

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

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1858.

ED EVERY TUESDAI, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

VOL. LIX.

TERNS. SUBSCRIPTION.-Two Dollars per annum, payable in ad-vance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. ADVERTISEMENTS.-Advertisements, not exceeding one square, (12 llness,) will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five tents for each additional inser-dollar, and twenty five tents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion

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

HYMENIAL.

To all the young misses who wish to be wise, I beg you will open your cars and your eyes, And candidly listen to my good advice-Be sure that you marry for money.

Don't marry for beauty-it soon will decay, Your lover'll grow toothless and shrivel away, His pretty mustaches will all turn so gray-Be sure that you marry for money.

Don't marry for learning-away with your schools. You know that to college they always send fools, And some of them come out most wonderful tools-Be careful and marry for money.

Don't marry for intellect-sach a dull man Is always discussing some subject or plan ; He cannot talk nonsense, or won't, if he can-I charge you, look out for the money.

Don't marry for honor-for what is a name? A hubble that's burst up-a broken glass pane A fooot-ball that's kicked round the ring, for

game-Then merry alone for the money.

Dont marry for LOVE ! such an old fashined thing Will only disquiet and penury bring; But good bread and cheese-THAT HAS THE TRUE

RING, Provided you marry for money.

But look ere you leap-do not jump in the dark, Or fall in love with a fop or a spark ; But take a staunch bachelor-that is the mark --IF he should have plenty of money.

A maiden aunt, whose locks of snow Proclaimed her young-some years ago, Reproved her niece, a damsel gay, For dressing in the wanton way, By which our modern girls expose A vast deal more than eyes and nose ! "Why can't you hide what ought to be hid, And dress modest and plain, as your grandmothe did?

"Dear aunt, so I do-as you may perceive, I dress in the mode of Grandmother-Eve "

The Vice President at Home.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN C. BRECKINKIDGE At Florence, Ky., July 24, 1858.

Mr. Breckinridge said : He had accepted, with pleasure, the invitation to meet the people of Kentucky at that place to upon public matters at all convenient He held himself ready to do so .---

was that relating to the difficulties in Kansas. Of these difficulties he would en- marriages had been solemnized, estates had a legal and regular election only received deavor to give a calm, clear, and, if possible, truthful statement. His distinguished he was not mistaken, the republican house as many legal votes, he was the legal repfriend, the representative in Congress from of representatives had appropriated money resentative of the district during the reguthat district, had been over the ground paying the legislators for their services .- | lar term, and all the mass meetings that with his accustomed ability, and he (Mr. It was impossible to ignore the legality of could be called could not invalidate his B) would not state the case so much in the laws passed by that body. Hence the election. The people must give legal and mitted indiscriminately, and when inter- of the country, a great land-mark, tower-datail as he otherwise would have done... ing over the ruins of opposing organizadetail as he otherwise would have done.- | act calling for a convention to form a State | regular expression to their views, and that He believed that if the Kansas question, constitution was legal and of binding force. expression must be abided by until legally as before Congress last winter, could be It was charged that under the registry law removed. Any other doctrine was wholly fairly and fully presented to the people of half of the counties of the State were dis- subversive of regulated freedom. The Kentucky, three-fourths at least of them franchised. In several of the counties there other doctrine-that of taking loose, irreg-

administration. Kansas had been rent by In others, very few white persons indeed. sion of the popular will-was the doctrine incessant dissensions. There seemed to And twelve months afterward, though the of demagogues and despots. be no end to her troubles in her territorial population had been increasing, in all these condition. At last a State constitution disfranchised counties only fourteen hun- constitution of Kansas to the people, the (Lecompton) was presented to Congress by dred votes were cast. In all the disfran- most extraordinary doctrine had been prothe Territory. In favor of the acceptance chised counties, it was his candid opinion, mulgated. It was, that it was absolutely the stronger. No party but the democratic played was not owing to chance, nor of this constitution was the President, a not more than five bundred persons enti- necessary that a constitution should be could withstand it anywhere. It was, as to the drift of circumstances. There was sagaciou. statesman of long and large ex- tled to vote had failed to be registered; submitted to a vote of the people before

