

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."-BUCHANAN.

VOL. LIX.

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

TEHMS. SUBSCRIPTION.-Two Dollars per anoum, payable in ad-vance. No subscription discontinued until all arreatages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. Averntsuerns.-Advertisements. not exceeding one square, (12 lines.) will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twonty-free cents for each additional inser-tion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

Jos PRINTING-Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

ANGEL MUSIC.

When the twilight weeps 'neath her azure veil, And the sweet flowers sigh as the day grows pale. Then an Angel comes, on her silent wings, And a golden harp in her hand she brings. Soft. sweet, and low. Rich numbers flow,

And I hush my breath while the Angel sings. Oh! the love-rays fall from her dew filled eye,

Like the soft star-beams from the twilight sky; And she fans my brow with her fragrant wings, While she gently strikes on her golden strings. Soft, sweet, and low, Rich numbers flow,

And I weep for joy when the Angel sings Like the soft south-wind when he woos the flowers-

Like the glad bird's note in his loved wreathed bowers-

Like the thrilling sigh of the wind-harp strings, Are the rapture tones that the Angel sings Soft, sweet, and low, Glad breathings flow,

And I dream of love while the Angel sings. Like the plaintive voice of the moaning pine-Like the wild, wild wail of the heaving brine-

Like the groans that sweep on the night-winds wings, Is the strange, sad song that the Angel sings

Dark, deep, and low, Sad moanings flow,

And I weep o'er the lost while the Angel sings Then a lofty strain on the rich harp swells, And the sound of bliss in its music dwells: And the tide of song o'er the glowing strings Flows fresh and free from the Eden springs Soft, sweet, and low.

Rich breathings flow, And I dream of Heaven while the Angel sings For the Intelligencer.

CONSUMPTION

BY THE GLADE BARD Hear that sound, what a solemn knell It rings on the ear like a funeral bell It tells of the chilling hand of death, That wastes the form, and chokes the breath The vital chords grow feebly weak, And heatic flushes are on the cheek, Cold chills run shivering thro' the frame, And burning fevers scorch the brain ; And acute pains the system wear, So violent nature scarce can bear; And feebler waxes every limb, The pulses weak, and the sight grows dim Dews gather damply his brow upon, Foreshadowing death's approaching doom And fevers rack his feebling brain, Which tell decay, and her shadowy train ; The future's shadows wildly loom, Bark visions of the silent tomb: And spectral shapes of an early pall, Like evening shades on the spirit fall And shroud the heart in hopeless gloom. And opes to the victim's sight the tomb. Dim Melancholy spreads her pall, As deeper, deeper the shadows fall Around the victim's pathway, at will, And hope grows feebler-feebler still The present shows no light to bless, The future shadows but distress; A chaos of deep distress and woe, Is all the victim shares below. His wasting form will slowly sink, Into the grave's lone, silent brink, There to remain until that day When th' dead and and living are called away. When the Archangel's feet do stand Upon the ocean and the land, Calling the nations to come of earth, The dead and the living, to judgment forth : The angels will hover in the air, All singing hallelujahs fair, With hands to hands, and wings all spread, Forming an archway for the dead To pass from earth to the promised shore, Where pain and sorrow are known no more The victim of Consumption then, Will take his flight 'mid the happy train, And work his way through the Angel band. Up to the throne of the happy land : His ransomed spirit will then be free, In that bright realm of felicity :

boundaries of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, and ended in holding elections upon days may be said, in general terms, and with the and in a manner unauthorized by law, and

above exceptions, to have been unoccupied. Guarded by the Indian non-intercourse act and by Indian treaties, and without terri-disorders and strifes, the Legislature torial organization, the country was ren- made provision for a vote of the people dered, by statutory prohibitions, an inac-upon the question whether a State govern-measure strength at the polls with the Vote at elections; held sham elections on legal Constitution of the new State, whethcessible solitude, which pioneer settlers ment should be formed by the making and might not legally disturb. Further exten- adopting of a Constitution, these organized the election to go by cefault. sions or settlement to the westward were disturbers combined to prevent a full and thus arrested by law. The western border fair vote. So, likewise, when the Conven- Convention were elected, the abolitionists

