# INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN. GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., MARCH 2, 1858.

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THANKS .--- Our thanks are due to Senators BUCKALEW and SHAEFFER for their favors.

We also tender our hearty thanks to our old friend Maj. SAMUEL C. HUMES, whilom of this city, now of Fort Washita, Arkansas, for a copy of "The Chickasaw and Choctaw Herald," published at Tishomingo City, Chickasaw Nation. It is neatly printed, and the editorials give evidence of considerable ability.

### LANCASTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Home of James Buchanan Speaks !--His Kansas Policy Unanimously En-dorsed !--Black Republicanism Rebuk-

Yes, verily, the staunch and indomitable Democracy of old Lancaster county have spoken in thunder tones, and rebuked, in unmistakeable language, the Black Republican disorganizers and the secret and open enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Convention of Wednesday was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Lancaster-fifty, of the fifty-three, districts being fully represented by over two hundred of the most substantial Democrats in the county.

There was but one feeling-one sentimentin the Convention with regard to the Administration of President BUCHANAN, and that was of unqualified commendation. His Kansas policy was fully and unequivocally endorsed by his old neighbors and friends, with a warmth and enthusiasm which showed their unlimited confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the patriotic and venerable statesman; and when his name was announced in the resolutions, or by the speakers, it was uniformly responded to with thunders of "applause.

The proceedings of the Convention will be found at length in another column, and we invite for them the careful perusal of all our readers. The home of JAMES BUCHANAN has spoken, but the voice is altogether different from what was predicted by his enemies .--Hereafter we hope to hear no more surmisings or misgivings as to the position of the Democracy of Lancaster county.

#### A POWERFUL DOCUMENT.

Mr. BUCKALEW, in the State Senate, from the Select Committee to which was referred certain resolutions relating to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution, has made a report on hehalf of the majority of the Committee, fully sustaining the position of the President.

The report is, without exception, one of the most lucid and unanswerable arguments we have ever read on the Kansas or any other question, and establishes for Mr. BUCKALEW the character of being one of the first states men of the age.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of our columns, on the outer and inner forms of the paper, with the report of the U.S. Senate Committee on Kansas affairs, and the proceedings of the County Convention, we nevertheless think it all important at the present time to give this masterly production to our readers at the earliest possible moment. We therefore insert it entire this week, and bespeak for it the calm and dispassionate consideration of the public.

We also ask the same favor for the able and conclusive report of Mr. GREEN, of the U. S. Senate, on the first page. Take the two reports together, and they fully cover the whole ground of the Kansas difficulty, and, in our humble opinion, completely exhaust the sub-

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. LANCASTER COUNTY SPEAKS!

President Buchanan Nobly Sustained ! Agreeably to notice, the delegates elected in the different rards, boroughs and townships of Lancaster county, me at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday the 24th of February, 1858, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convenion, to be held at Harrisburg on Thursday next. For the purpose of a temporary organization, Gen. GEO. M. STEINMAN was called to the Chair, and CHARLES R. FRA

LEY and CHARLES J. RHODES, Esqrs., appointed Secretaries. [Upon taking the Chair, Gen. STRINKAN made some happ and pertinent remarks, thanking the Convention for the high honor they had conferred upon him, and invoking mony and unity in their deliberations. His remark were well conceived, eloquent and impressive, and were loudly responded to by the multitude present.] The tollowing gentlemen presented credentials of their

election, viz: Adamstown-Henry Stauffer, Elias Redcay, Henry Ech

ternach. Bart-William Pickel. Harrison Graham. Christopher Graham, Amos Rockey, Frederick Flick. Brocknock-Reuben E. Shober, Isaac Messmer, Henry S. Wickel, Jacob Renninger, Joel Keind. Chernarvon-David E. Williams, Samuel McCormick, Charles D. Arters, Dr. B. F. Bunn, Edward D. White.

iharles D. Arters, Dr. D. F. Buau, Zaunes H.
 Clay-Not represented.
 Colerain-S. W. Swisher, H. R. Whiteside, James H.
 icott, William H. Whiteside, William N. Galbraith.
 Columbia-N. W.-Paul Hamilton, John C. Meidrum, Jacob S. Roath.
 S. W.-F. H. Ébur, James Collins, Lewis Tredenick, Scott Patton, Morgan Unance

"S. W.-F. H. DUII, Santo A. Morgan Tredenick, Scott Patton, Morgan Hayes. Cocalico East-Cyrus Ream, Col. Andrew Ream, Ellas

George Biemesderfer. Eden-Henry H. Breneman, James Montgomery. Jr., James C. Ewing, Robert Evans, Isaac B. Weaver. Folton-Amos Lyle, Saunel Wicks, W. F. Joukins. John Kennedy, Saunul W. Scott. Hempfield East-John Hoffman, Dr. Samuel Parker, Daniel G. Bmith, Jacob Soner, Dr. G. Groff. Hampfield West-George Rettew, Henry M. Weller, Mich-kel Sneath, David Weidler, Joseph H. Friday. City-N. W. -John R. Russel, Charles R. Frailey, H. Blickensderfer, Col. John Rankin, Geo. W. Brown. eorge Biemesderfe Eden—Henry H. M. E. W. Brown.
 N. E. W. -Henry E. Leman, H. B. Swarr, John Lippencott, Charles M. Howell, Francis Gillespie.
 S. W. W. -Dr. Henry Carpenter, Frederick Coonley, Geo. Sanderson, Geo. M. Steinman, James Peoples. James Peoples. —Christian Widmeyer, John II. Reigart, John Witlinger, Davis Kitch, S. J. Mor-8. E. W.

rison. ster Township—Benjamin Huber, John Franciscus, following result : Henry Fisher. Lampeter East-Joel L. Lightner, Henry W. Gara, Lytle Carothers, Henry Keneagy, J. B. Rowe. Lampeter West-Jacob Kautz, Benjamin Leachy, Samuel

Lampeter West-Jacob Kautz, Benjamin Leschy, Samuel Long. Leacock-John L. Lightner, Samuel F. Foster, C. J. Rakestraw, B. F. Holl, G. H. Eckert. Leacock Upper-Dr. A. S. Bare, Dr. Isaac C. Weidler, Isaac L. Bard, Michael Bender, Washington Simmons. Little Britain-Dr. J. P. Andrews, Wallace Hays, B. S. Patterson, Morris Reynolds. Jr., John W. F. Swift. Manheim Borough-Jacob E. Cross, A. J. Sby, David Wolf, Benjamin Donavin, F. H. Arndt. Manheim Township-Benjamin Eby, Joseph Wisner, George Hambright, John Hoffman, Ephraim Pfautz. Mano-Col, Joseph Shoch, Park Mason, Jacob G. Peters, George G. Brush, Charles J. Rhodes. -Martic-William E. Ramsey, Jacob Otto, Dr. G. W. Smithson, Samuel S. Kirkwood. \*MarietLa-John W. Clark, James Duffy, Dr. Jno. Huston, Charles Elly, Lewis Houseal. leclared elected. \*Marietā-John W. Clark, James Duffy, Dr. Jno. Huston, Charles Kelly, Lowis Houseal. \*Marieta-Joseph Buchanan, Philip Deitrich, E. P. Trai-ner, John Judy. Dr. James Cushman, Samuel Loucks. Mount Joy Borough-John H. Brenneman, A. D. Reese, Honry Shaffner, H. B. McNeal, Joshua Leader. Mount Joy Township-Not represented. Paradise-Dr. J. J. Strawn, Joseph S. Lefever, Amos A. Hauk, John Gibbons, Pennock Nichols. Penn-Benjamin M. Stauffer, James McMullin, Samuel Plasterer, Emanuel Keener, H. R. Hull. Pequea-Michaol Zercher, Abraham Lenhart, Daniel Fulton, Daniel Conrad, Cornelius Tyson. Providence-Dr. John K. Raub, H. L. Thompson, Amos Winter, Thomas Robinson, William McMullin. Rapho-Thomas Masterson, Henry Shelly, Michael Becker. \*Sadsbury—James Boon, Wm. Noble, Jacob R. Townsend,

