proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot Mr. Kendrick had 9 votes, and Mr. Steinman had 6 votes. Mr endrick was declared elected. On taking the chair, Mr. Kendrick returned his since

on taking the chair, Mr. Kendrick returned his sincere thanks for the honer conferred on him, and trusted that he would be able to discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Council.

The President then announced the election of Clerk as next in order.

Mr. McGonigle nominated Alfred Sanderson; Mr. Swartzwelder nominated Joseph Samson; Mr. Rauch nominated Amaziah C. Barr.

Council proceeded to lallef. On the first ballet Sanderson

being no choice, Council proceeded to a
SECOND BALLOT—Sanderson had 8 votes; Samson had 4
votes; Barr had 3 votes. Mr. Sanderson was declared duly

elected.

An election for Reporter was then had. Messrs, John M. Johnston and J. M. Willis Geist were nominated. On the first ballot, Mr. Johnston had 12 votes, and Mr. Geist had 3 votes. Mr. Johnston, having a majority of all the votes, was declared elected.

Messrs. Sanderson and Steinman were appointed a com-

mittee to inform Select Council that Common Council was organized and ready to proceed to business. The Clerk of Select Council was introduced and presented the following resolutions which had been adopted in that body. Common Council concurred:

For the appointment of a Street Committee. For the appointment of a Water Committee. For the appointment of a Market Committee. For the appointment of a Lamp Committee. For the appointment of a Lamp Committee. For the appointment of a Lamp Committee.

elief Donation. For the appointment of a Committee on Fire Engines and

ose. For the appointment of a Police Committee. For the appointment of a Committee on City Property. For deferring the announcement of Standing Committees For the appointment of a committee to wait upon the layor elect. Mr. Sanderson was appointed on the part of the par Mayor elect. Mr. Sanderson was appointed on the part of Common Council.

Resolution relative to intercourse between the Councils For the meeting of a Convention for the officers.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a joint ommittee, relative to the duties of Finance Committee, ras received from Select Council, and their action concurred n. Wesers. Rauch and Steinman were appointed on the

t of Com Adjourned to meet on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, p. m. THE TABLES TURNED AGAIN. - The Junior returns his sincere thanks to his friend "W" for the kind notice of him, in the Express of Wednesday evening last He is happy to inform "W" that he [the Junior] has not been "relieved from the onerous duties of Clerk of Common

Council," and, consequently, will not have time to contest

RESIGNED .- At a meeting of the City School meetings. He would travel considerable dis-Board, held on Thursday evening last, Hon. Thomas H. BURROWES, the Mayor elect, resigned the Presidency. No Statement of the able and efficient City Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Amos Rows, was received and read. We are with his wife. He afterwards fell in with some nighly flourishing condition.

RESIGNED .- Mr. W. SEEGER DARROW has esigned his position in the Prothonotary's Office to accept the Chief Clerkship of the Reading Post Office. We are sorry to part with so clever a fellow. The Postmaster has secured a most competent clerk, and the Democracy of Reading a zealous and hearty co-laborer in the good old cause. Mr. GERARDUS CLARKSON, the courteous and efficient deputy under Mr. Bowman, and at present occupying a

OUR CITY BANKS .- The statement of the farmers' Bank for February 2, as compared with the state-

ent of the 5th of January, shows the following result Due from banks. Gold and silver, rposits. urplus fund. The Bank paid the State deposits in specie, (fo

pose of meeting the February interest.) otherwise the gold and silver on hand would have exceeded \$100,000. The increase of specie within the month is over \$15,000, and the circulation shows a reduction of \$11,000-whilst the debts owing to other Banks has dwindled down to a little over

for some time past been discounting a little every week in order to relieve, as far as it can, the business community. This fact is perhaps not generally known, but it is credit able to the management of the institution, and accounts for the comparatively small reduction in its circulation during the month.

The same healthy state of things exist in the Lancaster County Bank, one of the best managed monied institutions in the State. Indeed, both the Banks of this City are now relatively stronger—that is, their cash assets bear a larger proportion to their cash liabilities—than probably eve fore. This fact shows them abundantly able to resum and maintain specie payments, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing that such is the fact.

