

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

VOL. LIX.

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

THE PETTICOAT CATASTROPHE. I dreamed a dream the other night, When everything was hushed and still, Which made each hair stand straight with fright, Stiff as the porcupine's last quill. Methought that petticoats had grown To such a vast and monstrous size, That there was room for them alone-And none for man-beneath the skies

The beasts and every creeping thing Had died. The flowers bloomed no more, The grass and tender herbs of Spring Were withered on the desert shore : Ten million leagues of crincline Stretched over all like a funeral pall; And on the cold and cheerless scen The sun's warm rays could never fall.

On Arrarat's cloud-curtained peak. The last man stood with pallid face, Sick, trembling, weary, worn and weak-Sad remnant of a smothering race. In vain-alas! poor man ! in vain-His footsteps sought that rest of old, For clouds of skirts soon filled the plain, And hid the mountain in their fold

Still bigger grew those spheres of white. Until they reached the summit high, And streamed above the wretched wight, Like snowy banners in the sky. The man looked o'er the precipice, "Make way for petticoats !" he cried, And plunging down the dark abyss, Made way for petticoats-and died

> +++ For the Intelligencer.

THINK WELL BEFORE YOU SPEAK.

BY JOSIAH F. PASSMORE. Think well before you speak, To those who're poor and wretched; Think well, speak not in haste, But kindly, softly speak.

Say not, begone you wretch ! Speak not in haste, I pray; Let not thy passions govern thee, But speak a kindly phrase.

Heaven presses them with grief, And Heaven sees all our acts; And we like them may soon be forced, To beg our daily bread.

Think well before you speak, To those unsound of mind Do not make game of them, For fear of stern revenge.

Close not your door against Those who would ask your help; But ask them in, and kindly nurse, And feed them from your purse.

Oh, load not grief-worn hearts, With more than they can bear. But kindly nurse and speak to them, tween the people of its extremties, than but the vital features of the government. the consummation of such a work. Noth- These we cannot touch. Is it otherwise ing, in my humble judgment, would tend held anywhere ? I have not heard a senator more to give peace to this great country; to allege that, by voting for the admission of promote its future progress and prosperity, Kansas, he necessarily sanctioned the conto give prosperity and peace to the people stitution, or vice versa. of the various Territories. Sir, that is the doctrine of the democratic party, held by is this : if Congress has no right to touch them because it is consistent with the con- the work of the people of Kansas-the stitution-consistent with the true interests government which they have sent hereof this great country, and with the rights | what does it concern us that we inquire

of all classes of the people, and all sec- how that work was done ? Here is a proptions of the Union. Now, sir, I regard the House proposition as direct and violent intervention, because it proposes to discard what the people have while this constitution is to be sent back done and to institute a new mode of proceeding. It proposes to set aside what made, what is proposed in addition ? Why, the people of Kansas have done in the way sir, in case this constitution be voted of changing their government from a territorial to a State form, and to prescribe to to elect delegates to constitute a new conthem how they shall proceed hereafter in | vention; they are to vote on that constitumaking a government. I wish to mark the tion, and then, if it be adopted, they bedistinction between a case where the people come a State by the proclamation of the of a Territory have not acted at all, and President. especially where a Territory may not, pos- | sess the usual population for a State where government will be made fairly ? Where their powers have rested in obeyance, and where Congress volunteers to offer to those

is the protection against fraud in that process ? Who supervises that action ? If it is such an invitation to come into the Union. the duty of Coniress, in the case of the Le-That we did in 1856 to the people of Kansas compton constitution, to see that it is fairly under the Toombs bill. They could hardly made, it is the duty of Congress in every presume, with the population which they other case. If it is the duty of Congress to then possessed, that they would be admitinquire whether this constitution has been ted as a State. Congress extended an infairly made, it is an equal obligation not to vitation to them, they having taken no give the opportunity of making anyconstituproper legal action on the subject. It is tion unfairly. Here is a proposition to allow different now. They have acted; they the people to make a government, put it in operation, and admit it into the Union, have presented themselves with a republican form of government, which has come without its ever making its appearance before Congress at all. I do not underup to us through legal channels and regular steps. They have exercised the power stand how alleged frauds in this place can which you gave them in the organic law, be claimed as reasons for returning this when you said their legislative power constitution, if we at the same time author should extend over all the rightful subize the making of a State without any

jects of legislation, and that the people should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. But, Mr. President, if it were allowable on principle for Congress to remand to the people this government which they have