"Sadsoury—Sines hoon, win Notre, Jacob R. Hownsed, Franklin Homsher, Jos. Risser. \*Sadsbury—Win, F. Baker, N. Gillespie, Isaac Walker. Salisbury—S. J. Boone, David Kurtz, B. F. Houston. Thomas S. McItvain, Dr. John Wallace. Strasburg Borough—Win, T. McPhail, Samuel P. Bywer. Daniel Miller, Isaacher Reese, B. Frank Ibarh. Strasburg Township—Franklin Clark, Henry Spindler, David Potts, Simon Raub, Martin Barr. Warwick—Dr. Levi Hull, Samuel E. Keller, C. R. Kry-der, Chuonet Gainzer R. R. Schudz. vratwick-pr. Levi Hull, Samuel E. Keller, C. R. Kry-der, Clemont Geitner, R. R. Tshudy. Washington Borough-Gotlieb E. Sehner, John Charles, David Miller, Jacob Bare, Jacob Allison. \*Contested.

[There being two setts of delegates from Marietta and sbury-the contestants were heard on the floor of the Convention, after which the following named delegates asuing political year.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Marietta claimants, headed by Joseph Buchanan, by a vote of 33 to 8. The Sausbury claimants, headed by William F. Baker, by a vote of 24 to 17.

pprobation. Resolved, That the President of this Convention be in fructed to appoint the Chairman of the County Commit see for the ensuing political year. After reading the resolutions, Capt. SANDERSON briefly addressed the Convention. He said, in substance, that th lutions were unanimously adopted by the Committee and he believed they were the honest sentiments of a larg

ajority of the people. It was right and proper that here Lancaster county, the home of JAMES BUCHAMAN, amongs is neighbors and friends-many of whom have known im intimately for twenty, thirty, forty years-the Demo acy should heartily and unanimously sustain his admi tration. He was sure there was not a Democrat within he sound of his voice who had not the most unlimited nfidence in Mr. BUCHANAN'S honesty, integrity and up ightness of purpose, and who did not believe that his administration would go down to posterity as one of the

most brilliant the country had ever known. His remarks were loudly and enthusiastically cheered, and the resoluions were then unanimously adopted by the Convention After the above resolutions were disposed of. Dr. Levi HULL, of Warwick, submitted the following resolutions:

HULL, of Warwick, submitted the following resolutions: Readred. That the Democracy of Lancaster county advo-to the the immediate admission of Kanasa into the Uniou under the Lecompton Constitution—Congress clearly and unequivocally recognizing in the act of admission the right form of government at will. Readred. That is desarly the sentiment of this Conven-tion that the Investigning Committee, recently appointed in Congress, under the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, should be afforded every facility for successfully conducting their investigations, and that any and every attempt to nullify and defeat the objects for which said Committee was created, meets the unqualified disapprobation of this Convention. The resolutions were briefly discussed by Masses SANDER-

Hayes. Cocalico East-Cyrus Ream, Col. Andrew Ream, Eliza Weitzal, Samuel Bucher, Emanuel Hinkle Cocalico West-Not represented. Conestoga-John Martin, John Kolp, S. S. Weish, A. R. Hess, Herman Kuhn. Colling, Frederick M. Grann, John H. Smith. Donegal East-Jacob Spiese, P. J. Albright, Abraham Colling, Frederick M. Grann, John H. Smith. Donegal East-Jacob Spiese, P. J. Albright, Abraham Geitmacher, John Honseal, Wm. Pinkertca. Earl-W. Nesseer Darrow, Amos D. Smokker, Jacob P. Hatinge, Sanders McCullough, Clarkson Jeffries. Earl-W. Seeger Darrow, Amos D. Smokker, Jacob P. Holl, Alfred Elimakef, Isaac Holl. Earl West-John Forzey, Mark Counsell, Sr., Jacob Bus-ser, Henry Kafroth, Henry Fritz. Explores.-P. Martin Heitler, B. F. Hull, Dr. H. Reem-Bilizabethown-Janes Wilson, Henry M. Breneman, Elizabethown-Janes Kison, Henry M. Breneman, Elizabethown-Jasace Kid, Benjamin Ebeaffer. Elizabethown-Jasace Kid, Benjamin Bheaffer. Elizabethown-Jasace Kid, Benjamin Bheaffer. Elizabethown-Jasace Kid, Benjamin Bheaffer. Elizabethown-Jasace Kidon, Henry M. Breneman, Edeorge M. Breneman, James M. McCausland, George M. Steinman had 3 Joseph Buchanan " 2 Jacob E. Cross " 2 Paul Hamilton " 2 Paul Hamilt The resolutions were briefly discussed by Messas SANDERon, HULL, SWARE, PARKEE and BARE-when a vote was taken and the first resolution adopted, after being amended on motion of JOSEPH S. KEENER, Esq., so as to read after the word Union, and before the word Congress, the words "under the Lecompton Constitution." [We have inserted the amended resolution above-the amendment having

been accepted by Dr. HULL.] The second resolution wa

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates t the State Convention, with the following result: [The names of Dr. John K. Raub and John M. Weller withdrawn before the balloting commenced.]

	PIEST BALLOT.								
• 1	George M. Steinman	had	34	votes.					
	Joseph Buchanan	66	28	"					
,	A. Z. Ringwalt	**	25	**					
٠I	Jacob E. Cross	44	24						
. 1	Joel L. Lightner	••	22						
	Paul Hamilton	••	20						
	Charles J. Rhodes	••	19						
	H. H. Breneman	••	18						
чį	J. H. Brenneman	۴.	15						
	Col. John Rankin	••	12	**					
,	Dr. J. P. Andrews	54	12						
	Thomas S. McIlvain	44	12						
•	Dr. H. Reemsnyder	••	9						
	John Forney	44	6	**					
•	B. B. Gonder	44	45	<b>44</b>					
•	Col Andrew Ream	**	5	"					
	Dr. J. J. Strawn	<b>6</b> +	្ទ	"					
1	Thomas Cox	"	2	44					
s	Forty-nine votes were cast	in all.	М	essib. Steinman,					
•	BUCHANAN and RINGWALT, havin	ig a maj	orit	y, were declared					
• ;	elected by the President.								
,	The names of Messrs. Gonder	, Forne	y, B	oyer and Strawn					
	were then withdrawn from the list of nominations.								