KEEPER OF THE PRISON .- Mr. JAY CADWELL has been elected Keeper of the Prison in place of Mr. HENEY C. LOCHER

. THE MAYOR'S INAUGURATION.—Hon. THOS H. Burrowes, the Mayor elect, will be inaugurated at 2 o'clock, p. m., to-day, in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall. After the inauguration, Councils will proceed to an election to fill the various City offices. DEATH WARRANTS .- The death warrants of

Anderson and Richards, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, have been forwarded by the Gov ernor to the Sheriff of this County, and were received by that officer on yesterday morning. They are to be executed on Friday the 9th of April. THE RED MEN'S BALL. - The Fourth Grand Faucy and Citizens' Dress Ball of Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, No 22, I. O. R. M., will take place at Fulton Hall on Friday

evening next. Keffer's full Cotillion Band has been en gaged to furnish the music. It will, doubtless, In the ball ELECTION .- The annual meeting of the Lot Holders of Woodward Hill Cemetery was held at Fulton liall on the 1st inst. The following officers were elected

ior the ensuing year:

President—Godfried Zahm.

Screteary—Joseph Brimmer.

Truster—Charles A. Heinitsh.

Trusters—C. F. Laise, John Ehler, William, Carpenter.

John F. Long, Jacob Buehler, H. J. Steigerwalt, S. A. Danner, C. Widmyer, F. W. Beates, Dr. P. Cassidy, H. Fisher,

Dr. H. Carpenter, C. Hagor, H. Steigerwalt, William P.

Brooks, Philip Deichler, Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, John W.

Hubley, Frederick Saner, J. P. Stormfeltz, M. Zalim, Joseph

Ehrenfried.

TURNPIKE MEETING .- At a meeting of the itizens of Drumore. Eden and adjoining townships, held at the public honse of Edwin Garrett, at Spring Grove. greeably to previous notice, to take into consideration the subject of making a turnpike from Quarryville to the Unicorn, George Morrison, Esq., was called to the chair, and George W. Hensel chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, he was folowed by Messrs. Cornelius and Thomas C. Collins, in brief and pertinent speeches, urging the necessity of constructing a Turnpike between the places named. he says:—

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five per ons, consisting of Messrs. Cornelius Collins, George W Hensel, Richard C. Edwards, C. Martin Hess and Joel Smedley, whose duty it shall be to collect the petitions now n circulation for signatures, and take the necessary meas ires to procure a charter for a company, under the name and title of the "Quarryville and Unicorn Turnpike Road Company," and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held, at the same place, on Wednesday the 10th inst. The blowing resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be pub-shed in the papers of the City of Lancaster. COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .-- We glean the follow-

g "items" from Saturday's Spy: ABTERENT OF THE FLOOD.—On the night of Tuesday, 20th ult., side door information was conveyed to Jüstice Welsh by certain ladies of a jubilee in which their lords, two gallons of "corn" and one Mrs. Flood were under process of being pretty effectually mixed up, at the residence of the latter, back of Front street, above Walnut. The Justice immediately made requisition on the Chief of the Police for a sufficient force, and with High Constable Derrick, G-orge Derrick and William McDevitt, proceeded to surround the premises. The first capture was a brace of strangers, very anxions to leve, but prevailed upon to tarry for further examination. On entering the house the dead (druck) body of Moses Walters was discovered lying in the middle of the Boor, and immediately secured with a pin. The macistrate pushed his investigations vigorously through the house, up stairs and down, but although he found plenty of fresh "sign." the game had evidently cluded the functors. The High Constable was more fortunate. He succeed in overcoming and capturing Nother Flood, in the back pard, after a short, sharp struggle in which he had need of all his indominable pluck. He exannot in future be called "Antedluvian, by anxious aspirants to succession with the first his instance of the stable of the first in this instance of the stable of the propertion of the stable of the first in the sinteen of the stable of the first in this instance of the stable of the propertion of the stable of the stable of the first in this instance of the stable of the propertion of the stable ABATEMENT OF THE FLOOD .- ()n the night of Tuesday, 26tl

need of all his indomitable pluck. He cannot in future be called "Anteddiuvian, by anxious aspirants to successio to his office, for he proved himself, in this instance, afte the Flood with a very sharp stick. The clamorous resistance made by the gontle dame brought the deputies to the rescue, and afforded an opportunity for a promenade on the part of the unknown prisoners, which was not overlooke on their part. The remaining spoil, Madame F, and Moses had a bearing before the Justice who sent the lady dow for thirty days, and muleted her friend in the sum of fix dollars and costs. Both were provided with borough lodgings for the night.

dollars and costs. The process of the light of the light.