perform functions which the constitution, sent here, and insist upon a revision of what they have done, I could not agree to not speak now as to the government of Kansas that is before us; House till. The objections I make ought seen ; that constitution we have read ; that to be more specially unpleasant to those Congress knows to be republican ; that we who have opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution than to dent to announce admitted, and hold that those who have favored it; and why so? Because the people are required to vote other alternative—the right to make a the State is in the Union ; but it is to the under a form which deprives the free-State constitution and State government, and party of a fair opportunity to exercise their put it into the Union by a proclamation of In the early part of this discussion, much was made out of the form of voting Congress at all-that I object. Who knows the President, without ever having it before presented by the Lecompton convention. Under the transmission government? It was said to be unfair. It was said that It was said to be unfair. It was said that the elector, in order to vote for or against ble in form? And if republican, may it not slavery, was bound to vote for or against contain other features, making it entirely the constitution; that those, therefore, unacceptable? Sir, I have not that measwho were not for that constitution, had no ure of confidence in the men who would be opportunity of voting on the slavery question. I do not care now to inquire whether that view was correct and allowable or not: but I do say that the presentation of the question, as proposed in this amendment, would be liable to quite as conclusive objections as the mode of voting prescribed by the Lecompton convention. What is by the Lecompton convention. the form ? It reads thus : MR. BIGLER. Mr. President, I am not prepared to vote on this question without first submitting a few remarks explanatory That form you perceive, sir, would not present to the people of Kansas the great question at issue there, the question which has agitated the country from one extremity to the other, to wit : whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State. Slavery is in the constitution as it stands, and the question thus presented would be, whether amendment involves an utter and violent they would have a slave State or no State at all. Those who desire it to be a free State would have no fair opportunity of carrying out their will. They are to be disfranchised on this vote. They can have no voice. Now, sir, if this measure is to be adopted, the form of voting ought to be Here is State-making with a vengeance. such as would give those people the opportunity of deciding, unembarrassed, the question of slavery which has harassed them, from the first hour of their organization. Look at the practical workings of the country, with Clay, and Webster, and the proposition. An elector presents himself at the polls who is in favor of slavery. is suggestive; it presents a wide field for tion--the enlarged and liberal doctrine against the constitution. He desires to this morning; but I could not persuade vote for slavery, but he dislikes many feawere prepared for admission as States, they tures of the co-stitution; and he is driven know that there are certain very insidious from the polls. If a free-State man, on the other hand, makes his appearance, h. encounters similar difficulties. He likes the constitution and all its features, except that of slavery. He desires to adopt the constitution, but he cannot do that without agreeing that Kansas shall be a slave State ; and he is disfranchised. Now, sir, if this proposition is to prevail, why put it in this shape ? Is it that there will be no State, on terms of perfect equality with alternative left to the free-State party but ing it according to law and in regular the other States, being left perfectly free to vote the constitution down and to secure form. I would give to the people of Kanan endorsement of the opinions of those who have opposed the admission of the I represent here exercised; they made a State? Is it to secure a rejection of the President's policy? If I were for this measure, I should not agree to present it in this shape. I certainly could not, if I had stood so peculiarly and tenaciously up to the rights of the free-State party in Kansas.

INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN. and purer days of the republic existed be- I do not speak now of mere matters of form, and there may have been usurpation, to and mother had died when he was a mere down the officers before he was captured.

Now, sir, the poin t which I wish to make sistently against the laws.

esition simply to inquire how it was done conceding that we have no power over the production itself. Not only that; but on the assumption that it was not fairly that a majority of the people were for the form of government which they sent up to down, the people of Kansas are authorized

the ground of informality. That constitu-tion was sent up here. It was filed away Warren, who, for the last five years, has consciousness; but, as recollection flashed

department. There it lay, cobwebbed and dusted over, for six long years. When it Have I not done such work as that for the papers had been found on the person of became necessary to bring in Iowa as a last five years ?" State, these musty papers were drawn from

made a State. Who would say, that in less bodies of his twenty victims seemed some time, and when he recovered from its the six years which intervened, there was to pass before his eyes He hid them in effects, he was entirely bereft of reason .-not a large access of population to the his hands, as though by so doing, he would The idea that he had imbrued his hands Territory of Florida ? There could have shut out the terrible vision. Gradually a in the blood of his only brother, and that been no satisfactory evidence that the peo- drowsy feeling came over him, and he fell brother the one to whom he had been so ple of Florida approved that constitution ; asleep, and had a frightful dream. There attached in early years, was enough to no man could have known that it imbodied came before him an old, white haired man, craze a much stronger mind than that of their will. I only present these historical with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes, who the executioner. He is now one of the facts for the purpose of showing that the approached and glaring fearfully upon inmates of a mad-house, in Paris, and is doctrine that Congress must know that a | him, said : constitution imbodies the will of a majority

of the people before we have the right in this world, and I have come from the grave propriety to admit the State, is a new doc- | to reproach you. My son, my only son, the