The Convention proceeded to a second ballot, with the 29 votes 23 " 22 " had 17 15 - 8

Ig resuit : H. H. Breneman Jacob E. Cross Charles J. Rholes Joel L. Lightner Paul Hamilton Col. John Kankin John H. Brennoman Thomas S. Melivain Dr. H. Reemsuyder Thomas Cox Col. Andrew Ram Mr. BRENNEMAN, having received a majority of all totes cast, was declared elected. It was then on motion resolved, that Messrs. JACOR CROSS and C. J. RHODES being the next highest in vote, be The President then announced that Messrs, GEORGE M

STEINMAN, JOSEPH BUCHANAN, A. Z. RINGWALT, HENRY H. BRENEMAN, JACOB E. CROSS and CHARLES J. RHODES, WE'B duly elected Senatorial and Representative Delegates, to represent Lancaster County in the ensuing Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March. The following resolution was then offered by Dr. JOHN

K. RACB, and after being discussed by Messrs. Raub, Swarr, Hull and Parker, was adopted by a large majority

Swarr. Hull and Parker, was adopted by a large majority: Resolved, That the confidence of the Democracy of Lan-caster county in the Hon. GRONE Sknahwoon, as expre-sed in the last State Convention, remains undiminished. He was first appointed, many years ago, President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, by that pure patriot and excellent. Chiof Magistrate, Governor Sauvx; and, subsequently, by a unanimous nomination of the Demo-cratic Convention, and a unanimous rote of the people of Philadelphis, continued in the same high station which he has so long dignified by his great learning and eminent ability as a Jurist. We, therefore, the representatives of the Democracy of Lancaster county, do horeby instruct the delegates from this county to the ebanist State Con-vention, to vote for him for the office of Supreme Judge, and to use all proper efforts to effect his nomination—b-lieving, that with Judge Suzawoon upon our ticket, a glorions victory awaits the Democracy of the State in Otto-ber next.

The President of the Convention, in accordance with the power vested in him by resolution, appointed H. B. Swarr, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee for the

of the city of Philadelphia afterwards, then

appointed by President Jackson one of the

Commissioners to settle claims between this

country and France in 1831. Gov. Shunk ap-

BANK TRICKING.

Chester county, and editor of the West Chester

Jeffersonian, writing to that paper from Harris

Col. Hodgson, one of the Representatives from

DEATH OF JUDGE KANE. The telegraph on Monday week brought

and they will not fail to reward him with their warmest CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

TRAVELING AND MAIL ARRANGEMENTS-PENNETLYANIA RAILEGAD .- We hnney the following "time table" for the convenience of the traveling community GOING EAST. olumbia Accomd'a Train leaves Columbia at

Through Kypress learner Langarter at Altoona Way Train leaves Langarter at Past Mail Train leaves Langarter at Goixo west Through Kypress Train leaves Langaster at Altoona Way Train leaves Langaster at Altoona Way Train leaves Langaster at Columbia Accound'n Train leaves Langaster at Columbia Accound'n Train leaves Langaster at 205 a.m. 11.30 a.m

8,55 p m. 6.50 p.m. THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- The second lec-

ure of the Howard course was a most successul effort -Fulton Hall, on Friday evening, was crowded to its utmost extent by a brilliant audience, one of which any lecturer night well be prond. "The Present Aspect of Society at Large, in regard to General Improvement" was the theme upon which the Rev. Dr. BOWMAN discoursed. It is not necessary to say that the subject was ably handled; the Dr. never does anything by haives. For beauty of thought, originality of conception, easy and graceful delivery, Dr. Bowman has few superiors. He was listened to with the greatest respect, and at the conclusion was greated with a emendous shower of applause.

After the lecture a discussion, ensued, which was paripated in by Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, John Wise, Esq., Rev. Theo. A. Hopkins, Maj. A. D. Ditmars, A. H. Hood, Esq., Prof. E. V. Gerhart and Rev. H. Harbaugh. The disssion was rather interesting, with the exception of a prinkling of Black Republicanism which was attempted be introduced, but promptly checked by the President, Mayor Burrowes.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. , F. KROTEL, the young and gifted Pastor of Trinity atheran Church, Duke street.

A BRILLIANT DISCOURSE .- The funeral dis arse of Rev. Dr. Hodgson, in the Duke St., M. E. Church, n Sunday morning last, on the death of the Rev. BEVERLY WARGH, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a brilliant effort. The Dr. was in his best style for preaching, and the subject gave him an opportunity for displaying his fine oratorical powers. Bishop WAUGH was universally beloved by his Church, and when the Dr. paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to his exalted worth many of the congregation were deeply affected. It will be remembered by many of our city readers that the deceased Bishop presided over the Philadelphia M. E. Conference held in the Duke Street Church three years ago. The sermon was, undoubtedly, one of the ablest, most eloquent and feeling ever preached in that church.

THE COLDEST DAY .- Wednesday last was the coldest day of the season-the Thermometor ranging at 6° below zero. Rosy cheeks and red noses were at a premium !

DESPATCHER OF MAILS .- Mr. DAVID REESE as been appointed, by the Postmaster General, Despatcher of Mails from and to the Post Office and Depot in this city. The mail horse and wagon have taken the place of the old heelbarrow express line, which is a decided improvement The thanks of the community are due to our worthy Postnaster, and the P. M. General, for the interest they have taken in this matter. The person selected for the important ost is not only a sound and deserving Democrat, but one of our most active and intelligent business men, and, withal, a gentleman in the true sense of that word.

THANKS .- The Ladies of the Dorcas Society of the City of Lancaster gratefully acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars from "a Lady in Paradise Township," forwarded through the Mayor. If the kind-hearted Ladies, in the different parts of the county, could witness the painful cenes of a Society meeting applicants for aid, and often obliged to send them away unrelieved for want of means, it is believed that many would imitate the noble example f the charitable Lady whose gift we now acknowledge

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES GRANTED.-Col. Villiam S. Amweg received a letter, on yesterday week,

giving him official information of the granting of a pension and gratuity to our good old Democratic friend, Capt. Geo. Hitzelberger, of the glorious South West, Ward, a soldier of the Indian War and the War of 1812. The Captain served in the Indian War in 1793, and was a Captain in the

War of 1812. He is now in the 78th year of his age, in the enjoyment of good health, and more active than many men of half his years. The pension to those who volunteered prior to the Granville treaty, in 1795, is \$40 a year, with gratuity of \$40. We congratulate the Captain upon this easure of justice to a veteran and worthy native soldier. We trust that there are yet many years of health and rosperity in store for him

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION .- The Executive unmittee held their regular weekly meeting on Thursday rening, in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, whe

he following report of the operations was presented : Orders paid out to Saturday, the 20th instant 
 For N. E. Ward—11 families, 37 persons. amount, \$10.10

 N. W. Ward—34
 145
 7.24.8

 " S. E. Ward—41
 170
 " 35.7

 " S. W. Ward—31
 121
 " 25.33

171 540 Total.