border of the United States until we reach- the people to be called, these armed mis- the question came up whether there should down upon the long and narrow se tlement upon the shores of the Pacific. The bor-legally entitled to vote for members of the lished in Kansas, they again shrunk from der States had become dissatisfied, and Convention ; and then, when these violent, the contest, conscious of their weakness, clamored for western expansion over the illegal and bloody efforts had been partial- or from sinister political design. It is posbeautiful and fertile wilderness which, ly successful, they filled the country with sible there may be a majority of the citithough extending for a continuous distance | their complaints that the registration, which | zens of Kansas from the non-slaveholding

of a thousand miles, approaching within they had resisted with arms, had not been States, but all are not abolitionist or fanatthree hundred miles of the Mississippi, full and fair : and as the registration was ics on the slave question. Why this couwas abandoned by the government to the not full and complete, they wished the tinued absence from the polls, if they had exclusive use of wild semi-civilized and people of the United States to infer that the real strength with which to take posvagrant Indian tribes. Unable longer to the election of the members of the Convenresist the demands of the West for the | tion was neither legal nor fair. ! The peoopening up to settlement of a country so ple having, by direct vote, ordered the

contiguous, important and valuable, and calling of a convention to form a Constiwhich had been neglected so long as to be- tution, the abolition agitators and disturcome a just cause of reproach to the gov- bers refused to vote at the election of ernment, Congress, in 1854, took into its | members of said Convention, and then | the contest, even when thus aided, that | clause complained of in the Lecompton Conserious consideration the justice and policy after an obstinate refusal raised, an outcry of organizing it into Territories. that the Convention was unjustly constitu-

But two difficulties were in the way of | ted, inasmuch as they were not represented an organization : one was the question of | therein. After the formation of a Consti- | success is readily acccounted for without Indian occupancy-the other that of Afri- tution, they cried out against the Constican slavery. The first was easily adjusted; | tution, upon the ground that they had not | tionists compose a majority, or even a the second was the subject of long, heated been allowed to vote for its ratification, and angry discussion. More than one though th y knew, before the election of hundred speeches were delivered in Con- the Convention, that the Convention had given upon the fourth of January last, two the members of each House concurring to sion into the Union as one of the United gress at that session upon the slavery question. At length the whole country ising Constitution; they well knew that the bill competent authority to appoint a day, little and if it shall appear that a majority of all Federal Constitution, in virtue of the west of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, east of Utah, Oregon and Washington Territories, and north of the 37th and south of the 49th parallels of latitude, enabled the Convention to make a Constitu- tempt upon the government.

was organized into two Territories, and named Kansas and Nebraska. The law organizing these Territories settled the slavery controversy, by providing that the people of them might form their domestic institutions in their own the polls like whonest law-abiding citizeus, ness and auarchy.

way, subject only to the Constitution of and vote for men who would respect their That men who habitually set all law at de- to effect the rights of property in the of the United States to admit the Territhe United States; and to enable the people to do so without hindrance of any these solicitations. kind, there was inserted in the act a clause repealing all laws establishing, regulating or prohibiting slaveholding.

This settlement greatly pleased one party, and greatly displeased the other .---The defeated anti-slavery party professed to believe that Congress had power and ought to exercise it, to exclude slave property from territory which had been acquired by the joint efforts and at the common expense of slaveholders and nonslaveholders.