But, Mr. President, I have spoken al-ready much longer than I intended to do. I rose for the purpose of confining myself to a very few points. I trust we are near the close of this angry debate. For one, I am free to say to the Senate and to the country that I am tired of this topic of Kansas. I am tired of it in every sense. Especially am I weary of it, because I can sea in it an close of the senate of the senate and to the searcely gone, when an old woman appear-the near the close of the senate and to the country that I am tired of it in every sense. Kansas. I am tired of it in every sense. Especially am I weary of it, because I can see in it an element of growing mischief to this great, peaceful and happy country of ours. Why it is I know not; but it would seem to be a dispensation of Providence that we are to have a very plague among us in the shape of this slavery question, her head, und uttering the most painful rangement or composition. He speaks living and growing as the nation advances ; moans. Suddenly she paused directly in most eloquently, and uses the most chaste spreading out yearly, overshadowing the front of the trembling executioner, and and beautiful language. Calls to preach whole country like some fatal upas, whose held the head up before him, saying in a at various points are daily pouring in upon held the head up before him, saying in a at various points are daily pouring in upon poisonous branches shade the very extrem- | plaintive tone : ities and deal poison and dea h as the sea-" Cruel wretch, see what you have done sons roll by. I say, sir, that we are near | to my Jamie. Jamie was a good boy, and the close of this debate, and with it I trust loved his poor mother. He worked very this feud will be put to rest forever—this strife which is so certainly and so con- in my hand with a smile that did my old stantly poisoning the very channels of in-tercourse between great divisions of this went to bed, and had fallen asleep, I used Union, severing the relations of the people | to steal into his room and look at him for who ought to be fraternal and affectionate, hours. It did me good to see him rest afand abiding in a common faith. Sir, while ter having worked so hard all day, and I have my notions of this measure, I do when I looked at the clock, I had to not cherish them with the tenacity that feel angry at hearing it tick so fast, some do. I desire, however, to make the for Jamie's sake. But a hard time admission of Kansas and Minnesota an ex- came. My Jamie was accused of a crime, emplification of the truthfulness, of the which I am sure he was innocent of, and equity and wisdom of the demo- led away to the scaffold, where he became cratic policy that Congress shall no longer your victim. I could not live without him, deal with this vexed question ; but that it and so they laid me amongst the worms; but shall be left to the people of the Territories | I managed to get up and come to se the vilto settle for themselves; and they shall lain who had so cruelly killed my son .-quietly become States, with or without | Wretch that you are, your time is coming," lavery, as their government may provide and with these words the old woman disat the time of admission. appeared with the head of her son. THE BROTHERS' DOOM. She had scarcely left when a girl of about seventeen, with wild glaring eyes, and a countenance of ghastly paleness, wearing a BY LIEUTENANT LITTLE. fantastic wreath of thorns around her head It was a stormy night, and the executionrushed toward him shrieking : er sat alone in his tenement in one of the gloomiest streets in Paris. All was dark-"Ha! ha! here you are-murderer ! robwhich can be used with great effect before ness without, save when a few lights ber! You robbed me of my darling Henry the populace. It may be alleged that we twinkled in the shops of those who had not -vou tore him from me-you killed him have voted against a bill which was to give yet closed up for the night. The execution-Yes, we were going to to get married in a the people the right to vote on their con- er, nicknamed "Bloody Tom," sat with week when you killed him. My bridal his head bowed down upon his breast, dress was all ready, and he had given me extent; but I answer that I hold a still apparently in a deep reverie. A lighted the ring-the wedding ring. Oh ! it was more liberal doctrine towards the people candle, upon a pine table, cast a faint, horrible ; they say he killed the gentleman of Kansas; I hold that they can make a sickly glare around the room, and flickered but I don't believe a word of it. They now and then as the drafts of wind found dragged him to the scaffold, and would no their way into the apartment. The hail mind me when I told them not to do it .pattered furiously against the windows, Oh! God of Heaven! there goes his head and the wind howled mournfully without, See! see! it rolls at the feet of the execushaking the casements, and making doleful tioner-at your feet-there ! there it is !