ern States, and the whole democratic rep- regard to the propriety of having a regis- the republican form of a State constitution. States in all latitudes-to obtain the pre- cording to the best of its judgment, it had resentation in the Senate and House from try of voters, his American and republican Congress had no more constitutional ponderance in the general government, vindicated equality of birth and of individthe South, and a majority of the know- friends would probably not be anxious to authority to order the submission of a and to use power to abolish slavery every- ual rights, and of the rights of the States. nothing congressmen from the South.- | raise the issue, as they were in favor of the constitution for a new State to the people | where. He would, to show its purposes, read | Basing itself upon the constitution, and Opposed to the acceptance of the constitu- system of registration; and it was well than it had to order the submission of a from speeches of the representative men tion were all the black-the republican known that in Kansas there were especial new constitution for an old State to the of the party-men belonging to the body members of Congress. He was about to say reasons why, to preserve the purity of the people. It was no more the right or the over which he had the honor to preside, the black-republican congressmen, but he polls, there should be a registry of those duty of Congress to insist upon the sub-always was willing to call men and parties entitled to vote. It was charged that mission of the Lecompton constitution to his pleasure, to cultivate kindly personal from one end of the Union to the

of disapprobation, a murmur, and voices, "I don't," "I don't."] Opposed to the acceptance of the Kansas constitution was arrayed the whole strength of the republican forces in Congress, a minority of north-ern democrats, and a minority of southern first days. The acts to that effect, in his would have voted for the submission of the Her Mr. Breckinridge read that remark-She bordered on free States for six hunknow-nothings. This opposition chose to opinion, should never have been passed. whole constitution to the whole people of able and famous paragraph addressed dred miles. Were her people willing that give reasons for the warfare they made in such terms as to be almost personally insulting to the supporters of the measure. They made wholesale charges of fraudsfrauds in the beginning, middle, and end of the official proceedings in Kansas; charged that there had been fraud in de-

advocacy of the acceptance of the consti- legally called and its members fairly elec- formed it should submit it to the people, ing force of one of its plainest provisions die. speak to them of the prominent current tution was advocacy of the consummation ted. It met and formed a constitution. | was to assert that the people could not speak to them of the prominent current political issues. He held that the people difference of a system of fraud. Now, it would na-had a right to expect that public men should be prepared to give their views in such a controversy as this with the come a slave or free State. The question is should be prepared to give their views in such a controversy as this with the come a slave or free State. The question is should be prepared to give their views in such a controversy as this with the come a slave or free State. The question is should be prepared to give their views in such a controversy as this with the come a slave or free State. The question is should be prepared to give their views in such a controversy as this with the come a slave or free State. The question is should be prepared to give their views in his way. They grew more bold

would have added those millions to the las Malass then presented, there was not a figures they hold up to appal to the people. little violence and disturbance about the polls. But with all this, it was clear to the polls. But with all this, it was clear to his mind that that legislature was elected his mind that that legislature was elected to the week after an election could not invalment of the administration, its friends by the people of Kansas, and that it was a lidate an election, even though a majority the North. The purposes of that party so."] There, said the speaker, that man would be found perfectly prepared to meet valid and legal legislature. Gov. Reeder, of the electors took part. These were the were broader and deeper than a resistance evidently believes it sincerely, and I doubt its foes at all points. The most prominent subject connected with the history of the administration thus far, the interest, (now he acandidate for Congress in a district where the for Congress in a district where the history of the second legislature. Under the laws of this body there were fifteen thousand voters, and at descended, elections had been held ; and if one hundred votes, if no one else received would thoroughly sustain the policy of the was not a human being save roving savages. | ular demonstrations for the fixed expres-In the matter of the submission of the