The victorious democratic party believed cumstances, upon this proposition. that Congress had no such power under the Constitution, and that it would be in- vote of the people in direct pursuance of stitution to a vote of the people for ratifi- amendments shall be entered upon the the eastern boundary of New Mexico; unitable to exercise it, if it had : and, law : the people, in pursuance of law, sub- cation as necessary to its validity. also, that in this particular case, such an exercise of power would be a flagrant violation of the third article of the treaty with France, by which the country was ac-duired. Immediately after the passage of the thus legally created, is, if recognized by act, people living in Missouri, upon the Congress, the supreme law of Kansas, and for approval or rejection. The last meth- amendment shall be again referred to the the western boundary of the State of Misborders of Kansas, being well acquainted can only be changed by the people of Kan- | od is most approved of during the past few Legislature elect next succeeding said souri; thence south with the western bounwith the country, poured into that territory sas, who through their legal representatives, years, though formerly the second method publication. If passed by the second Leg- dary of said State to the place of beginin large numbers, and appropriated many lature of Kansas, after the people had, in. of the most fertile, best watered and best timbered tracts. Many of these carried pursuance of all the forms of law, called vention of Kansas is generally conceded to amendment shall be republished, as afore- State shall be construed to impair the right their slaves wi h them. On the other and elected a Constitutional Convention have been strictly ligal The election of said, for at least six months prior to the of person or property now pertaining to hand, prior to the final passage of the to make a Constitution, could legally in- its members is also admitted to have been next general election, at which election the Indians in said Territory, so long as Kansas-Nebraska bill, but after its passage became evident certain members of Congress formed a secret association. which ultimately became public, to incite and aid the emigration into Kansas of persons op- $\begin{array}{c} \text{Pilled} \text{parpose of so carrying out its pro-$ slave property of the Southern States fromthe Territory. This sected combination ofpoliticians to perpetrate sectional injusticewas promptly followed by public ones;and more swere collected in numerousplaces for the express purpose of aidingan effort to exolude Southern property fromKansas. This sectional and fanatical pur-pose was, in practice, genearlly counted for a state and the the same time, the first sectional and fanatical pur-pose was, in practice, genearlly counted for a state pro-set was in practice, genearlly counted for a state store and and present to the first section in the first section of a state of thestate of the express purpose of a state and the store the submitted on the 21st of De-cember, 1857, was a final vote; the Con-tor section in the first section in the first section of a state in the modetorm as a final vote; the Con-torm in the first section in the first section of a state in the modetorm as a final vote; the Con-torm in the first section and advection of a state in the section of a state in the mode in the section of a state in the mode in the section of a state in the mode in the section of a state in the mode in the section of a state in the section in the section ipose was, in practice, genearly coupled with some one or more schemes of money making of a highly speculative character. referred the Message of the President ac- | This effort very naturally provoked counter efforts, and violent controversies between the assailants and the assailed followed. The creators of strife, as often is the case, were worsted. Of the voters on that end voter private citizens, must obey men. The scenes were, if possible, as dis-graceful as those which have been such a scandalous reproach to the large cities of the Atlantic and Pacific States in violently the Atlantic and Pacific States in violently the monstrous practices of the bank by the people themselves, and men of Kansas, now an exception, are to be reports in relation to the subject, repre- occasion this may be said : Many were bad ate. Far less can a thereto unauthorized the day appointed by law; and, except by and placed that remedy in the unrestricted senting as many different classes of views men. The scenes were, if possible, as dis-between which the Committee was divided. Between the terms of the bona fide purchasers and change, alter, modify or nullify the Con-sas, no where in the United States has this inserting in the Constitution of Kansas the grantees thereof, or impose or levy any contested elections. Immediately after the very first election. many of the voters belonging to each of the contending parties, and among them the defeated candidate for delegate to Congress, left the Territory, never to return. Few of Republicans; while a third prepared by the emigrants from the various States other than those from the adjacent State of Mis- is alike impolitic and unjust to grant the day subsequent to the day appointed by think proper. viduality, and the anomalous ground which souri, who alone had easy and early turbulent demands of the disorderly, be law, their candidates will always have most The abolitionists of Kansas have thus contained in the act of Congress, entitled facilities for making themselves comforta- they few or many; it is wrong to aid them votes; the legal candidates will by them far sought power by methods unknown to "An Act to authorize the people of the ble, passed the first winter in Kansas,, and to overturn a Constitution made by the be pronounced the "minority candidates," the law and by violence, and not through Territory of Minnesota to form a Constisuspected orthodoxy, excommunicated by many of the settlers in Kansas from Mis- law-abiding supporters of the government and the irregular and illegal ones will be the peaceful agency of the ballot-box. --- tution and State government, preparatory the leading organs of his party, yet stoutly souri passed the winter out of the Territory. and laws of Kansas; the more especially called the "majority candidates." Then Claiming to have a majority of the voters to admission into the Union on an equal affirming in the teeth of the President