- RAMOVAL -- WILLIAM B. FORDAREY music. The executioner shuddered, and his don't you see it ?" and she pointed wildly, countenance turned a ghastly white, as he as she spoke, at the feet of the executioner, half raised his head, and gazed for a mo-ment towards the window. The noise of the his frame. "Justice ! justice ! oh, God !" pattering hail scemed to him like the spirits shrieked the girl, in frantic accents, and of the dead knocking for admittance. And then disappeared. why so? inquires the reader. I will answer The executioner, though he attempted the question by a single word-conscience. to leave the spot, secmed transfixed by And yet, not one of the citizens of Paris some invisible power. The sweat rolled but would have ridiculed the idea that in big drops down his face and bosom, Bloody Tom had any conscience. He, who while his mind appeared to undergo the In June, when they might have decided handled the axe for upwards of five years most excruciating torture. Suddenly a the question of slavery by electing dele- and had executed more than twenty differ- procession of twenty headless figures, lookent individuals! Besides, why should con- ing as though they were fresh from the science (providing he had any) reproach scaffold, passed slowly by him. The sight him for the bloody work which he did in was a horrible one, and the executioner obedience to the laws of the country? As uttered a cry of terror. With that cry, I previously remarked, Tom had followed he awoke. He rubbed his hands over his when they had a direct vote on the ques- his gory occupation for upwards of five eyes, to assure himself that he had only tion of making Kansas a free or a slave years, more from necessity than choice. been dreaming. A sigh of relief escaped State, they could not vote—it would not At first, it is true, his hand trembled, and him, as he gazed around the room and perdo to recognize the "bogus laws" and the he experienced a few qualms of conscience, ceived that such was the fact. The candle when swinging the axe over the head of his had long since expired in its socket ; but unfortunate victim. And when the work there was no more need of it, as the first the local offices, they rushed to the polls was completed, and he wiped his axe, red grey light of dawn was streaming into the be on the single point whether the govern- that the constitution is fairly made; that and elected the officers under what they with the blood of an unfortunate fellow windows. "It is time that I was on the creature, perhaps a slight shudder, accom- spot," said the executioner, glancing at There is the source of the trouble; and as panied by a sickening sensation, would creep the clock, "Warren is to die at eight. REPERENCES this issue stands, the most that those on through his frame at the loathsome spectacle With these words he arose and left the the other side can make out of it would be But, in the course of time, as he became room, with a presentiment of evil, for (taking their own ground) an issue between accustomed to the business, Tom learned which he could not account, upon his those who, through the forms of law, had | to look with calmness upon such scenes, spirits. abused to some extent, the right of suff- and to handle his weapon without shrinkabused to some extens, and right of our some execution of rage, and those who had set themselves up against the use of that right; who had pre- His eyes became familiarized to the sight Warren, the daring highwayman. At an had been erected for the execution of the barrier and despite the gloomy aspect Within the suburbs of Paris, a scaffold ferred other means; who had not exercised of blood, and he thought no more of perfor- early hour, and despite the gloomy aspect the high functions of freemen under our ming his task than a butcher does in of the weather, a number of spectators go further toward restoring those relations standing. The government which the They avowed that determination, and they The executioner could not say that he witness the execution of so noted a were assembled upon the scene, eager to of fraternal feelings which in the younger people send here we must take or reject. adhered to it. There may have been fraud, had any near relatives living. His father character, who, it was rumored, had shot