sagaciou, statesman of long and large ex-t tied to vote had failed to be registered; submitted to a vote of the popple billor in organization, so long so long states in the second states in the seco democrat members in Congress from north- exasperation and folly of the people. In required that Congress should pass upon ism. Its aim was to keep out all new slave cible of the constitution; and because, acby the name that they called themselves. odious test oaths were required—such that the people of Kansas, than it would have relations: He read from a fiery, ultra other by the republican party. [Here there was something of a sensation a majority of the inhabitants of the Terri- been for Congress to have insisted upon speech of Senator Wilson; and then from there was only room in the Union for those tory could not conscientiously vote, even, if claiming the same prerogative when a new one whom he styled greater than Wilson two parties, with the clangor of the contest they had been registered. Those who made | constitution was formed in Kentucky a few this charge made a mistake in point of fact | years ago. He thought it extremely proband in point of time. There were obnoxious ble that if he had been a member of the York, who, in a grand speech made to the sons of Kentucky take in this combat ?--They were anti-republican, and unfit for a Kansas. The circumstances surrounding especially to southern senators, affirming some of the desperate politicians within place on any statute book. They should the case would prebably have influenced have been repealed at once; and they were him to come to that conclusion. But mission, and was marching to conquest.] Would they hazard her honor? No; the repealed before the election for delegates Congress had no right to interfere in the That's the programme, said Mr. Breckto the constitutional convention that assem- matter. To assert here Congress had no inridge. Along the line of march this filled the core of their hearts, and they ble at Lecompton took place. At that right of interference, and that it was an party must be met and resisted. The conelection there were no test oaths whatever. absolute condition of the establishment of stitution was not in their way at all, for sign and forgery in execution, and that The constitutional convention was thus the constitution that the convention that they did not even acknowledge the bind-

President, backed by the nearly unanimous whether the new State should be slave or not to a legislature ; and the whole system and enterprising in their aggressions every South on the one hand, and the republican | free it was determined to submit to the peo- of representative government was subver- year. They were in the outer rim of the times. He held numself ready to do so.— It had been two years since he had been in the habit of addressing his fellow-citi-zens on public occasions, and in that time it was probable that he had lost some of the probable that he had lost some of the involved to the extent of their fortunes involved to the extent to the fortunes involved to the extent to the fortunes involved to the extent to the fortune the facility he had acquired for expressing himself before the assembled people. He found upon. But let that view of the sub-was that, in voting on the slavery clause, did not come, however, to attempt the ject pass. It did not meet the merits of the the vote had to be given for the constitu-

to the administration in Kansas betokened. not there are many more here who believe admission of any more slave States into the impossible to remain neutral. The essen-Union, and ultimately abolitionize all the tial rights of the people were endangered. The democratic party was not a destruc-States. That this was the policy of the party, was inevitable from its antecedents. tive or radical party. It was conservative; Logically, it could not be otherwise. Here not in the common-place, clap-trap sense the speaker gave a general view of the in which that word was used, but in its slavery question up to 1820-up to which broad, liberal and true sense. It was a time slave and free States had been ad- vital organization. It stood in the history The Wilmot-proviso movement, and the re- tions. It had managed the policy of the action that followed, were rehearsed, and it country at home and abroad. It has never was related how the anti-slavery sentiment died, ducked, or dodged. Its banner, of the North had been broadening, deepen- though torn sometimes, has never been ing, and rushing in a more rapid current. trailed in the dust. It had never fled from The people of Kentucky, he thoght, had not any question, but had always faced the

appreciated the scope and force of the anti- music. It was the only vital organization slavery movement. The republican party in the country that possesed historical rewas now the most powerful party in the nown. The tenacity of life and capacity Union, unless the national democracy were for great works which this party disan organization, strong, compact, earnest, a substantial philosophy underlying it .-upon the indestructible rights of citizens and States, the democratic party had survived, and was now vital, -a man whose utterances were the pr.n- between whom the whole heavens would ciples of his party-Mr. Seward, of New soon rescund. What position would the that free labor at last apprehended its her borders should put her up as a stake ? honor and glory of the old Commonwealth would bury the animosities of the past, and vindicate that honor which was to them so

dear that for it they would be willing to -that concerning the return of fugitive REMOVAL.--WILLIAM S. ANWEG, RAttorney at Law, has removed his office from his former place into South Dake street, nearly opposite the Trinity Lutheran Church. spr 8 tf 12

was not an idle one. Those who had un-

lusive name of the people's party?

before them. Had they any stomachs for

the feast ? Oh ! for the giants that were

and warned his countrymen. Clay saw it,

and in his latter days served his country

and a fervor deeper, in seeking to avert it.

And still the mellow beams of the setting

AMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law, Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite th ourt House, may 5 tf 16 W. T. MCPHAIL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. STRASBURG, Lancaster Co., Pa. ar 51 Jy 11

He

A LDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law---Office with B. A. Shaffer. Est, south-west roruer of entre square, Lancaster. may 15, 55 ly 17 AMUEL L. FOX, OPTICIAN, 557 Noteri 2D STREE, ABOVE BUTTORWOOD

CARDS.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. | would have added those millions to the as Kansas then presented, there was not a effect, must be expressed according to law. The course pursued by the republican publican party Kentuckians must be demo- FARRELS & HERRING, 34 WALNUT AND 25 GRANITE STREAM, PHIL'A. Sole Manufacturers in this State of HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,

WHICH BECLIVED THE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. here Safes are warranted Free from Dampn

NO 30.