The following resolutions were adopted

Resolved. That the Association resume paying orders of aturday next, and continue until Wednesday events att; and that the Block Committees be avain proved to p Auroay next, and continue until Wednesday evening ext; and that the Block Committees be again urged to use nereased circumspection in granting orders. Resolved. That the thanks of the Association be tendered ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 24TH. Mr. Buckalew, from the Select Committee to which was referred certain resolutions relating to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, made the following report: That the Committee, in addition to report ing back to the Senate the resolutions referred to them—the one with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and the other in -deem it proper to state the an amended forn grounds upon which their action is founded. So pertinacious and vehement have been the efforts to render this message of admission obnoxious and unpopular, and a o much is the peace and harmony of the country involved in different grounds from other parts of it. correct understanding of it, that your comthat be mittee believe that some examination of the subject in the Legislature, to be followed by the expression of its judgment, in the form of a resolution, will disabuse the minds of many from false impressions, and have a salutar

effect upon public opinion. Our experience in Pennsylvania in making and amending constitutions may be examined to aid us in solving the difficulties of this Kansas question. For that purpose some reference will be made to our own constitu tional history. In 1776, in consequence of a Safety of circular from the Committee of Philadelphia, to the committee of the several counties enclosing the resolution of the Continental Congress of the 15th of May, members were appointed from the several countie to a provincial conference, which met in Phil-adelphia on the 13th of June, and adjourned finally the 25th of the same month. This conference recommended the election of delegates, to assemble in convention, and form a Constitution for Pennsylvania, as an indepen dent State, and provided the manner in which the elections for that purpose should be held. In consequence of this recommendation, delegates were chosen by the people, who assembled in Convention on the 15th day of July, 1776, and proceeded to form the Constitution of that year, without submitting it to a vote of the people or other process of ratifica-

That Constitution, it will be seen, had a revolutionary origin, and continued in force fourteen years, until 1790. It contained some own constitutional history, it remains to notice faults which disturbed its practical operation. some of the leading objections heretofore made, The Legislative department consisted of a and to give them a fair reply. single body, as in colonial times, and the Executive consisted of a Council and Presidentunchangeable until 1864 is fully answered by the latter being selected by the joint vote of the citations already made from Pennsylvania the Council and Assembly. A council of censors was also established, who were to Constitutional history. We may conclude that the same power will exist in the people review, from time to time, the conduct of the of Kansas to change their Constitution through different departments of the government, and a regular process, as that exercised by our report to the people any violations of the Con own people in changing the Constitution of stitution by either; and they were empowered 1776. The cases are alike upon the question by a two-third vote of their number, to call of power, and the one is solved by the decis-Convention to amend the Constitution. A ion of the other. Any one who accepts our single legislative body, a plural executive, and a censorial council to criticise official action. will not doubt that, upon admission, the peobut without power to enforce its judgment, were the three capital errors of that Constitution; and the arrangement for amendment through the action of the censors was found to be impracticable. A majority was in favor, at one time, of a Convention, and at another, against it; but at no time could an affirma tive two thirds vote be obtained. Finally under the pressure of necessity in favor of change, the subject was taken up by the Legislature and on the 24th of March, 1789, in General Assembly, resolutions were adopted setting forth that alterations and amendments to the Constitution were immediately neces sary: reciting from the Declaration of Independence the assertion of the right of the people to alter or abolish their government, and to institute a new one, and also the clause of the bill of rights in the then existing Constitution—"That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community, and not for the particular emolument or edvantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that amunity-and that the community hath an ndubitable and unalienable right to reform,

alter or abolish government in such manner as shall be to that community judged most conducive to the public weal." From the Governor of the Territory. It may be found expounded at large in his subsequent 34.48 35 76 25.39 letter of resignation, and it constitutes the all which, as well as the nature of society and material point in the message of Mr. Secre-tary Stanton, to the Territorial Legislature, the principles of government, it manifestly appeared that the people have, at all times, \$105.73 in the 8th of December, 1857. inherent right to alter and amend the form of government in such manner as they shall cannot make or amend a constitution through think proper; and that they are not and canagents, sovereignty being "inalienable, indi not be limited to any certain rule or mode of visible, a unit, and incapable of delegation,' same, but may make a accomplishing the in whele or in part. The practical result

choice of such method as may be best adapted

day of February, 1857, the Legislature passed | without validity, or force and effect upon the constitution against which it was directed the law for the election of delegates to the And at the same time the policy of the Convention

came forth an entire Constitution. The neces

The objection that the Constitution is

others are expressly prohibited.

unless expressly

nust remain entire,

diction over the admission of new

framed by

tutional principles.

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administration, as against the Governor and The delegates were elected in view of these facts, and their powers were, of course, gener-Secretary, is vindicated, and those officers al, and similar to those of our Conventions of condemned, upon the ground selected by them-1776 and 1790—the only conventional bodies ever assembled in this State from whose hands selves. It is undisputable that the people, in selecting a convention to form a constitution, may, and do, delegate to them the whole power necessary to establish it, unless there sary consequence is, that the Constitution be some expressed limitation.

the Kansas Convention would be Having thus shown the untenable nature alid, and subject only to the acceptance of ongress under that provision of the Constituof the position assumed by Messrs. Walker tion of the United States which gives it juris and Stanton, upon which they threw their official influence against the constitutional party in the Territory, and at the same time demonstrated the futility of the January vote is not necessary here to inquire whether the slavery clause of that instrument stood upon by the failure of the reason assigned for it by If affirmed, the answer is, that it was the man who recommended it, and whose submitted to popular decision. If no such legal obligation existed, it was not necessary official act caused it to be taken, we might conclude this part of the suject, but the warmth with which the 4th of January vote is pressed to submit it, and the doing so was a voluntary as an independent objection to the constitution, act of the Convention, with reference to politiwill excuse something further on that point; cal reason and public expectation, rather than legal course. The Constitution, therefore, and it may be confidently asserted, upon general grounds, that not only was it without mes before Congress, a lawful instrument legal effect upon the constitution, but was in and sanctioned by ordinary legal and constiself wholly irrelevant and void.

No Legislature in the country ever assumed Now, upon questions of public or political urisdiction over the formation or ratification right, the whole country and all its inhabi-tants are under LAW, and judgment must be of a constitution, except upon an express delegation of power for that purpose; and the assumption of such power by a representative given in favor of that party or individual whose position stands sanctioned by it. If our system were not so, through all its parts, it body, in the absence of express grant, must be would be worthless, and speedily dissolved under the breath of revolution, or be struck of necessity, an usurpation, and its acts relating thereto, wholly void. The taking of the sense of the people on the quesdown by the strong arm of force. Nor is this ondition of things incompatible with true tion of calling a convention, and providing the legal facilities for electing the delegates, rests liberty and freedom. Our system has abunupon precedent and necessity; but neither dant tacilities for amendment, change and reason extends the ordinary legislative power to the subjects of formation and ratification. reform, in connection with power to enforce the existing laws and rights, public and pri If this were not so, the Legislature might vate. And that people who cannot control their passions, but will strike at the law or amove constitutional restraints upon itself at its own pleasure, or assail other departments constitution, otherwise than by legal and of the Government in their jurisdiction ; and orderly modes of amendment, are unfit for in the case of a Territorial Legislature, might ree governments, and cannot long maintain extend its own existence, or retain power in the hands of its own party, against a constit The lawful and regular character of the proceedings for the formation of the Kansas ution obnoxious to them. And the same reason will apply against accomplishing the same Constitution, and the validity of that instru ends, directly through a popular vote. Cerment as presented to Congress, having been tainly the Legislature cannot do through shown, and the argument illustrated by our others what they are prohibited from doing

themselves. If the Lecompton Constitution was a valid instrument prior to the 4th of January, which as been proved, it would continue so until the power of the people, acting regularly through ell-established and well-known legal forms and principles, should amend it, or substitute another in its place. Certainly this can only he done (in the absence of constitutional pro vision) through a popular convention, where deliberation and delay will secure wise and just changes.