some extent, on the one hand. The best | child, and left him to struggle alone with As the fatal hour approached, the excitethat can be said for the other was that it the world. He had experienced for a long ment became intense, and the mob swelled presented matured, persistent, and stupen- time, all the hardships of poverty, and this to thousands. At last, the prisoner was dous insubordination to the laws, if not had somewhat hardened his heart against led forth upon the scaffold, as calm and rebellion to the government. Which of his fellow creatures. In his thirtieth year, collected as though nothing was going to these alternatives shall we take? I shall he accepted the office of public executioner happen. He was, truly, a handsome man, not, for my part, cast a vote that will give for the city of Paris, simply because he of about thirty years. His frame was

success to those who have stood out per- could find no other employment. Tom had moulded in lines of strength and grace, a brother, but whether he was living then and his dark hair curled naturally about his It may be said, and it is said, that this or was dead, he knew not. He had run finely formed head. Near him, and leaning constitution is not agreeable to the ma- away from home when a mere stripling, upon his huge axe, stood "Bloody Tom," jority of the people. Well, sir, I have and had never been heard of since. Tom the executioner. He was as pale as death, searched in vain in the complicated history Jones remembered him as a curly-headed, and his hand trembled violently as he held of legislation on this subject for the in- mischief-loving little fellow, some years his the axe. A sickening sensation crept over

stance in which that question was distinctly junior. While he remained under his him, for which he could not account, and raised and discussed ! where it was claimed | father's roof, Tom had always evinced a he leaned heavily on his axe. The prisoas a duty on the part of Congress to know a strong attachment towards him, and had ner kneeled down, and placed his head frequently saved him from many a beating upon the block, and then said, in a firm by his father. When the mother of the tone :

in the archives of the Senate legislative created such a sensation on the road .- back upon his mind, his whole frame shook Good heavens ! what is there in that ? | with agony. He learned, soon after, that the robber, proving his name to be William The executioner sat down and strove to Jones, instead of Warren. A brain fever their solitude, and on them Florida was calm his feelings, but in vain. The head- attacked the miserable man, which lasted pointed out to the visitor as the executioner "You have blighted my happiness in of his own brother.-N. Y. Mercury.

THE BOY PREACHER.-Rev. J. B. Fuller, of Missouri, the boy preacher, has, withsupport of my old age, was torn from me

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The sub-scribers will sell their FARM at private sale. Said Farm is situated in Martic township, Lancaster county, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, about 2 miles west of Rawlinsville, and contains about 72 acres, more or less, the grader portion well fonded and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is composed of young timber and sproud hand and mesdow bottom. The improvements are a two-story Loz DWELLING HOUSE,

good state of cultivation. The balance is composed of young timber and sproat land and meadow bottom. The improvements are a two-story Log DWELLING HOUSE, a new Frame Barn, and other out-buildings.— There is a good Apple Or-hard and other Fruit Trees. The Farm is well watered with a number of streams, and a Spring near the house. Terms will be made easy, and possession given on the lst day of April, 1857. Any person wishing to view the premises will call on either of the subscribers, residing at Mount Nebo, one mile north-west of the property.

north-west of the property.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH ENGLES.

NO. 13

The subscriber will also sell, at pri-vate sale a HOUSE AND LOF in the village of Mount Ne-bo. There are 3 geres and 136 perches of land in the bot, and the improvements are a two-story FRAME HOUSE, a Frame STABLE, and other out-buildings. There is an ex-cellent spring of water on the bit, and the land is well feneral and in a good state of cultivation. Terms made easy. Apply to JOSEPH ENGLES. sug 25

VALUABLE FRANKLIN COUNTY

VALUABLE FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIMS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, living in Chambershorr, will sell his TWO FAIMS in Guilford township, Franklin county, situate on the public road leading to freencestic, about one and a half miles from Chambersburg. These farms are in the highest state of cultivation and well improved, with running water through one of them and the other has a spiondid spring. They are sold for want of time to attend to them. The one con-tains 125 acres and the other 166. Terms made known by the subscriber. These farms contain a good portion of timber. The attention of Lancaster Connty Farmers is twited to these farms, which are well worthy their atten-tion. [aug 25 tr33] WM. HEYSEII. ONE OF THE BEST STORE STANDS One or more years, that heat of Store Stands, dogther with a Two Story Dwelling House, adjoining the same, situato in Centre Square, in the Borough of Mount Joy, Lancaster Conty, together with a Store House, adult appertaining to said Store and Dwelling. House, call and all appertaining to said Store and Dwelling. House, adult appertaining to said Store and Dwelling. House, adult appertaining to said Store and Dwelling. Houses call on the un dersigned residing in the city of Lancaster, Pa. SAN'L BOMBERGER. N. B. Should persons profer buying to reuting, they

U^{UC 2} IRCULAR.