These Sifes are warranted Free from Dampness. Also, Manufacturers of Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, likewise awarded a Medal at the World's Fair; Chilled Iron Burgina Provi Safes, Bank Vaults, Bank Locks, Stoc Chests, &c. sep 29 1y 37 ROTTECK'S HISTORY OF THE

R WORLD WORLD . ORLENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA. NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS. PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID. MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON-HIS COURT AND FAMILY. mar 30 tf 11 ELIAS BARR & CO, 31 East King st. TAX NOTICE.--The Buplicate of the Consolidated City Tax is now ready for those periods who wish to save the 5 per cent. All City Taxes paid on or before the first of July are entitled to the 5 per cent. deduction. The same of the Sector of Sector Treasurer & Receiver, Office Wentz's Store, East King & Centre Square. may 4 tf 16

may 4 tf 16 C WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1621 MARET STREET, PULLADELPHIA Deders in Paints of every variety, Glass of all kinds, French and American; Imported Drugs, &c., &c., &c., which are now offered for sale at very low prices. 457 PLEASE CALL AND REAMINE OUR STORE. mar 23 fm 10

THE SOLVE FOR THE VARMER. THE STOVE FOR THE VARMER. The undersigned would ask the attention of Farmers and others to his newly patented WOOD AND COAL STOVES, called the "Dining Rom Cook," which possesses advanta-ges not found in any other. The oven is perhaps larger than that of any other stove, being 10 by 20 inches in the clear, while its peculiar construction is such as to emit an unusual degree of heat in a large room with a triffing con-amption of fuel. For the Dining Room of the Farmer it supplies a want long fell, and for this purpose it was con-structed under the personal supervision of the undersigned. decl tria 0. SPRECHER & BRO.

REED, MOGRANN, KELLY & CO., GRANITE BUILDING. NORTH QUEEN ST., LANC'R, Will receive money on Deposit and pay interes

untamable.

ollows : 5 per cent. for any length of time. 51.4 for one year. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Conjections indue in an part so the other terms, france, **2**c. Money sent to England, Ireland, disrmany, France, **2**c. Passage certificates for sale from Liverpool to New York, Land warrants and uncurrent money bought and sold. Spanish and Moxican dollars, old U. S. gold and silves

had Spanish and Mexican dollars, old U. S. goid anu surver oable, Spanish and Mexican dollars, old U. S. goid anu surver coins bought at a premium. Special attention will be paid by G. K. Reed to the Nego-tiation of Commercial paper, Stocks, Loans, and all market-able scurities in New York or Philadelphia. Our friends may rely upon promptness, and our personal attention to their inforests 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. GEO. K. REED, NCOLARD MCGRANN, Sr., PATRICK KELLY, Id the june 23 by 23 A. McCONOMY.

June 23 19 23 A. MCCONMY. Build DING SLATE.--The undersigned beg leave to inform builders and all persons in want of ROOFING SLATE that they have made arrangements for the entire supply of one of the best Quarries in York county, the superiority of these Slate over all others are well understood and acknowledged. We are now receiving a supply that we invite all in want, to look at, believing them to be the best that ever came to Lancaster. We employ once but the very best workmen, and all work done by us is warranted. Terms moderate; best guaged Slate sold by the ton if preferred. BEORGE M. STEINMAN & CO., apr 20 6m 14 West King street.

RAD THIS! FARMERS BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS. The undersigned having rent-ed the SASII FACTORY of H. C. Locher, situated in Boath Water street, back of No. 2 Steam Cotton Mill, in the city of Laucaster, begis leave to inform his friends and the diff-gens generally, that he is prepared to fill all orders left with him, or sent to the Lancaster pest office for, WINDOW FRAMES, SASII, BOOIRS, SHUTTERS, BLANDS, and MOULDINGS of every description. Having formerly super-intended the Sash Factory of Messirs. A. K. Bowers & Co., at Grauff Slanding, his customers can depend upon all work being done in a satisfactory manner.