The destruction of a constitution after it is once made, without the substitution of anothe Pennsylvania practice as regular and lawful, was never before heard of in the United States, ple of the new State of Kansas will have and such an attempt has no foundation, eithe n reason or law. The man who would assert nower, through a Convention, to amend or the power of our Legislature to submit the change altogether their fundamental law, constitution of this State to a public vote, and upon a majority being given against it, that should stand annulled and destroyed, would where our fathers placed it, and upon general be justly regarded as foolish or insane. grounds of reason where a Constitution pro-vides for its own amendment, the mode or time so provided cannot be exclusive, unless No such revolutionary principles exist in our political system, and we may hope the will be long distant before they are admitted

Every presumption should be made in favor or practised. 3d. The objection made to admission which of the popular right in legal instruments of has probably had some effect upon public government, and the power of changing them opinion, is that stated in Governor Walker's limited letter of resignation, after his exposition or forbidden. The Kansas Constitution, does inalienable sovereignty, already refuted. It not forbid amendment before 1864, and it does is, that a large part of the people of the contain a declaration of popular power over ritory had no opportunity to vote for the dele-Constitutions similar to those quoted by our gates to the constitutional convention. If this Legislature of 1789, in a case precisely simiwere true in point of fact and to the extent ar to the present one. 2d. Upon the final adjournment of the suggested-if nineteen or fifteen counties of the thirty eight composing the territory were wholly disfranchised, without fault or neglect Kansas Convention without its submission of the whole conststution formed by it to a vote, of their own-if the Territorial act providing objection was made to it upon that ground : votes, and for the census, registry of and a constitutional philosophy altogether conducting of the election, was so imperfectly novel was produced upon the occasion to executed that its objects were wholly or mainly sustain that objection, by Robert J. Walker. frustrated, and that without fault or neglect of those disfranchised, then, indeed, would it appear hard and unreasonable to hold those posed to the constitution to be bound by it, and to fasten it upon them by Congressi acceptance. This objection involves disputed matters of fact, and the committee, having It was this, shortly stated-that the people carefully examined it, are prepared to substan tially deny its force. The facts upon which it rests have been most disengenuously and unfairly stated, while others which qualify it

have been suppressed or withheld.

The Territorial Legislature passed

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL. From the annual report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, we glean the following somewhat remarkable facts :

Of the 525 males in the Institution, 172 are farmers, 130 laborers, 19 merchants, and 49 no occupation. Of the 373 females, 68 are wives officers of the Convention : of farmers, 28 wives of laborers, 24 daughters of farmers, 16 wives of merchants, and 160 no occupation.

Between the ages of 20 and 30, the cases of insanity (male and female) numbered 224between 30 and 40, the number is 261between 40 and 50, it is 177-between 50 and 60, the number is 80; and between 10 and 20, it is 110.

Among the causes of insanity are set down the following : . . . . .

Domestic troub	le, 38	males-	-69 f	emale	es.	
Ill health,	38	"	49	"		
Grief.	0	**	3	64		
Millerism,	1	"	- 3	44		
Spiritual rappi	ngs, 1	44	0	44		
Epilepsy,	22	* 44	9	**		
Intemperance,	23	* *	1	"		
Novel reading,	0	- 44	2	"		
The social cond	lition	of the	inm	ates	is	8

follows

MALES. FEMALES. Тотаі  $180 \\ 25 \\ 320$ Married, 181 361Widowed, 143 463 Single, 525 363 898

THE STATE CONVENTION. On Thursday next, the 4th of March, the Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner. We earnestly hope the action of the Convention may be harmonious and prudent, yet at the same time bold and unequivocal. The Pennsylvanian very truly says: "The duty of the State Convention is plain. Let the resolutions be in full unison with the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, and then they will faithfully reflect Democratic sentiment in the State, and place the party openly and honestly in its true position. This is not the time for shirking a duty. The crisis demands bold, vigorous party action, and such the Democracy expects from their Delegates to the 4th of March Convention. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are in favor of the Kansas policy of Mr Buchanan, and the State Convention SHOULD SAY SO IN THEIR RESOLUTIONS."

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION .- The Black Republican Convention, which met at a private room of Herr's Hotel, on Monday evening, passed a resolution instructing Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, the Chairman of their State Committee, to call a Convention for the nomination of a State ticket "on some day not earlier than the 1st of July next." John A. Fisher, Esq., of Harrisburg, presided over the Convention, and Geo. S. King Esq., of Cambria, acted as Secretary. The attendance at the meeting was small, and it was generally regarded as a grand failure.

#### "THE DAILY EXCHANGE."

This is the title of a first-class daily paper just established at Baltimore, by Messrs. Chas. G. Kerr, and Thos. W. Hall, Jr. The paper in our opinion, is decidedly the neatest in typographical appearance of any published in the "Monumental City." The editorials give evidence of great ability, and are characterized by sound, conservative, patriotic views. The paper is neutral in politics. It is a fine addition to the many already ably conducted papers in Baltimore, while by the way it is not behind any of our metropolitan cities in this respect, but a good deal ahead of some of them. We tender the proprietors our warmest wishes for their success.

This result gave rise to some unpleasant feeling-the entlemen ruled out complaining that they were unfairly treated Several of the districts declined voting on the question. It is but right to state that the difficulties in tal name is carved in the icebergs of the Arc-Marietta and Sadsbury were purely of a local character and had nothing whatever to do with National or State questions. Had the rejected delogates obtained their seats, they would have voted, with hearty good will, to sustain the National and State Administrations.] The following gentlemen were then elected

ere admitted, viz:

PRESIDENT : Gen. GEORGE M. STEINMAN, City. vice presidents : Dr. John K. Ratu, Providence. Samcel P. Bowers, Strasburg Bor. George G. Brush, Manor. George G. BRUSH, Manor. Join Liprescort, City. Mark Cownell, Sr., West Earl. HENJANI DONAVIN, Manheim Bor Join Charles, Manor. Dr. IsaAC O. WEIDLER, Upper Leacok H. W. Gara, East Lampeter. Anog A. HACE, Paradise. David Forces, Drumore. JOHN FORNEY, West Earl JOHN FORNEY, West Lari. REUBEN E. SHOBER, Brecknock Dr. H. REEMSNYDER, Ephrata. Dr. LEVI HULL, Warwick. Dr. LEVI HULL, Warwick. SAMUEL F. FOSTER, Lencock. THOMAS S. MCLUVAIN, Salisbury. JORY MCSPAERAN, Drumore. Dr. SAMUEL PARKER, E. Hempfield. CYRUS REAM, EAST Cocalico. CYRUS REAM, East Cocanto. SECRETARIES: Charles R. Frailey, City. Charles J. Rhodes, Manor. B. F. Holl, Leacock. H. B. McNeal, Mount Joy Bor. H. Funk, West Donegal. The following named persons were then placed in nomination for delegates to the State Convention

Col. Joel L. Lightner, East Lampeter. Col. John Rankin, City. Co., Joer L. Algunder, CASE Limitpeder.
Col. John Hankin, City.
Charles J. Rhodes, Manor.
Gen. George M. Steinman, City.
Dr. John K. Raub, Providence.
Jacob E, Cross, Manbeim Bor.
B. Bonder, Strasburg Bor.
John M. Weiler, West Hampfield.
John Forney, West Earl.
Henry H. Breneman, Eden.
Thomas Cox, City
Joseph Buchanan, Marietta.
Dr I. Reemsnyder, Ephrata.
Col. Andrew Ream, East Cocalito.
A. Z Ringwalt, Earl.
Heorge W. Boyer, Elizabethtora.
Paul Hamilton, Columbia.
Dr. J. Strawn, Paradise.
Thomes Neilrain, Saisbury.
John H. Brenneman, Mount Joy Bor.
Dr. J. P. Andrews, Little Britain.
ion of Capt. Geo. SANDERSON, the follow sustainance of his integrity.