and But with the spring emigrants the distur- when the habitual disturbers would not will follow strife, bloodshed, and civil war. of the Territory, and therefore able to footing with the original States," approved the party, that his, not theirs, is the true bances returned to Kansas. During the have any cause of complaint of any kind, Rights, it must ever be borne in mind can elect Legislatures and Conventions, they bances returned to Kansas. During the have any cause of complaint of any kind, Rights, it must ever be borne in mind can elect Legislatures and Conventions, they be best and most surely upheld by strict ask Congress to wrongfully do for them SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That lieved the majority of the actual settlers in had listened to the earnest counsels of the adherance to law; outrages and crimes are what they may, at legal times and legal Cincinnati platform. We subjoin the more Kansas were emigrants from the adjoining President of their country, and the Gover- easiest committed and best protected in the places, rightfully do for themselves : that important portions of the majority report, State. But as the mass of the emigrants nor of their Territory, and exercised their midst of civil commotion. There is no real is, change or abolish their Constitution .-which, after un extended historical review sent out to Kansas under the inspiration right and honestly performed their duty, and true safety to our liberties and instit- And in case Congress refuses to comply entitled to one representative in the House of the whole matter, commencing with the of the abolitionists were poorly fitted for by voting upon either of these occasions: utions but in a strict adherence to the with their unconstitutional demands, they of Representatives of the United States. labor in unbroken fields, and had to draw 1, when the vote was taken upon calling a spirit and the letter of our Constitutions threaten to afflict the country with an atfirst acquisition of Kansas from France by largely upon the aid of absent and fanati- Convention; 2, when the Convention was and laws; and there is no danger to our tempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless the treaty of April 30th, 1803, and its cal friends for support, and as both the clected : 3, when the question was sub- peace and our Union that we cannot easily Congress will do for them what they assert subsequent erection into a Territory of the supported and the supporters were accus- mitted whether the slavery clause should escape if we will conscientiously adhere to they are numerous enough to do for them-United States by act of Congress, May tomed to wrangling and disputation, the or should not be retained in the Constitu- them. Who ever heard of a Legislature selves, but which they wilfully refuse to Territory was quickly filled with strife. ____ tion. If the Abolitionists were in a ma- other than that of Kansas, which had the do, they threaten to plunge the country And as local contention and violence in- jority, as they so loudly boast, and would presumption to appoint a day, open the into civil war. This conduct is so exceedcreased, so did the heat and the contribu- not vote against the establishment of sla- polls and request the people to vote for or ingly unreasonable as to force the convictions of the remote supporters, until the very in Kansas, but allowed those who against a Constitution which had been tion upon the mind that they are conscious Having thus given an historical account turmoil in Kansas on one side matured would vote to establish it, they have finally adopted by the people two weeks of being in a hopeless minority, and only of the matter referred for their considera- into open defiance of all the laws of the no just cause of complaint. If they before, and which nobody could change expect to compass their unwarrantable ends Territory. The mere handful of emigrants were in a minority, as there is reason to but the people, and they only by a formal by extorting them from the general love were ostentatiously furnished, even by re- believe, they have no just cause of com- action to that direct end? The action on of peace and quiet. If your committee ligious men, amid prayers and hymns, with plaint, for the majority of the people vot- the Constitution on the 21st December, are not greatly mistaken, these reckless nated, as it has been for three years, and destructive weapons, and encouraged to ing, in accordance with the theories of all, 1857, was final action, and that instrument men misjudge the American people, and set up an independent government. This ought to rule. Notwithstanding the noisy was on that day a completed one; it can be will be required to seek peaceful methods was only not put into actual operation, prob- and incessant claims of the abolitionists to changed, as all State Constitutions can be; for the redress of all their grievances, ago, was principally confined by treaty and ably, but for the firmness of the govern- be con idered a majority of the people of but, until formally and lawfully changed, whether they be real or imaginary. by law to the comparatively small region ment officers, backed by the troops of the Kansas, the truth of these claims remains it is vallid; and its turbulent opponents The committee do not approve the Ordi-United States. For nearly three years to be shown. Having been abundantly will find that the validity of that funda- nance accompanying the Constitution, and Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and part of these turbulent spirits, thus encouraged supplied with superior arms, such as mental law cannot be affected by a town report against its allowance; but they do by the restless and fanatical elsewhere, have kept the Territory in a state of an- knives, and been trained for two or three ordered by a rash body of beaten partizans. tion, nor will its approval or disapproval archy and disorder. They have uniformly years to their use, and to move in concert Many generous persons who are quite by Congress affect the validity of that Con-California and the settlements of the Ore- disregarded the laws, so far as it has been and in masses, the idle and the lawless indisposed to countenance the violence and stitution, if the State be admitted into the gon were upon the Pacific coast; in the possible for them to do so. When elec- men sent into Kansas by the fanatics of contumacy of the abolitionists sent into Union as recommended.

INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN. centre, New Mexico and Utab. The im- tions were held, instead of peacefully par- New England have become dangerous and Kansas for the purpose of excluding theremense country lying between our scanty ticipating in them, they disturbed and an- formidable. But their numbers have been, from all property not pleasing to them and opinion that when a Constitution of a settlements upon the Pacific and western noyed the voters in every conceivable way, it is believed, greatly exaggerated ; their their abettors, urge that something might newly formed State, created out of our

> So, again, when the members of the of three or four States was the western tion had been ordered by a regular vote of shrunk from the contest, So, also, when have excluded it, and thus have peacefully zation. ed the top of the Sierra Nevada, and looked chief makers threw every obstacle in the or should not be a clause retained in the tion, yet they consider it would be too the legal Constitution of Kansas, that it is tion until the year 1864.

To such, without resorting to the ready answer that Congress has no power to modify or alter a State Constitution, and has expressly stipulated that the people of session of the Legislature, and thus peacefully end all difficulties by having everythe citizens of the State have voted for a thing in their "own way ?" Convention, the Legislature shall at its next

At the late election of State officers. they exerted their strength in union with stitution of the United States, two replies certain favoring elements, and so close was | may be given. The first one is this :-- The the result is as yet unknown. The only election they ever carried was

that which was held last fall, and their resorting to the supposition that the Abolifourth, of the voters of Kansas.

As to their vote upon the Constitution, been clothed with full authority to make a weeks after the day appointed by the only grea exertions to induce them to go to of those who do not claim to favor lawless- of revising, amending or changing the Con-

wishes, and that they had refused to heed fiance, and who consider all restraint upon owuership of slaves. their wishes (granny, should report that They also knew that the Convention had they have cast ten thousand votes against

not only afforded an opportunity for the a Constitution, when, upon the same day, urged by them and their friends only for good citizens who had registered them- and at the same places, they were able to popular effect, is proved by the overwhelselves as voters according to law, to decide | rally in favor of their candidates for office whether slavery should or should not be not so many voters by three or four thou- inserted in their "Topeka Constitution" established in Kansas as a legal institution, sand, will surprise no one and influence no but had also allowed even those bad men one. As good citizens, it was their duty AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION- on an equal footing with the original who had disobeyed the laws, and who had to have voted on the lawful election day combined to prevent a full registration, to as turbulent persons, they chose to vote vote with the registered voters upon this two weeks after ; hence, had they number- to the Constitution shall be made by the within the following boundaries, to wit: vital question, and they also knew that | ed millions, their numbers would not con- | General Assimbly. they refused to vote, even under such cir- ceal or palliate, far less justify, their open

disregard and contempt of law. The Convention was called by a direct Some consider the submission of a Con- be necessary, after which such proposed the same; thence west on said parallel to

power consists in their superior organiza- be done to lessen the hardships that will own territory, is presented to Congress for tion and arms, and in their being supported fall upon them in the event of the admis- admission into the Union, it is no part of in idleness. When called upon to vote sion of Kansas into the Union with the the duty or privilege of Congress either to for or against the calling of a Convention Constitution made at Lecompton; that, approve or disapprove the Constitution to form a Constitution, these mercenaries although it is true that the abolitionists itself and its various provisions, or any of of political priests did not venture to violently opposed registration; would not them, but simply to see whether it be the Democratic party of Kansas, but allowed days subsequent to those appointed by law, er it be republican in form, whether the and even refused to vote against the estab- boundaries proposed be admissible, and lishment of slavery at a time when they whether the number of inhabitants be sufprofessed to believe their doing so would ficient to justify independent State organi-

> settled the question to their own satisfacsevere to compel such contumacious citizens republican in its form, that the boundaries even though it is their own fault, to live proposed by it are admissible, and concedunder a Constitution which, however grievous its provisions may prove to be, they committee recommend the admission of cannot change, without resorting to revolu- Kansas into the Union upon the Constitu-

own institutions, subject only to the Con-

stitution, in this connection, is in these words :-

SEC. 14. After the year one thousand

That this provision is not objectionable

to the abolitionists, in fact, and is now ming fact that the abolitionists of Kansas ARTICLE XIV.