 # Original Statistics
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H. L. & E. J. Z. A H M'S Concer of North Queen street and Centre Square. Every WATCH sold by us is warranted to be what it is represented. So We call especial attention to the new EULIJBRIUM LEVER, which cannot be surjuly 6 6m 25

1.7 557 Noren 20 STREFT, ABOYE BUTTONWOD STREET, NELLADELPULA Stor Y-us with the McAllisters. Spectractes toold, Silver and Elastic Steel Frames, of a creat variety of patterns, with Superior Glassos, carefully adapted to the sight. SpecIlassos, Micro-scops. Franking Instruments, Surveyors Compasses and Transits, Dairy Thermometers, Glazlers Diamonds, de., de. All kinds of optical Instruments made, repaired and adjusted.

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POPULAR NEW BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, AT THE CIEAP BOOK STORE, LORD MONTAGUES' PAGE, A Historical Romance of the Sevenicenth Century, By G. P. & JAMES. The Lectures of LOLA MONTEZ, including her Auto-

joigraphy. The Annual Digest of the LAWS OF PENNA, being a upplement to Purdon's Digest, brings up the laws of the tate to May, 1858. THE NORMAL MENTAL ARITHMETIC. By EDWARD

NEW YORK WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

a period in the history of the country of peculiar interest, and he proposed'that his remarks should be addressed to the subject which gave to current affairs that interest. Since Mr. Buchanan had assumed the reins of power in the government our difficulties had been chiefly domestic.

We had but one difficulty with a foreign power that threatened to be considerable manlike, just, and ought to have been -that with Great Britain concerning her exercise of the right of search (upon which we fought that in the last war) in the Gulf of Mexico, which might reasonably be claimed as an American sea. The recent exercise of the "right of search" by Great Britain had been received throughout the land with an outburst of indigna- ness and heated strife between men who tion, confined to no section or party, and should have made common cause for peace, question, if we might believe the and between the great sections of the conpublic prints, was speedily settled on a federacy. Much harm had been done, and basis agreeable to American pride, and no good had been accomplished for any conforming to American interests. Amer- human being. But the recommendations ican ships, wherever they sailed, were of the President regarding the Lecompton hereafter to be regarded as inviolable as constitution were not wise, not discrimi-American dry land itself.

Upon another question one word. There against the President a concerted cry of profligacy. The administration was chargsquandering vast sums of money, ed with which had to be borrowed. He freely ad- recommendations of the President regardmitted that the expenses of the government | ing the Lecompton Constitution were recently had been unusually large. The pertinent, proper, and the most pracrepublican House of Representatives that preceded in power the administration had that could have been proposed. been extravagant in making appropriations, and now the democracy had to foot the was to be blamed for paying the appropriations of the republican House of Representatives. The expenses of the Mormon expedition, which was necessary for the vinding the honor and authority of the government, were very heavy, and formed an extraordinary item. People it is null and void; that none of the elecwere slow to appreciate the immense distance from the frontiers of Missouri to Salt | the one superintended by Walker and Stan-Lake. Did they know it was further than ton ; that the Lecompton constitution was from the Rhine to Moscow, the long march that ruined Napoleon ?

There was a deficit in the Post-Office Department of some millions, occasioned sas. by the great extension of mail routes and Concerning the first legislature elected the cheapness of postage. The gentlemen who were raising the cry about the expen-tion of the unit routes and in Kansas. The charge had been made that it was not elected by the people of ses of the government were last winter | Kansas, and its acts had no bindin_ force. given an opportunity to check the flow of It was true that there were many illegal appropriations to the Post Office ; it was votes cast at the election of that legislature. proposed to raise the rates of postage, but | It was doubtless true that many Missouevery one of these gentlemen voted in op- | rians voted for those legislators. There position to the proposition. The fault were illegal votes from Missonri and illefinders with the financial management of gal votes from the northern States. Bethe administration clamored abont aggre- tween Kansas and Missouri there was a gates, but would not come to particulars. Why, they themselves voted for these ap-actly where it was. People living along propriations denounced as profligate. It it hardly knew whether they were living might be set down as a settled fact, that in Kansas or Missouri. The line was, for whenever there were objectionable appro- instance, like that between Kenton and priations passed, a majority of the demo- Boone counties, Kentucky, passing through cratic votes were against them, while they | neighborhoods who hardly took heed whethprevailed by an almost solid vote of the | er they lived on one side or the other .-Americans and republicans. That a majority of the opposition to the administra- and had made claims and proposed to betion was always in favor of any really objectionable appropriation that passed, and that the most objectionable appropriations were always defeated, when defeated, by democratic votes, might be set down as this very last session; of Congress, the Americans and republicans had endeavored to add several millions to the budget of appropriations-attempting to pass through the French spoliation bill, and