On motion of Capt. GEO. SANDERSON, the following Con mittee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, viz: Capt. Geo. Sanderson, Dr. John K. Raub, H. H. Breneman, William T. McPhail, Dr. F. Bunn, John Spiese, Col. Joseph Schoch, Dr. A. S. Bare, Joseph S. Keener, John H. Smith, F. H. Ebur, John H. Brenneman, B. F. Houston, W. Seeger Darrow, Jacob E. Cross

The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock, p. m AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, the Commi they undertook to set afloat the third at ee, through their Chafriman, Capt. GEO. SANDERSON, re-Hollidaysburg. The people of that place, howported the following :

ported the following: Realved, That whilst we, in common with many of our Democratic friends in other States, would have been plensed to see the Constitution formed at Lecompton sub-initida as a whole to the people of the Territory of Kanssa, for their approval or disapproval—and whilst we agree with the venerable and patricit Chief Magistrate of the Union that, in the admission of new States hereafter, this would be the proper policy as a preliminary measure; yet, that is a question solely for the people of the Territories the mealrest to the Lecompton Convention are respondent themesives to settle-and, so far as Kaness is concerned, the delegates to the Leconpton Convention are responsi-ble alone to their constituents, and to no other power whataver, and any interference either by Congress or the people of the States, would be clearly a paipable violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty-a doctrine held screed by the Democratic party.

Therefore, be it farther

Therefore, be if farther Resolved, That the doctrine enunciated by Presiden Buchanan, in relation to the admission of Kanaas, in hi admirable Message of the 2d inst., and also in his Annua Messaga to Congress, is the true Democratic doctrine, an laid down in the Cincinnati platform—and that the Prompt admission of the new State into the Union, with should there be any unfair attempt made to put these notes in circulation. If these brokers minimatic message of the set new, and each is a hill dat Message to Congress, is the true Democratic doctrine, as laid down in the Cincinnati platform—and that the prompt admission of the new State into the Union, with the Constitution formed at Lecompton, is the true, as it is the best and specifiest way of settling the difficulties which have been inflicted upon the people of that Territory, for the last three or four years, by the lawless and reckless men who have unfortunately controlled its destinies, and who still (under the leadership of Eastern and Northern Abolitionists) continue in a state of treasonable rebellion against the authority of the General Government. *Resolved*, That it is the unanimous sentiment of the Democracy of Lancaster county, the home of our distin-guished Fresident, that the Administration of JAMES BU-CMANN is fully entitled to the confidence of the American people, and we therefore begreak for it the hearty and zealous support of the Democracy of Pannsylvania. Let us, with one heart and one mind, take care of the "favor-ite son" of the old Keystone, and he will take care of the Union by "crushing out" the last vestige of political Ab-olitioniam from our borders. *Recolved*, That Meesrs. CASS, Cons, Flovp, Touczr, Rows, THOMFON and BLACE, (the latter an eminent Jurist from our own State), the Cabinet Connell of the President, are men eminently qualified, by their great talents and experience, for the scaled and responsible positions they occupy, and deserve the unlimited confi-dence and esteem of the American people. *Recolved*, That the cortail pendorse the Administration of Governor WILLIMF, PACKER. He has surrounded him-self with an honest, able and well-tried Cabinet, and we have every reason to believe that hie corne and folder May instrate of Pennsylvania will readound to his own fame, and to the walfare and properity of the Commowsth. *Recolved*, That the talents, integrity and perifoldem discan keep three or four Banks in good repute by the use of each other's notes, and with a bare eapital of \$60,000, it will be well enough; but the whole matter is looked upon here as an attempted fraud." A similar trick it would seem was attempted at the opening of the books for the Phœnixville Bank. THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED .- The difficulty

istrate of Pennsylvania will redound to his own fame, and to the welfare and prosperity of the Commonweath. Resolved, That the talents, integrity and patriotism dis-played by ex-Governor WILLIAM BIGLER, the distinguished representative of the Domocracy of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the U. States—his unanswerable argument in reply to Senator DouoLas, and the great ability with which he sustains the Administration on all the leading ques-tions of the day, merit the heartfelt thanks of the people,

for the following contributions: To the Washington En-campment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, \$25: to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ Tribe of Independent Order of Red Men, \$10: from an individual at Lampeter, \$5: and from another the sad intelligence of the death of Judge t Paradise, \$10.

Kane-the father of that Kane whose immor-GRADUATIONS .- Several young men have tic seas, as well as the hearts of his admiring Double Entry Book-keeping in the "Lancaster Mercantile fellow countrymen-and one of the ablest members of the judiciary in the State. He counte, have fully established, in the minds of those in opinion with the Assembly, that died at his residence. Fern Rock, in the 22d present, the superior advantages of instruction in the class room. If all our business men had the advantages of such training, there is no doubt that they would often have ward of Philadelphia, of pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, after a few days illness. nore timely notice of danger, and might, thereby, be en Judge Kane has held various posts of honor, bled to shape their business in such a way as would save them from heavy losses. This idea should not be lost sight State and National. He was a member of the f by those preparing to enter into business. State Legislature in 1823-4, appointed Solicitor

PRESENT TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN,-On Wednesday afternoon last, fifty pounds of choice beef, from the large steer slaughtered, on the 224 ult., by Mr. William ment of expenses incurred thereby. F. Miller, of this city, were sont as a present to Presiden Buchanan, by a number of his friends. This beef was sold for fifty cents per pound.

pointed him Attorney General of the State, in A CASE OF SHOOTING-DEATH THE RESULT-1845-a flattering testimonial of the high No ARREST MADE .- It is well known that there is esteem held of him by that beloved Executivepublic gallery for rifle and pistol shooting in the third which he resigned to receive the appointment story of Fulton Hall kept by Mr. J. Bolton, who has been of District Judge for the Eastern District of considered not only a good marksman but a very clever fellow. Citizens and strangers constantly visit the gallery this State, tendered him by President Polk, a either for practice in marksmanship or to witness the skil post that he held to the time of his death. of others; and with all classes Mr. Bolton, by his courtes; From the commencement of Gen. Jackson's and agreeable manners, had made himself highly popula It may be judged, then, with what surprise his friends career to the present time he has ever been a heard a report a day or two ago, that he had deliberately aimed his deadly rifle at the head of an unoffending fellowconsistent and prominent Democrat, and though his devotion to the great principles of creature, who instantly fell dead in his presence. The commotion caused by this announcement, however was very the party have often brought upon his head the materially diminished when the whole of the facts came bitterest denunciations from political foes, he to be known; for though the report was true, it was dissteadily pursued the course that to him seemed covered that the "fellow-creature" who met with such an right, and now has gone down to the grave untimely end was none other than the big steer of Mr. W. Miller, which was slaughtered at Trout's tavern with an almost unanimous popular verdict in on Monday the 22d ult. As Mr. Miller wished to have the killing artistically done, he secured the services of M olton for that purpose, who dropped the overgrown brute

instantly on the first fire, without once imagining the town was to be set in an uproar by so simple a perfor mance.—Express.