SEC 1. All propositions for amendments said State shall consist of all the territory

the members elected to each house shall thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses

In conclusion, this committee is of DR. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST, -. Office

Believing that the paper presented is ing the sufficiency of the population, the tion presented, and report a bill accordingly.

A Bill for the Admission of Hansas. The following is the bill reported to the Kansas shall be permitted to form their Senate, by Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State :

A Bill for the Admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, presented in the Senate by Mr. Green, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, February 17, 1858.

WHEREAS, The people of the Territory eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the of Kansas by their representatives in Con-Legislature shall think it necessary to vention assembled at Lecompton, in said amend, alter or change this Constitution, Territory, on Monday the fourth day of they shall recommend to the electors at the September, one thousand eight hundred next general election, two-thirds of and fifty-seven, having the right of admisvote for or against calling a Convention, States of America, consistent with the providing for the election of members of need be said, for it was utterly irregular, regular session call a Convention, to con- treaty of cession by France of the province the Convention had been vetded by the and was thrown upon a day other than the sist of as many members as there may be of Louisiana, made and concluded on the Governor upon the express ground that is legal one, for the purpose of casting con- in the House of Representatives at the 30th of April, 1803, and in accordance Votes cast time, to be chosen in the same manner, at with the act of Congress approved on the tion, and that it had been made a law after | without lawful authority upon a question | the same places, and by the same electors 30th May, A. D., 1854, entitled "An act a full consideration of such veto. They decided, and with a purpose to unfavorably that choose the representatives; said dele- to organize the Territories of Kansas and knew that the Governor and the officers of affect what is lawful, orderly and right, are gates so elected shall meet within three Nebraska," did form for themselves a Conthe Territory, in various ways, had made entitled to no consideration at the hands months after said election, for the purpose stitution and State government, republican in form; and the said convention has, in stitution, but no alteration shall be made their name and behalf, asked the Congress tory into the Union as a State, on an equal

footing with the other States : Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States the following more objectionable provision : of America, and admitted into the Union States, in all respects whatever; and the

Beginning at a point on the western boun-SEC 2. A concurrence of two-thirds of dary of the State of Missouri, where the

DATENT AMBROTYPES .-- The sub-P scribers having purchased the exclusive right of Lan easter city, are enabled to offer to the public a new style o Fictures, ar exceeding, in beauty and durability, any even undary to latitude types areand may be seen in anylight. They also possess th Lancaster

NO. 7

R. J. T. BAKER, Homeopathic Phy-1) sician, successor to Dr. McAllister. Office 19 E. Orange st., nearly opposite the First Ger-man Reformed Church. Lancaster, April 17 (113)

TAMES BLACK, Attorney at Law .-- Of-A first BLACK, Attorney at Law-of first heat King street, two doors east of Lechler's Rotel, Lancaster, Pa. 437 All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to. may 15. (17)

JOHN F. BRINTON, ATTORNEYATLAW, PHILADELPHIA, PA, Has removed his office to his residence, No. 249 South 6th Bireet, above Spruce. Refers by permission to Hon. H. G. Long, " A. L. HAYES, " FERRE BRINTON, " THADDEUS STEVENS.

nov 24 1y* 45

A LEXANDER HARRIS, Attorney at LAW. Office South Queen St., West side, near Vine LAW. Office South Queen St., West REFERENCES: Hovernor James Pollock, Harrisburg, Hou, Andrew G. Curtin, do. Hou, Joseph Casay, do. Hou, Andrew Parker, Mifflintown. Hon, James M. Sellers, do. A. K. McClure, Esq., Chambersburg.