case, as they all were conscious. He did tion-a perfectly innocent qualification .- gress had clearly no power to cast a And whenever the line was drawn ter of rhetoric, but to speak plain truths in plain terms. The present he thought of Kansas into the Union under the Ledifficulties. But it was very easy to obces of the case into consideration, it was the President were practical, wise, statesadopted. If they had been adopted in December last, the question would have been settled then, as it was now settled, without a violation of popular sovereignty, and without interference with the civil rights of any body. The prolongation of the controversy had only produced bitter-

nating, not statesmanlike and just, if that instrument was, as charged, covered with people of Kansas, and not their act and deed. Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to tice be done. state the reasons why he held that the tical for the settlement of the question He did

pressed. He stated the objections urged against the acceptance of the Lecompton instrument; the first legislature was electtions held in the Territory were fair up to the creature of fraud, had not been submitted to the people of Kansas, and was be heard. The noise and confusion gradnot the act and deed of the people of Kanually subsided, and the speaker resumed.]

Well, fellow-citizens, so much for the enathe constitution, pursuant to a law passed at the extra session of the second territorpoint to more than ten thousand votes cast rage for State officers under the constitution.-He declared his solemn belief that every of the outery about this outrage. Missourians had gone over into Kansas step taken to procure the sense of the people regarding the State constitution the come actual and permanent residents of that Territory. They understood that they had a right to vote at the territorial elections, and did vote. And there were steamand the election of delegates-all these boat loads of voters from New England- | steps were legal, regular, orderly, fair, and an indisputable proposition. Why, during he was about to say, bought up and pre- taken in the only way that they legally cipitated upon the Territory, but the form could be taken.

of expression would be unnecessarily harsh The Topeka affair was without authority, shipped into the Territory expressly to and all that remained of it was the ghost vote at that election. Thus there were of a mob. It was not legal, or popular, votes illegally and improperly cast at that or orderly. These were not little legalities, other kindred measures. He presumed election by both parties : and as is not ex- petty technicalities, with which he was that if they had been successful, they traordinary, in such rude states of society dealing. The will of the majority, to take

compton constitution was one environed by | The constitutional convention was undoubt- | might be advisable and well for constitu- | not flow, the Union was like a girdled tree, edly legally called. The delegates to that tional conventions to take the popular doomed to speedy decay and death. Even ject. It was easy to urge many plausible convention were undoubtedly elected by sense on doubtful points, or to submit the now that venerable, august and pure tribobjections to the course the President had the people But he did not come there to whole instrument ; but authority to form a unal, the balance-wheel of the mighty pursued. But taking all the circumstan- | apologize for frauds. There were frauds | constitution was necessarily delegated to | machinery of our government, the Supreme at the election of a legislature in 1857 .- | them, and they were under no legal obli- | Court of the United States. was assailed his opinion that the recommendations of There were frauds at the State election gation to call for a popular vote to condemn with force and venom nearly unparalleled. under the Lecompton convention in Janu- or approve the instrument they produced. A bill had been introduced into the Senate ary, 1858. But these did not vituate the But this clamor about non-submission was to reorganize this Court. And the threat legality or the respectability of the Le- mere pretext. The slavery clause of the that this reorganization should take place compton constitutional convention. These Lecompton constitution was submitted to frauds' were after-thoughts and after- the people, and fairly submitted. Those dertaken the work were strong, rampant, occurrences. There were frauds, as he had who did not vote had themselves to blame, and confident, and unscrupulous. said, in January last. He saw, by the pa- if they were free-State men, and were pers of that morning, that John Calhoun, grieved that the clause establishing slavery president of the Lecompton convention, was adopted. The only trouble was about had issued certificates of election at that slavery. The free-State men, in convencontest to the free-State candidates for the | tion assembled at Topeka, resolved that legislature in the Leavenworth district. - | all they wanted was a fair vote on the | slave question. Was there any difficulty He presumed that the free-State men were entitled to those certificates; and he would | about anythig in the Lecompton constitube one of the last men, he hoped, to take | tion besides the slavery clause ? Who had from them anything that was justly theirs. ever heard of any other point in contro-Giving those certificates to the Leaven versy.? The people of Kansas, if they worth free-soilers gave the State legisla- opposed the slavery clause, had let the with a natriotism broader than ever before. ture, with the two United States senators time pass for voting it down-they had ophad been raised throughout the land and steeped in fraud, not representing the to elect, and the State government, into the portunity to give legal expression to their hands of the free-State men. But let jus- views against the slavery clause, and had