IMPORTANT BILL.-The following bill has been introduced into the Senate, by Gen. SHARFER, the attentive Senator from this county. It was prepared at the instance of the City Councils, and will doubtless beburg, says that "a beautiful comment upon the present Banking system is mentioned in me a law connection with the acts of the late legislature A further Supplement to an Act entitled " An Act to in in passing the batch of bank bills which were corporate the city of Lancester, passed 20th March, 1818. Stc. 1. *Be it enacted dc.*, That the corporate dobt of the city of Lancester, for all purposes, including the sinkin fund for the ultimate redemption thereo, is isereby limite and restricted to the sum of three bundred and sixt allowed to go into operation by Governor Pollock without his signature. It appears that a

SEC. 1. De il matched de., That the corporate debt of the city of Lancaster, for all purposes, including the sinking fund for the ultimate redemption thereot, is hereby limited and restricted to the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and that from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the corporate authorities of said dity, to incur any permanent debt or loan, beyond said sum, by any means, or for any purpose whatever. Stc. 2. That in case of any suddan emergency, caused by destruction or extensive injury of the Water Works, Public Buildings, or any other structures belonging to said city, and necessary to the health and corronience of the citizens thereof, the expense of the reconstruction or repairs wherefor would be beyond the than existing means in the Treasury, or at the command or said city, it shall be havful for the Councils of said city, it shall be havful for the Councils of said city, it shall be period of redemption to be not more than one years, if the samount, and period of redemption of said loan and the same proportion for any greater amount. And when making the next annual appropriation, after effecting said temporary loans, and not more than ten, and the same proportion for fary greaters mount. And when making the next annual appropriation, after effecting said temporary loans, and annually thereafter, until the same 5 addity, which shall be the value of said councils to make a specific appropriation of the tawas and other meas of said city, which shall be as whole annual interest thereof, in the used, as often as emergencies of the kit due there in same for hear semprencies of the kit due there in set forth shall arise, but for no other purpose whatever. Provided, That the existing mean of the said councils to make a specific appropriation of the tawation in said city, shall not be increased by the provisions of this section. company of Buffalo brokers were principal movers in the matter; who, having secured the command of the Tioga Bank, took the new notes of that bank, and started therewith the Meadville Bank ; having got hold of the two, ever, refused to have anything to do with it upon discovering the trick of the Tioga note scheme; and hence, although the plates of the Hollidaysburg Bank were engraved, the scheme failed. I understand that these Buffalo Brokers have succeeded in obtaining the command of a Bank, not many miles from Philadelphia, by means of sixty thousand dollars of Tioga Bank notes. We mention this fact in order to put the people of Chester county on the look out, SEC 3. That it shall not be lawful for the said Councils to abolish or diminish the existing sinking fund of said

ity. SEC. 4. That so much of any act as is hereby altered or supplied, or is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

THE LATE CHESNUT STREET FIRE.-A friend

THE LATE CHESNUT STREET FIRE. — A friend sends us the following communication in reference to THE LATE RIE IN CREASENT STREET. There is not upon record in the anonis of Lancaster city any account of a firs so largely destructive in its effects. Involving also a much greater loss than has ever heretofore fallen upon any one individual in our city. The destruction by fire, on Wednesday evening, the 17th ult, of the very aluable and extensive Iron Works of the the Hon. C. Kleffer, was total—lessing the whole edifice a blackened mass of ruins, and machinery, tools, patterns, stock, &c., valueless for any purpose to which they had been formerly in use. The loss in this calamity falls heavily upon the propria-tor, who has always been esteemed one of our best citizons, and who has contributed more largely, perhaps, than any other in our community to the support of a large corps of mechanics, to whom, also, this sudden deprivation and suspension from labor will be seriously feit. In addition to those more immediately concerned, there is a loss to the general public and to enterprize which will be injuriously severe.

severe. In this loss the sympathy of a generous public is with Mr. Kieffer, and whilst doubless he fully appreciates the kind feeling already extended towards him by his many personal friends, yet still he must feel very seasibly the force of this calamity; but, from our personal knowledge, we know that he possesses, more largely than most men, great equanimity by which he will be supported under this affliction.

amiction. This valuable property was only partially insured, leav-ing beyond all that a very great pecuniary, and not easily to be estimated, loss to the proprietor.

to the end proposed, and that further reasons assigned the delay of the mode prescribed in the Constitution for amendment ought not to ecently been examined in the principles and practice of be admitted. It was therefore proposed and earnestly recommended to the citizens of the College," and by their comprehensive answers and practical Commonwealth to take this subject into their demonstrations of the most critical points of the science of serious consideration, and, if they concurred vention for the purpose of revising and altering the Constitution of the State ought to It was submitted to them whether called it would not be convenient and proper to elect people are sovereign, and constitutions must members of such Convention at the next general election, and that, upon their pleasure eing signified at their next sitting, it would provide by a law the time and place of the meeting of the Convention, and for the pay

> These important resolutions were adopted by the decisive vote of forty-one to seventeen. At its next session the General Assembly called a Convention "for the purpose of review and if they see occasion, altering and amend ing the Constitution of the State." The resoions for that purpose were adopted by a vote of thirty nine to seventeen, on the 15th of September, 1789. These legislative proceedngs resulted in the Constitution of 1790. and would seem to stand justified by the reasons ssigned, and by the further one, that although the Constitution of 1776 provided a mode of mendment, it did not forbid other modes; and that therefore the ordinary law making power could not initiate the necessary pro ceeding of change. That Constitution of 1790 was proclaimed by the Convention and put in force by it, without any submission of the instrument or any part of it to a popular vote. It remains in force till this day, a period of sixty eight years, modified only by certain amendments to which it has been subjected. In 1825 a law was passed by the Legislature for taking the sense of the people upon the question of a Convention to make amend-

The proposition was, however, reject-

Ten years later-in 1835-a law was passed entitled "An act to provide for calling a Conrention with limited powers." It provided for a vote, "for the purpose of ascertaining he sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth, on the expediency of calling a Convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with uthority to submit amendments of the State Constitution to a vote of the people, for their ratification or rejection, and with no other or greater powers whatsoever." The vote taken n pursuance of this act was in favor of a Convention, and by the subsequent act of the 29th of March, 1836, provision was made for electing the delegates, and for the submission which actuated the Legislature and reasons people, it is clear that the Convention of 1837 -38, the members of which were elected with reference to these laws, possessed only limited They could not form a new Constiowers. tution, nor abrogate the old, nor put their amendments in force. They could only frame propositions of amendment, requiring a vote o give them validity

Those amendments of, 1838 were adopted, and the Constitution of 1790 was so far changed as they expunged old matter or vere introduced new. Among those amendments was one in relation to future amendments, which now constitutes the 10th article of the Constitution, and provides that amendments convention in the same manner, and having may be proposed by a majority of all members elected to each House of the General Assem-

bly at two successive sessions, which, upon being approved by a public vote, will take effect. Under this provision one amendment was adopted in 1850, and four in 1857. If the National Administration, leading to his this provision regarding changes in the Con- resignation, and also as the reasons stated by stitution should receive the same construction Secretary Stanton for convening the Territoras did the provision in the Constitution of at the best not furnish an exclusive mode if the passage of an act for a vote to be taken of amendment; and the Legislative power of on the Lecompton Constitution. It is directly the State is competent at any time to provide connected with the conduct of those officials for calling a Constitutional Convention, the powers of which, whether general or special the ground upon which the vote in January and limited, will depend upon the law under upon the constitution could be justified. And as which the delegates were chosen. this section of our present Constitution does Mr. Stanton to the Legislature, there would not forbid other modes of amendment than have been no legal pretence for the 4th of that provided by it, it is clear that this construction must be accepted as the true one.