Arrest.—In Wednesday, 77th ult., John Decker, alia Casper Visaly, was arrested in Wrightsville, on a warrantissued by Thos. Welsh. Esq., on affirmation of Benjamir Landis, of Manor Township, charging defendant with breaking info the dwelling of Mrs. Barbara Shupp, near Manor. avern. In the absence of Mrs. Shupp and her daughter at

In the absence of Mrs. Shupp and her daughter at a funeral, the house was eatered and robbed of three dollars in gold, a coat, and several dresses. Two men were met by a neighbor, who discovered the house open, a short distance from the piace, and the alarm was given. Mr. Landis followed the men to Tow Illil, where they separated, becker passing through town and crossing the bridge.—The prisoner acknowledged having been in company with the man who had broken into Mrs. Shupp's house, but denied any participation in the act. He was committed to his wer.

The prisoner and the mean of the man were also be a second to the were.

Decker passing through town and crossing the bridge. The prisoner acknowledged having been in company with the man who had broken into Mrs. Shupp's house, but denied any participation in the act. He was committed to answer.

Timeatening to shoot.—Albert Storbeer, milk-merchant, of West Hempfield township, aged 15 years, was arraigned before Justice Welsh, charged with drawing a revolver, and threatening to shoot. John Stevens, a small boy residing at the corner of Third and Mill streets. He was held to bail in \$300 for his appearance at the April Sessions, and for his good behavior in the interim.

"WHOM GOD HATS JOINED TOKETHER, LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."—On Monday, the 1st inst., complaint was entered before Justice Welsh by a modest young woman against the man who four short weeks before had taken her for better or for worse. "to love and to cherish." Aust. Hiddebrand, charging him with undatural and abusive treatment, and arowing the impossibility of longer living up to her solemn promise, to "love, honor and obey." A warrant for the arrest of the "horrid wretch." was served by Constable Hollingaworth, who arranged with the parties for an examination before the Justice, on the same vening. They failed to appear, but the next morning the father of the lady aumounced an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, on the grounds of promised future good conduct on the part of the recreant Knight.

"Better to trust and be deceived. &c."

The parties are Germans, and it is a safe bet that lager was an clement in the dispute.

Departorous Arrested by Constable Hollingsworth, and brought before Equire Welsh, charged with having stolen meat from the smoke house of Samuol Shatzer, of Washington from the direction of washington. On the above night two men loaded with plunder were discovered coming from the direction of Washington, and deserving poor of our borough," and, in consquence, awards for armed citizens was organized and stationed on the turnpike below Columbia. On the above night from similar to the house of Justic

An attempt was made identity a \$20 piece, by the date, which failed. There being no evidence to convict, H. M. North, Esq., attorney for prisoner, asked his discharge which was granted by the magistrate. County for costs.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS .- Persons ho have been long afflicted with Coughs and Colds without of salutary advice, say go to Heinitsh's, 13 East King st., and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a medi cine of great celebrity and vastly superior to the various nostrums that flood the country. It is put in bottles at 50 cents and \$1.

BRIGHAM YOUNG .- The Oxford (Me.) Democrat says that Brigham Yonug has relatives in Oxford county, and once resided there himself with his father. He is described as having been in his younger days a religious enthusiast, with a peculiar gift in talking at religious tances to attend these gatherings, making no provision for his family, and leaving the whole care and support of his children at such times glad to learn from it that the School Department is in a Mormon elders and embraced the faith, and in a short time his enthusiasm and ambition placed him at the head of the "church" and made him ruler of the colony at Salt Lake.

EXAMINER OF THE MINT .- The Saturday Evening Express says that the President has appointed Dr. John L. Atlee, sr., of this City, one of the Examiners of the Mint at Philadel-

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN SUBMITTING THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The following Message was submitted to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday last: I have received from Gen. Calhoun, the President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, with the view of securing the admission Kansas into the Union as an independent State. In compliance with this request, I herewith submit to Congress, for the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Gen. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, on the 14th ult., by which they were accom-Having received but a single copy of the Constitution and Ordinance, I send this A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties

under which they live. affairs of Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who are loyal to this Government and those who have ndeavored to destroy its existence by force and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This Government they would long since have subverted, had it not been protected from their assaults by the the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of resellion against the Government, with a mili tary leader at their head of the most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority .-They have all the time been endeavoring to stitution in its stead. Even at this very moment, the Topeka Legislature is in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Gov ernor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the presence absolutely necessary for the preser vation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2d, 1857,