spurned that opportunity, and now made radiance on the western sky. Webster When the allegation of fraud was no factious and irregular opposition to that saw it-that grand and granite man resislonger tenable, the anti-Lecompton men which had been legally done. But it was ted the madness of the torrent of political took refuge in this: that Congress had urged that slavery would still have existed fanaticism that arose in his own State as a never passed an enabling act for Kansas. | in Kansas, even if the slavery clause voted This was a new theory. It was bran new, and the republicans had a right to take that there would still have been slaves triumphant, with demagagine drift-wood rock resists the waves; but the dirty tide not wish to dig up the bones of the con- out a patent for it. Congress did not en- there-that the slave property in the floating with the froth and soum that arises troversy that was passed, and among the able people to form a government. In Territory would have been recognized as to the surface amid the fury of faction .-bills. It was very hard if the President things that were, he hoped forever; but many cases-a majority of cases-Congress property-it was legally there in accor- The giants were no more; and it remained it was incumbent upon him to state why had not passed enabling acts. California dance with the decision of the Supreme for those to whose hands were confided the he held the opinions that he had ex- had not an enabling act, yet the free-State Court of the United States in the Dred trusts of their country to consider what interest forced her into the Union, and Scott case-and who but an ultra Ameri- should be done to destroy the growing there was no trouble for the want of an can abolitionist would have thought of power of the republican party, the paths enabling act. [Here a fight outside caused confiscating this property ? Why, even in of whose triumphs would be amid the ruins a roaring excitement. A fight was an at- the British West India colonies the slaves of the nation. The slavery question had traction for old and young Kentucky far emancipated were paid for; though the killed all parties but one-the democratic. superior to the orator. There were shouts government did cheat the slave-owners in It had been the death of the old whig among the few hundreds who remained in the settlement out of the most that was due party, that organization which was bold, their seats of 'Go on Breck.' 'Go on.' them, the principle applicable to the Kanopen and gallant, game, full of pluck and He said he would do so with pleasure, but sas case was recognised. The whole fire, which had always marched with drums there was so much noise that he could not amount of the statement that slavery beating and banners flying, and which he would still have existed in Kansas, even if | had regarded as the best of parties, always the people had voted to strike out the excepting his own. The gallant old whig slavery clause, was that the slaves already party had died of the slavery question .-bling act theory. It was said that the there, about three hundred in number, And the American party, of which it was Lecompton constitution was not the act would be recognised as property. That really not necessary to say much, had died, and deed of the people of Kansas, that which was property, according to the de-they had never passed upon it, and that it cision of the Supreme Court of the United of an inherent weakness of constitution. was odious to a vast majority of them. States, would not have been confisoated. The which incapacitated it from battling long The supporters of the constitution had a slave property in Kansas was not worth under any external circumstances. right to point those objectors who assumed more than one hundred and fifty thousand Americans might object to hearing him this position to the legal modes of the ex- dollars, and it had been provided that if speak in this style; but where had they pression of the popular will, and to ask the slave clause of the constitution had material power? Could they poll fifteen them to be governed by them. Where been stricken out, the slaves should be thousand votes in Ohio? Were they not was the legal expression of the popular will emancipated, upon the payment to their inefficient and used up as an independent opposed to the constitution ? He could be owners of their value. What a terrible organization in every township of the pointed to ten thousand votes cast against outrage it would have been to have brought North ? At any rate he thought that he these people of Kansas into the Union, and might state, without disrespect, that the have allowed them to do just exactly as American party had not answered the exial or free-State legistature; and he could they pleased afterward! What an outpectations of its friends? But what The fact was that the slavery should have been expected of a party clause in the constitution was the occasion built upon one idea, and that idea wrong