Let the facts of this sketch be applied to the Convention and Constitution of Kansas, and difficulties and misconceptions regarding the objection is wholly groundless-that not only is it not sustained by anthority or reason, them will disappear. The Legislature of that Territory passed an act for taking the sense of the people at an election in 1856, upon the thority of the Constitution of the United States question of a Convention to form a Constitu-tion for Kansas. Subsequently, on the 19th for the January vote is destroyed, and it stands of a Convention to form a Constitu-

arrived at by Governor and Secretary, from this doctrine, was the invalidity of the Le compton Constitution without a pepular vote upon the whole of it. Strange as it may seem, all this is spreadout in official documents, and constitutes the leading ground of ohjeotion by Governor Walker to the Constitution, as stated by himself. Nothing more untenable and more opposed to constitutional principles, as understood and practiced in this country, could be produced. Doubtless under our republican system, the

proceed from them ; but they would no longer be sovereign if stripped of the power of ap-pointing agents or representatives to act for them. Governor Walker quotes no authority for his doctrine, except himself. He says he stated it in an address in 1833, and again in a painphlet given to the country in 1856. It not perceived how its reputation can en it, and in the absence of reasons to sustain it, and in the face of authority against it, the most weighty and conclusive. Such authority is furnished by the Constitution of the United States, and by that of Pennsylvania. The former was prepared by a convention, the members of which were selected by the State Legislatures, and it was ratified by conventions in each State, elected for that

urpose. No part of it was ever submitted to a popular vote. The amendments proposed to it by ngress in 1789, 1793, and 1803, were ratified by the Legislatures of three forths of the States, pursuant to the fifth article of the Constitu tion, relating to amendments. And now, and hereafter, any amendment whatsoever may be ratified by Legislatures or Conventions in three

fourths of the States, upon being proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress; or by a Convention cailed by Congress, upon appli cation of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States. It will thus be seen that the sovereign peo

of Pennsylvania acted through their Leg islature, in selecting members to the conven-tion which formed the Constitution of the United States; that on three occasions they have ratified amendments to it through their Legislature, and that by the fifth article, to the execution of which they have bound themselves, any future amendment may be proposed by Congress, or a convention, (under certain restrictions,) and ratified by Legislatures, or conventions in three fourths of the States.

The only exception from this power amendment is, that no State can be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate. And in fact, with the exception of State represen tation in the Senate, any and all parts of the constitution may be changed, against the oppo-sition and protest of Pennsylvania, if other States and Congress give it adequate sup-She has bound herself to all this by port. becoming a party to the Union, and cannot be relieved from her obligations by any refined philosophy, whether proceeding from men distinction or not. Such is the character of the constitution

making and amending power, as illustrated by the Constitution of the United States. And when we turn to our own State, the case is equally clear. Both of our State constitutions formed by conventions; neither were submitted to a popular vote; and we are liv ing at this moment under a constitution so formed; and it is manifest that a new co. st ution might now be established through a

equal validity with former ones. The notice of this objection becomes impor tant when we consider it as an assigned reason

ial Legislature in 1857, and recommending to

Without this, according to the admission of January vote, and therefore the force to be assigned to that vote will, according to him, depend altogether upon the soundness of the objection ; but as we have demonstrated that

The answer to this, if its truth be admitted high aubut it is utterly condemned by the and of Pennsylvania-the whole foundation

for taking the sense of the people upon the question of a convention to form a constitution id subsequently, on the 19th of February, 1857, passed a law for the election of delegate to the convention. Both these acts obviously contemplated the possession of general powers by the convention. In neither was there any imitation or restriction whatever. And the delegates having been elected in view of these laws, possessed the power of forming and enacting a constitution, subject only to the ratification of Congress as heretofore shown. The act of February, 1857, upon examina-tion, appears to be entirely fair and just. It extends the right of suffrage to every bona fide inhabitant of the territory on the third Mon-day of June, 1857, who, being a citizen of the United States and over twenty-one years of ago, shall have resided three months in the county where he offers to vote; and provides adequate penalties against illegal voting, fraudulently hindering a fair expression of the popular vote, and unlawful attempts to influence the electors.

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

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

It is to be further observed upon this act that voters omitted from the census would have full notice of the omission, and ample opportunity to have their names added, by the probate judge, to the registry of names. Full time is also afforded for the proceeding. But t is notorious and undenied that the great body of those who did not vote at quent election in June, withheld themselves from enumeration and registry; and instead of assisting the officers, as good citizens should have done, interposed all the obstacles in their way, extending in some cases to actual intimi-dation and force, because they denied the authority of the Territorial Government and laws, and intended by their conduct to refuse

recognition of them. Yet over nine thousand names were registered, although many who were registered, and in favor of a convention, did not vote for delegates, as in many, if not most, of the distriets there was no serious opposition to the candidates named. But the case is even yet stronger than these facts make it. A part of the nineteen counties, so often spoken of, were wholly without inhabitants; they were counties upon paper, established in expectation of future

Beside these, most of the counties composing he nineteen had an inconsiderable population; settlements in them having just begun. said that four only of the whole number had any considerable population, and that these vere the very ones where the Topeka party were strong, interposed resistance to the law, and neither desired nor attempted to qualify hemselves for voting at the election.

It is not necessary to go into minute details, nor to explore the causes remote or immediate, which induced opposition to that as well as other territorial laws, although such inquiry would strengthen the general conclusion already stated. As far as the objection to the powers and proceedings of the convention, on the ground of narrowness of suffrage in the election of the members is concerne man who would remain an objector, after the foregoing statement, would remain uncon-

the production of any fact or vinced by argument whatsoever.

4th. Finally, it is asserted in general terms, that, including all parties and every description of persons, a majority are in fact opposed to the constitution.

is twofold. First, that such opposition, in point of law, must express uself hereafter in a regular and legal mode in amending the constitution; that such majority, if it exi cannot nullify and hold for naught a constitu

between Messrs. Clay and Cullom was adjus ted on Tuesday afternoon; Senators Johnston, of Arkansas, and Brown, of Mississippi, undertook its settlement on the part of Mr. Clay, and Messrs. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Zollikoffer, of Tennessee, on the part of Gen.

Cullom. They failed to make a satisfactory arrangement. The affair was then referred to Senators Toombs and Crittenden, who settled it in this way: Mr. Clay disclaimed any intention

of insulting General Cullom by what he said at the time of the quarrel, and Cullom apolo-

The Democratic State Convention will