"The most alarming movement, however proceeds from the assembling on the 9th of June of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inev table and disastrous collision, and, in fact, re

new the civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him requesting General Harney to furnish him a regi ment of dragoons to proceed to the City of Lawrence; and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerou rebellion had occurred, "involving an oper defiance of the laws, and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city." the Governor's despatch of July 15th, he in forms the Secretary of State "that the move ment at Lawrence was the beginning of plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all towns, cities or countie where the Republican party have a majority Lawrence is the hot bed of all the abilition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition Societies of the East; and whilst there are respectable neonle there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenarios who are paid by Abolition Societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in Legislature to organize this insurrection. Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout

And again: "In order to send this commu nication immediately by mail, I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion per vades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern Societies, having in view results most disastrous to the Govern-ment and to the Union; and that the continued presence of General Harney here is indispen-

sable, as originally stipulated by me, with large body of dragoons and several batteries. On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane under the authority of the Topeka Convention undertook, as Governor Walker informs us, "to organize the whole so-called Free State intovolunteers and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The professed object was to protect the polls at the election in August. of the new insurgent Topeka State Legisla ture. The object of taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the Frue State conservatives into submission . This is proved by the recent atrocities com mitted on such men by Topekaites. The speeds location of large bodies of regular troop here, with two batteries, is necessarv. Lawrence insurgents await the development

of this new revolutionary military organiza tion." &c., &c. In the Governor's despatch of July 27th he says: "General Lane and his staff every where deny the authority of the Territoria laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments." Without making further quo tations of a similar character, from other spatches of Governor Walker, it appears by reference to Mr. Stanton's communication General Cass, of the 9th of Decem ber last, that "the important step of calling he Legislature together was taken after he had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st inst., could not be conducted without collision bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the Government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kansas a Free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that up till the present moment, the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to their Topeka Revo lutionary Constitution and Government. t paragraph of the message of Governor Robinson, dated the 7th of December, the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States .-The Governor says: "The Convention which framed the Constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. have adopted and ratified the same twice by lirect vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature, yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceedings This Topeka government, adhered

with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy. From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for delegates to Kansas Constitutional Convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that framed at lopeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constihave voted against it, because if successful hey would thus have removed an obstacle out They would have done this not atitution.

, from which it emanated. Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right, as well as duty, of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a Constitution under the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress, to form a State Constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their Constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a Constitution in their own way, without an express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of to argue that the people of a Territory inducing the American people to realize the might be kept out of the Union for an indefi-fact that any portion of them should be in a nite period, and until it might please Congress state of rebellion against the Government to permit them to exercise the right of self-When we speak of the government. This would be to adopt, not their own way," but the way which Congress

might prescribe. It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their Territorial depen-dence, and establish a State Government. For this purpose, the Territorial Legislature in 1855, passed a law "for taking the sense of and by usurpation - between those who sustain the people of this Territory, upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution," at the general election to be The "sense of the held in October, 1856. people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a Convention. It is true troops of the United States. Such has been that at this election, the enemies of the jority, to decide this exciting question "in their Territorial Government did not vote, because framing a Constitution of their own, for the purpose of subverting the Territorial Govern default.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a Convention, the Territorial Leg islature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third | Lecompton Constitution for a Governor and Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution for a Governor and other State officers, member of Congress, and subvert it, and establish a revolutionary stitution. This law is as fair in its provisions Government under the so-called Topeka Con- as any that ever passed a legislative body for warmly contested by the parties, and a larger a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at votewas polled than at any previous election in this election is clearly and justly defined- the Territory. We may now reasonably hope Every bona fide inhabitant of Kansas," on that the revolutionary the third Monday of June, the day of the will be speedly and finally abandoned, and election, who was a citizen of the United this will go far towards the final settlement of States, above the age of twenty-one, and had the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds resided therein for three months previous to have been committed at this election, by one of any portion of the military force of the that date, was entitled to vote. In order to or both parties, the Legislature and the people United States from the Territory, deeming its avoid all interference from neighboring States of Kansas, under the Constitution, will know and Territories with the freedom and fairness how to redress themselves, and punish these of the election, provision was made for the detestable, but too common, crimes without registry of qualified voters, and in pursuance any outside interference. thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fiftyone voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of