Dervid, vorg Friadg.
In every dollar you expend you have a direct interest in the profit.
Every time you buy ONE DOLLAR'S worth of goods, you become a stockholder, and entitled by virtue of a certificate, to a share of the profit in goods.
Each person purchasing from us, goods to the value of one Dollar, and paying cash, will receive a ticket; when they receive three tickets, they can have them exchanged for a certificate which will entitle the holder to a share of the profits in Goods.
Each person purchasing goods to the value of Three Dollars, and paying cush, will receive a certificate which will entitle the holder to a share of the profits in Goods, and for every additional Three Dollars an Extra Certificate.
The shares of profit will range from 25 cents to \$50 00.
Every article sold will be at the honest market radue-thus gliving an extra profit to the customer.
MUSLINS. CLOTHS. SILKS, VESTINGS, SHAWLS, HOMERS, GLOVES, CALICOES, FLANKELS CASIMERS.
GLOVES, CALICOES, FLANKELS CASIMERS.
MUSDIDERTES, MUS DE LAINES and every variety of new styles for Dresses. MUSLNING GOODS, GAUNT.
LETT, and every variety of Colars, Lacca and Edgings, hew and desirable style of pry Goods.
WENTZ BROTHERS.
Marabile Style of pry Goods.

And Heaven will be your share.

-----THE MONTGOMERY AMENDMENT.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE, Friday, April 21, 1858, on the motion to non-con-tyrin the amendment of the House of Repre-sentatives to the bill to admit Kansas into the Union.

Remarks of Hon. William Bigler.

rst submitting a few remarks explanatory of the views which I entertain. I do not intend to delay the Senate by an attempt at an argument, at length, against the House amendment; I shall be content to state, very briefly, some of the points which I think involve conclusive objections to the measure.

In the first place, the adoption of this abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention. It presents the broad question, whether a doctrine which the party to which I belong have cherished ; a doctrine which is found in the organic law of Kansas, and which was enunciated in the democrat platform at Cincinnati, is to be abandoned, and we are to look for some other system of legislation with regard to the Territories.

I had hoped, sir, when the wise men of Cass in the lead, presented and adopted this new mode of settling the slavery questhat when the people of the Territories should come in with or without slavery, as the constitution presented by them might provide at the time-it would have proven a finality. In the liberal doctrines maintained by the democratic party, that the people of the several States may go into the Territories with whatsoever property they possess, including slaves, and when there, and when about to organize a government, preparatory to admission as a not only as to the kind of government they will have, but as to the mode and manner of making it, I had hoped we were to find a simple and satisfactory solution of this unhappy difficulty which seems to arise on the application of each State for admission.

When this doctrine was proclaimed it was at variance with and superseded the former practice of the government; but it was one which commended itself to the judgment and patriotism of the people.— tion without slavery," or "for the constit-It was a proposition to settle the controversy about slavery upon high principle- stitution." This would have given all sacred principle; a principle that was co- parties a fair opportunity of carrying out extensive in its operation with the entire country, with all Territories we possessed then, or ever can possess, and as imperishable as the government itself, equal to every clause reads as follows : emergency that may arise. An essential element in that doctrine is, that Congress element in that doctrine is, that Congress shall not interfere with the domestic affairs of the Territories; that as to the mode and manner of making a government, the peo-ple of the Territories should be unserviced. ple of the Territories should be unrestrained; that Congress would decide only upon the question of admission under the obligations of the constitution, and that would obligation rests upon Congress to know ment presented was republican in form, fraud and violence shall not prevail. Now,

I had hoped that we were about to wit- former policy of the government, I cannot ness a beautiful illustration of the wisdom see how those who subscribe to the doctrine of this doctrine, by the admission of two that the people should be left perfectly States, the one slave and the other free, free to form and regulate their institutions under this principle. Thus its beauties in their own way, can investigate this queswould be illustrated and illuminated; and tion of fairness and form. Is it maintained I tell you, Mr. President, that, in my that we sanction the constitution by voting humble judgment, no act of Congress will for the admission ? That is not my under-

The form should be "for the constitu their will.

But, sir, there are other features to which I wish to call attention. The first

"That the State of Kansas be, and is hereb

It is a question whether the constitution was fairly made. What is the deduction ? It must be that in some way or other the and not as to the mode of making the con- sir, I do not care to raise or debate that stitution beaving that work with the peo-ple. question of fact at present. Whatever might have been held heretofore under the

ikely to get hold of this government in Kansas just now. Who is satisfied that Gen. Lane would exercise power with moderation ? Who believes that if he controlled a convention, he would not indulge the excesses of his feelings of prejudice against the southern States?

Where is the guarantee that that new

guarantee whatever as to how that power

may be abused, without any protection

that is the extraordinary proposition which

make the President of the United States

Then, sir, there is another point, and

against fraud, violence, and usurpation.