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COPPERWARE MANUFACTORY. SAMUEL DILLER Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore best sed upon him and respectfully informs his cus-tioned upon him and respectfully informs his cus-tion of stand, in West King street, nearly opposite Fulton itali, and is prepared to manufacture to order COPPER WAIE, in all its various branches, and on the most reasonable terms. He invites his country friends especially to give him a call, as he is confident of being able to please. LIVERY STABLE. He also keeps constantly on band, for hirs, HORSÉS, CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, &c., &c., all in excellent order, and furnished at the lowest rates.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, &c., &c., all in excellent order, and furnished at the lowest rates. Uive him a call when you need anything of the kind, and he will suit you to a nicety. SANDI SANDI-Five Hundred Loads of Sand on hand, which will be delivered to any part of the city. Horses and Carts to be had at all times, at the Livery Stable of SAMUEL DILLER, nor 22 tf 14 West King st., Lancaster.

apr 22 tf 14 West king st., Labcaster. **West King st., Labcaster**. **Kong St., Labcaster**. **West King st., Labcaster**. **Kong St., Charler R., Charler R., Charler R.** North Prince street. Cheap for Cash or approved credit.-Constantly on hand a tuil assortment of all kinds Saddler's and Shoemaker's Leather, of superior quality, including "Rouzer's clebrated Sole Leather," also, Leather Bands, well stretched, suitable for all kinds of machinery, of any length and width required, made of a superior quality of Leather, Furnace Beilows, Band and Lacing Leather, Gar-den Hose, Tanner's Oil, Currier's Tools, Moroccos, Shoe Findings, & c.

Findings. & A. Findings. & C. All kinds old Leather bought in the rough; highest prices given for lides and Skins in cash; orders will be prompt-ly attended to.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.--From and after MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1854, the Christiana and Chesnat Lovel Stage Line, will leave Christiana Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M., via Coopera-ville, treon Tree, Passou's Store, Quarry-ville, Spring Grove, Mechanics' Grove, to Chesnut Level; returning, will leave the Lavel at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays, and return the same route to Christiana. The alove arrangement will afford persons an opportun-ity of traveline in either of two daily lines of cars to a the the of Christiana to the the same and the same set of the same set of the same set.

(1) the of Philadelphia and Lancester. (2017) By order of the Managers.

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I MARD HARD Composition of Centre Square and Source Company, -Office, corner of Centre Square and Source Queen st., Lancaster, Pa. Capital \$125,000. Charter Perpetual. Insure against Loss by Fire, and re-ceive money on Deposit, as heretabore, paying 5 per cent. on Deposits made for 30 days or longer. RUDOLPH F. RAUCH,

dec 4 6m 46 Secretary and Treasurer

No more to feel death's boding three, That loomed on his spirit here below. _____

THE LECOMPTON QUESTION.

Our readers are aware that the Senate Committee on Territories, to whom was companying the copy of the Lecompton Constitution communicated by him to that body, presented on Thursday week three The report made by Senator Green, of Missouri, presents the views of the majority of the Committee, of the Administration, and of the Democratic party generally; that submitted by Senators Collamer and Wade reflects the sentiments of the Senator Douglas represents his own indithe Senator occupies, as a Democrat of democracy of the Kansas-Nebraska act and 30th, 1854, and closing with the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st December, 1857, proceeds as follows :

tion, your committee will briefly review the whole subject, unembarrassed by details. They will look at the subject as it origias it now is.

The population of our country four years lying to the east of the river Mississippi, Louisiana were found on the western bank. Also, on the extreme southern bank, Texas; and Minnesota on the northern.-

have thus formally created it. No Legis- was very generally resorted to. The calling of the Constitutional Con-

terfere with it, either to increase or lessen legal. It is not logical to infer that a such proposed amendments shall be sub- such right shall remain unextinguished by its powers. The Convention, being the Convention legally called, legally elected, mitted to the people for their approval or treaty between the United States and such direct official representatives of the sover- and clothed with authority to make a Con- rejection, and if the majority of the clec- Indians, or to include any territory which, eignty of the people, could no more be stitution, can no more be interfered with restricted in its legitimate action by a by Governor, Judge or Legislator, either such amendments, the same shall become a without the consent of said tribe to be in-Legislature, than could the people them- to increase or diminish its powers, or to part of the Constitution.