May last he informed them, that "under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a Convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves; that Convention is now about to be elected by you under a call of the Territorial Legislature, created, and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention, guage in favor of the non intervention of Con were fully sustained by the Act of Congress and the authority of the Convention is distinetly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States." The Governor stitutions in their own way, subject only to also clearly and distinctly warns them what the Constitution of the United States. would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. "The people of slavery and confining it to the people whom Kansas, then," he says, "are invited by the it immediately concerned, every patriot anx. highest authority known to the Constitution, Jovernment. The law has performed its | the whole country. entire appropriate function when it ex-tends to the people the right of suffrage, but t cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suf-

frage authorize those who do vote, to act for them in that contingency; and the absentees are as much bound, under the law and Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, selt govern ment would be incrneticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alter It may also be observed that at this period, ny hone, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Conress, must have been abandoned. Congress and adjourned on the third of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives nder a Territorial law, had been admitted to

his seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration. This was the propitious moment for settling all the lifficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing overnment to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to awful authority and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of the most leplorable character. Would that the respect or the laws of the land, which so eminently distinguished the man of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which have for years kept the Terri tory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebel on against its Government; it is the same

spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the Territorial Government Congress. They refused to vote for delegates omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties of Kansas in the early spring of 1857,—but because they had predetermined, at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization,

to pass by default; but of this result the quali fied electors, who refused to vote, can never justly complain. From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted, and invested with the power t

frame a Constitution. The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small Republics of ancient times the people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country, this is mani-festly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot-box, and if people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a Constitution, and

having completed the work, finally adjourned on the seventh of November last. not think proper to submit the whole of this Constitution to a popular vote, but did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or slave State to the people. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the Confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole tution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless any other question. For my own part, when any other question. For my own part, when Iinstructed Governor Walker in general terms, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the of the way of their own revolutionary Con- people, I had no object in view except the allabsorbing question of slavery. In what manupon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton Constitution, but ecause they have ever resisted the my attention. In fact, the general provisions

authority of the government authorized by of our recent State Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new

Constitution. I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act, the Kansas Convention wer bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however my opinion, that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to a popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in op position to many precedents in our history commencing in the very best age of the Repub lic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and is every day carried into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame Constitutions, enact laws, and perfor any other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they may think prope It is true, the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, required the Convention to sub mit the Constitution to a this they have not done. the Constitution to a popular vote. But they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution, have in any manner violated the will of their constituents the people always posses the power to change their Constitution or their laws, according to

their own pleasure The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair oppor tunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were in the ma-Territorial Government did not vote, because own way," and thus restore peace to the they were then engaged at Topeka, without distracted Territory. But they again refused the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and thus restore peace to the and again suffered the election to pass by

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January, and that they did on that day vote under the members of the Legislature. This election was

any outside interference. The people of Kansas have then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a Constitution and State government; have submitted the all important uestion of slavery to the people, and have lected a Governor, member of Congress, members of the State Legislature, and other State officers. They now ask for admission into the Union, under this Constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question This will carry out the great principle of nonintervention, recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express lan gress with slavery in the States and Territo-ries," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic in this manner, by localizing the question of ighest authority known to the Constitution, journal of participate freely and fairly in the election from the halls of Congress, where it has f delegates to frame a Constitution and State | always exerted a baneful influence throughout

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January, on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could po tence or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution, were, at the very same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and au thentic manner, by voting under its provisions.
I have yet received no official information of the result of this election

As a question of expediency, after the right

has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country, which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the dis asters which may follow its rejection. Domesic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and comforts which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The pe then will be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slaver within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the supreme and irresistible, when majority expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. do this, they might tie their own hands for an hundred as well as for ten years. These are fundamental principles freedom and recognized in some form or other by every State Constitution; and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive acknowledge no master but the law; and no objection. This has been done emphatically should we cut loose from its restraints, and in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in the Bill of Rights, that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free ments are founded on their authority and inletermined still to resist the authority of stituted for their benefit; and therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasto the Convention,—not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an some of government, in such manner as they form of government, in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed in direct opposition to mode prescribed by the previous Constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kar sas Constitution after the year 1864, could by and defeat the establishment of any other any possibility be construed into a prohib Constitution than that which they had framed tion to make such change previous to that at Topeka. The election, therefore was suffered period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its first session, submit the question to a vote of the people, whether they will or will not, have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the high est Judicial Tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or Without this, the equality of South Carolina. the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the mem-bers of the Confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no thermanner can this be obtained so promptly if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union, under its present

Constitution.
On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before if in the majori ty, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men sed to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the Constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December last, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from Constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this dangerous subject will be renewed in a more alarm

ing form that it has ever yet assur Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would least in Congress, which had for more than