Sir, I should not be suprised if a constitution made in that way would emancipate the slaves that are in the Territory and confiscate the property value in them. I come in. The proposition is monstrous.

myself to vote quietly on this question. I features about this measure-features stitution. That would be true, to some constitution twice through their delegates ; they have revised and amended that constitution through the agency of a popular ratification. It was competent for the people of Kansas to do the same thing; and if those in Kansas who claim to be adverse

to this slavery article, who object most to this constitution, had exercised their high prerogative as freemen, probably we should have had no excitement on this occasion. But, sir, they did not perform the duty .---In June, when they might have decided gates, they would not vote; the "bogus laws" were in their way. In October, when the question of slavery was not in-

volved, but when officers were at stake. they did vote. In December following, tion of making Kansas a free or a slave "bogus convention." But a few days afterwards, when it was a question of gaining have termed the "Lecompton swindle."____

laws and under our policy of government. | slaughtering an ox.

him.—St. Louis Democrat.

MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS FOR CALIFOR-NIA .--- Miss Sarah Pellet, the reformer. has turned up again ; she proposes to forward to California a consignment of five thousand marriageable girls from the New England States. They are to be consigned to the various divisions of the Sons of Temperance, who are to provide for their wants-hnsbands included.

THE COMIMG SUMMER.-It is said that the Earl of Rosse, one of the first astronomers in Europe, has told a gentleman in England that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that has ever been known, and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle, by way of protection against the extreme heat.

CARDS.

REMOVAL.--WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at law, has removed his office from his former place into South Duke street, nearly opposite the Trinity Lutheran Church. SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at

١,	may 5 tf 16				
, - У	W ELCHENS & PRIGG, SURGEON DENTISTSOffice, Krupah's Buildings, second floor, North East corner of North Queen and Orange streets, Lancaster, Pa.				
! a	W. T. MCPHAIL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, mar 31 ly 11 Strasburg, Luncaster Co., Pa.				
l e	DR. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTISTOffice No. 4 East King street, Lancaster, Pa. apr 18 tf 13				
, ,	NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has his Office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the Coart House.				
y t	Lancaster, apr 1 tf 11				
-	A LDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law Office with B. A. Shaeffer, Esq., 'south-west corner of Centre Square, Lancaster. may 15, '55 1y 17				
-	DEMOVAL WILLIAM B. FORDNEY.				

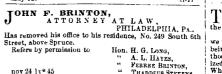
Queen street to the building in the south-east corner of Ceptre Square, formerly known as Hubbey's Hotel. Lancaster, april 10 LIDWARD MICOVER

	L'DWARD M'OUVERA,	
1	ATTORNEY AT LAW.	
	NO. 5 NORTH DUKE STREET-NEAR THE COURT HOUSE.	
	LANCASTER, PA.	
	apr 6 tf 12	

JESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.--Of-fice one door east of Lechler's Hotel, East King street, Lancaster, Pa. (93, All kinds of Scrivening-such as writing Wills. Deeds. Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. MULLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST.-Office in North Queen street, 3d door from Orange, and directly over Sprenger & Westhaeffer's Book Store.

Lancast +r, may 27, 1856. ly 16 AMES BLACK, Attorney at Law .-- Of-

The in East King street, two dors east of Lechler's liotel. Lancaster, Pa. 427 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. tf-17



24 ly*45	"	THADDE	BRINTON US STEVE
•			
EXANDER	HARRIS	, Att	orney

REFERENCES: Governor James Pollock, Harrisburg, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, do. Hon. Joseph Casey, do. Ion. Andrew Parker, Miffintown. Hon. James M. Sellers, do. A. K. McClure, Esq., Chambersburg.

A. K. McClure	Esq., Chambersburg.	apr 7 1y12
Corn Shellers, Ho	G'S UNRIVALI ND FODDER CUTTER, urse Powers, Threshers, s, &c., in large variety. BOAS, SPANGLER	Grain
feb 2 tf 3	Seed and Implement W 627 Market s	arehouse, t., below 7th.