> Now, gentlemen, said the speaker, taking this view of the case, don't you think act calling the convention, the vote of the the southern men in Congress might have people on the act, the registration of voters, voted unanimously for the admission of Kansas into the Union in December last, under the Lecompton constitution, without any of them charging their consciences with a very heavy load of guilt? He ter to be doing absolutely wrong than to

hoped now that the boisterous seasons of be doing nothing. He wished these float-Kansas history were over, and that she ing gentlemen to consider whether they would be recompensed for her stormy and would be towed by their leaders into the unfortunate past by a serene and prosperrepublican ranks. He thought they would ous future. go in the other direction, for Kentucky The Kansas question was but an episode. changed slowly-when she resists the re-

DR. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST .--Office No. 4 East King street, Lancaster, Pa. apr 18 tf 13

YEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY NATLAW, has his office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the Court House. Lancaster, apr 1 till Lancaster, apr 1 DEMOVAL .-- WILLIAM B. FORDNEY,

The Attorney at Lew, has removed his office from North lacen street to the building in the south east corner of bentre Square, formerly known as Hubbey's Hotel, Laneaster, april 10 adjusted. Agent for Fixes' Oblique Pointed Gold and Steel Pons. and the \$25 Double Threaded Sewing Machines. may 18 DARGAINS ! BARGAINS ! BARGAINS ! Ladies who have not numbered that Port

SIMON P. EBY, ATTOINEY AT LAW, OFFUCE:--No its North Duke steed, may 11 by U] LANGASTER, PLNNA,

BARGAINS I BARGAINS I BARGAINS I Baddes who have not purchased their Bonnets for the season are invited to call at L. BAUM'S, No. 20, North Que-en street, where they will find a large assortment at a reduction of price, as the season is for drawing to a close. Also a large assortment of DAY GOODS, WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND TRIMMINOS. *Egi*-Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves, at L. BAUS', No. 52 North Queen street, Lancaster, june 29 tt 24 **TREDERICK S. PYFER,** A T T O R N E Y A T L A W. OFFICE.-NO. 11 NOT TO DURE STEERT, WEST SIDE, LAN AS GR. Pa. APT 20 01 14

And would Kentuckians go with this

J ESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.--Of-fice one door east of he-ther's Hotel, East King street, Lancaster, Pa. 29, All kinds of Scrivening-such as writing Wills, beeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with errectness and despatch. may 15, 155 tf-17 great party of the North, under the dehad shown Kentuckians the banquet set

JAMES BLACK, Attorney at Law.--Of-fice in East King street, two doors east of Lechler's fided, Lancaster, Pa. \mathcal{L}_{2}^{2} All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds. Mortgages, Wills, Stating Accounts. Ac., promptly attended to, may 10. (517)

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° .	PHILADELPHIA, PA
Has removed his office to his	residence, No. 249 South
Street, above Spruce.	
Refers by permission to	Hon. H. G. LONG.
• •	A. L. HAYES,
	 PERRSE DRINTON.

nov 24 1y* 45 " THADDEUS STEVENS. sun of that great man lingered in golden FOWARD M'GOVERN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

A T T O R N E Y A T L A W . No. 5 NORTH DUKE STREET-NEAR THE COURT HOUSE LANCASTER, PA.

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON W DENTIST --- Office in North Queen street, directly ver Loug's Drug Store. Laucaster, may 27, 1856. 1y 16

REMOVAL .-- DR. J. T. BAKER, HOM-GPATHIC PHYSICIAN, has removed his office to Ame trreet, between Orange and East King streets, west ide.

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tf 12

side. Reference—Professor W. A. Gardner, Philadelphia. Calls from the conutry will be promptly attended for apr 6

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TO FARMENES.--HAVING DEEN Appoint ed by Mesrs. Allen & Needles agents in Lancaster the sale of their celebrated SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. we would call the attention of Farmers to this Fertilizer being superior to all others; and from the testimony

We would can be all others; and from the testimony of these who have used it for some years past, we feel author, ized in asying it is the best application for Corn, Oats-Wheat, Grass and other crops which require a vigorous and permauent stimulant. that has ever been offered to the public. Apply to GRO CALDER & CO., East Orange street, 2d door from North Queen st., and at Graeff's Landing on the Conestoga.

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men affoat in politics : the question was. what would they do? and this had better be decided quickly, for it was almost bet-

he had ever heard. In going down, it had left a large number of respectable gentle-

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The

manship. may 11 1y 18]