vention itself, if re-assembled, could neither | subsequent, to the day fixed by the lawfully thereafter. change the Constitution nor order a constituted authorities, is considered valid second vote. The power with which it in any State, or in any Territory, or in any was entrusted by the people is exhausted. | city, county, or town, in the United States, | redressed, it is unnecessary for Congress the State of Kansas is admitted into the Its members are now only private citizens, no matter how few or how many persons to unlawfully interfere for that purpose, Union upon the express condition that said and, like other private citizens, must obey | may engage in the lawless proceeding. No | inasmuch as the Lecompton Convention State shall never interfere with the pri-

elected by the people themselves, and men of Kansas, now an exception, are to be All political power is inherent in the clothed with special, direct and positive erected into a rule, how long will it be ere people, and all free governments are found- limits of said State; and nothing in this authority for that, and no other purpose. some audacious sectional faction will find ed on their authority, and instituted for act shall be construed as an assent by Good citizens and representatives of good a pretence for holding a Presidential elec- their benefit, and therefore they have at all Congress to all or to any of the proposicitizens, cannot consistently do any thing tion on a day other than that appointed times an inalienable and indefeasible right tions or claims contained in the ordinance expressly to uphold violators of law and by law? And when elections are held to alter, reform or abolish the r form of of the said Constitution of the people of known distubers of the public peace. It without any law by factionists, and on a government in such manner as they may Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of

Sharpe's rifles, Col's revolvers and Bowie meeting harangue, or by an irregular vote not regard it as any part of the Constitu-

journals with the yeas and navs ; and the thence north on said

islature by a majority of two-thirds of the ning : Provided, That nothing herein conmembers elected to each House, such tained respecting the boundary of said tors voting at such election shall adopt by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not cluded within the territorial limits or juris-

it would have been competent to make if

The second reply is this :-- Suppose the this act had been passed. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That grievance real, and that it ought to be

property of the United States, within the

Kansas of the same grants which were

until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be

CARDS.

REMOVAL.--WILLIAM S. ANWEG, Attorney at Law, has removed his office from has 6. mer place into South Duké street, nearly oppesite the Triaity Lutheran Church. apr 8 tf 12 SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law. Office. No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House. may 5 if 16 W DEXTISTS.--Office, Krunpah's Buildings, Scond W DENTISTS.-Office, Krmpah's Buildings, second from, North East corner of North Queen and Orange streets, Lancaster, Pa. jan 20 tf 1 W. T. MCPHAIL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Mar 31 ly 11 STRASBURG, Lancast STRASBURG, Lancaster Co., Pa EWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office to North Duke street, the room recently occupied by Hon. I. E. Hiester. Lancaster, apr 1 tf 11 Lancaster, spr 1 tf 11 **LDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law.--**Office with B. A. Sheffer, Esq., south-west corner of entre Square, Lancaster. may 15, '55 1y 17

DEMOVAL .-- WILLIAM B. FORDNEY, K Atorney at Law, has removed his office from North Incen street to the building in the south-east corner of Jentre Square, formerly known as Hubley's Hotel. Lancaster, april 10

Lancaster, April 10 JESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.--Of-the one door east of Lechler's Hotel, East King street, Lancaster, Pa. S. All kinds of Serivening—such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. may 15, '66 tf:17

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION. The term AMBROTYPE, by which these Pictures are designated is derived from the Greek word Ambrota, sig-nifying indestructibility permanency, &c. The Picture is taken upon plate glass, to which another plate of corres-ponding size is secured with an indestructible cement, by by which the picture will retain its original brilliancy for ages; it will not correde by acids, nor be injured by water or climate. It is boild in its effect, beautiful in tong, surpasses any thing in the gradations of light and shade, and may be seen in any light. The public are cautionad against traditions made on single plates of glass, with the Slack varnish in immediate contact with the Picture.— buch are not permanent, as the varnish must crack and destruy the Picture. AMBROTYPE STERESCOPES MUST BE SEEN, to be appreciated—the relief being fully as perfect as life. Citizens and Strangers are invited to call at the Ambro-type Gall-ry of the undersigned, and examine specimens before they procure Pictures elsewhere, as they are assured of polite attention. sep 20 ti-Se **T. 4 W. CUMMINOS & CO.**

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facturers. N. B.—At the State Agricultural Fair held in Lancaster, October 1852, PREMIUMS were awarded to them for Sad-dles and Trunks, and the Harness compared favorably with others. [aug 11 tf 20] E. S. & 50N.

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DAPER HANGING .--- ALLEN GUTH-I R1E, residing in North Queen st., three doors south o Frederick st. Until the 1st of March. he will hang pape at the reduced rate of 12½ cents per piece. [dec 8 ly 47.

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