SPICES, &c.--Cinnamon, Cloves, Sala-RATUS, BAKING SODA, CREAM TARTAR, NUT-MEGS, &c., For sale at THOMAS ELLMAKER'S Drug & Chemical Store, West King street, Jane'r. feb 9

mar 9 tf 8 East King street and Centre a

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Spanish and Mexican dollars, old U. S. gold and silver colus bought at a premium. Special attention will be paid by G. K. Reed to the Nego-tiation of Commercial paper, stocks. Losus, and all market-able securities in New York or Philadelphia. Our friends may rely upon promptness, and our personal attention to their interests in the transaction of any busi-

interior to their interests in the transaction of any busi-ness which may be intrusted to us, and we hold ourselves individually liable, for all money intrusted to our care. OEO. K. REED, RICHARD MCGRANN, Sr., PATRICK KELLY, iune 23 by 23 A MCGUNOMY

june 23 1v 23 A. MCCONOMY.

June 23 1y 23 A. MCCONONY. YALUABLE BOOKS FOR THE PEO-PLE, AT THE CHEAP BOOK STORE-Now is the time to buy cheap Books from a large andwell selected stock, the largest stock of Books to be found between Phindelphia and Pitteburg. It embraces a full variety of choice Literature of every class of good Books, such as ILISU. WORKS, LAW BOOKS, ANNUALS, ALBUMS, FAMILY BIBLES in large quantities, HYMN and PRAYER BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS of every possible variety in use; Station-ery, in addition to a general micelianeous stock compris-ing everything in the Book line. The stock has been bought in quantities at the very lowest trade gale and city prices, and selected by these of long experience in the builness, with caution and an eys to the wants of the poole-QUICE SALES AND SMALL PROTES is our motto, for CASH cheaper than over at wholesale and retail. Every one who studies his own interest should call and examine the stock of the Cheap Rook Store before purchas-ing elsewhere. The time for unaking our heavy Spring purchases is near at hand, and from now until that time we after special inducements in order to reduce the stock, which will enable us to buy in larger quantiles and conse-quently at lower rates. Thos dedring to improve their Libraries by making valuable literary accessions at a very small cost, now is the time to do it from the extensive stock of select-d standard Books at the Cheap Book Store of MURRAY, YOUNG & CO. mar 16

mar 16 STATES' UNION HOTEL .-- NO. 200 Narket street, above 6th street, Philadelphia, The undersigned, late of the American I Columbia, Penna., takes pleasure in informing The undersigned, late of the American House, Columbia, Penna, takes pleasure in informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well-known and popular HOUSE, (long known as the Red Lion Hotel,) which he has filled up with entirely New Furniture and Bedding of a superior quality. The bouse has also been renovated and impro-ved in a manner which will compare favorably with any of the Hotels in the City, and cannot fall to give satisfac-tion to those who may patronize this establishment. The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest Provisions the market alfords; and the Bar with the PU-REST AND BEST LIQUOIS. Nothing shall be fit undone to make his Guests comfortable, and he fasters himself that by strict attention to busines, he will merit and re ceive a liberal share of public patronage. G. W. HINKLE, may 22 tf-18

TO FARMERS.--Having been appoint-ed by Mesars. Allen & Needles agents in Laneaster for SUPER PHOSPHIATE OF LIME. we would call the attention of Farmers to this Fertilizer, it being superior to all others; and from the testimony of those who have used it for some years past, we feel author-ized to saying it is *the best* application for Corn, Oats, Wheat, Grass and other crops which require a vigorous and permanent stimulant, that has ever been offered to the public. Apply to GEO, CALDER & CO, East Orange street, 2d door from North Queen st., and at Graeff's Landing on the Conestogs.

WOOD.--Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood of the best quatity, for sale by GEORGE CALDER & CO., Office East Orange street, 2d door from North Queen, and at Graeff's Landing on the Concestoga. [ju 20 tf 24

W HY LABOR SO HARD WHEN WASHING? I have a chemical process for cleaning clothing by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling, and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard isbor can be saved; *the touching* can be done in half the time, and the clothes are rery white and clean, and last much longer, for they are not worn by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines &c.-The articles used cost buil little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the receipt to order, postage stamps good as money. Address, cont : three cent postage stamps good as money. Address, jan 12 2m 52 Baltimore city, Md. jan 123m 52

that we have

should not be surprised if a constitution made in that way, without consulting Congress, should attempt to interdict or embarrass the execution of the fugitive-slave liw, or would set up other issues with the federal authority; and yet, whilst Congress might not seriously entertain the idea of admitting such a State, the President would be obliged to admit it by proclamation. For you will notice that it gives the President no discretion. The duty is imperative on him. When the facts are properly certified, he must announce that the State is in the Union, no matter how objectionable the constitution may be .--Any measure of fraud may be practiced ; any extent of violence and usurpation in making the constitution; and no matter how badly made, and yet the State must