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sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty is surely respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

Now is it easy to see why the legislative assembly might not with propriety pass the territorial act transferring its sitings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some prohibitory or incompatible provision of act of Congress. But no such provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted says—"the seat of government is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth, and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the governor and legislative assembly." The expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when in a previous section of the act it was enacted that "the first legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint," the word "place" means place at Fox Leavenworth, not place any where in the territory. If so the governor would have been the first to do this matter, not only in himself having removed the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both instances.

But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do implicitly what it has not done expressly—that is, to forbid to the legislative assembly the power to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary seat of its deliberations.—That is proved by the significant language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 7, 1855, which, in making appropriation for public buildings of the Territory, enacts that "the same shall not be expended until the legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government." Congress, in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the permanent seat of government, but recognises the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." If, in view of this act, the legislative assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of government at any place in its discretion, of course by the same enactment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of the legislative assembly were illegal by reason of this removal of its place of session was brought forward to justify the first great movement in disregard of law within the territory. One of the acts of the legislative assembly provided for the election of a delegate to the present Congress, and a delegate was elected notwithstanding the fact that, subsequently to this, a portion of the people of the territory proceeded without authority of law to elect another delegate.

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons conveniently not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and with no law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the Territory into a State, and have framed a constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a governor and other officers, and a representative to Congress.

In extension of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigan and others, were so organized, and, as such, were admitted into the Union without a previous act of Congress. It is true that, while in a majority of cases, a previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the territory to present itself as a State, and this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and in some cases the Territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand, or to confirm afterwards, in its discretion; but in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duly constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of the territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a constitution, and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right or common sense confer any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact, what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is unusually so in motive and aim as respects the local law of the Territory. It will become treasonable insurrection if it reaches the length of organized resistance by force to the fundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the general government.

In such an event, the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The Constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they be opposed in the Territory he may and should place at the disposal of the marshal any public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the *posse comitatus*; and if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval forces of the United States. So, also, if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State, or this kind national force of the U. S. And if the territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel without aid, in they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being duly ascertained, they shall most certainly receive the aid of the general government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. Todo so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be unconstitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be passed, or to

### D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
(Office removed to one door West of Buehler's  
Drug & Book-store, Chambersburg street.)

### Attorney & Solicitor for Patents and Pensions,

BOUNTY Land Warrants, Back-Pay suspended. Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold; or bought, and highest prices given.

Agent engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and lands for sale there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1855.

W. W. Paxton,

Sept. 14. M. ALEX COBEAN.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing between the Subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us.

Our Books are placed in the hands of Alex. Cobean for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

W. W. Paxton,

Sept. 14. M. ALEX COBEAN.

W. W. Paxton

INFOEMS his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Hat & Shoe Business, at his old Stand, and will always keep on hand a large and splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS of every variety of style and price, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Call and see the Goods.

Sept. 24, 1855. t

Tin Ware, &c.

SAMUEL G. COOK informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, at his Shop nearly opposite the Post-

Office, a very large and well-made assortment of TIN-WARE, which he will sell at prices

which cannot fail to please. He will also

execute to order, with promptness, in a work-

man-like manner, and with the best materials,

all kinds of HOUSE SPOUTING, METAL-

LIC ROOFING, HYDRANT WORK, &c.

Gettysburg, March 12, 1855. t

E. B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL faithfully and promptly attend to

all business entrusted to him. He

speaks the German language. Office at the

same place, in South Baltimore street, near

Forney's Drug Store, and nearly opposite

Danner & Ziegler's Store. [March 20.

Bounty Land Claims.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to

the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.

Those who have already received 40 or 80

Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling

on the subscriber and making the necessary

application. JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12, 1855. t

Bounty Lands.

SOLDIERS who served in any war of the

U. S. States a term not less than fourteen

days, are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY

LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier,

his widow or minor children, (if any,) are

entitled to the same quantity.

In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the

difference necessary to make up the 160 acres

can now be drawn.

Apply to the subscriber, at his office,

in Gettysburg, where persons having Land

Warrants to sell, may obtain the highest price

for them. R. G. MCREADY.

March 19, 1855. t

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on the south side of the Public

Office, two doors west of the Sentinel

office. Aug. 22, 1855.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DOCTOR,

HAS his Office on door west of the Lutheran

Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite

Grammer's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed

are respectfully invited to call.

REPERENCES:

Dr. D. Gilbert, Dr. C. N. Berluchi, Dr. D.

Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L.

Baugh, D. D., Prof. William M. Reynolds,

Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever,

Gettysburg, April 11, 1855. t

OLD SOLDIERS.

Bounty Land Act of 1855.

THE undersigned is now fully prepared to

file and rapidly filing CLAIMS TO BOUNTY

LAND for soldiers of the War of 1812, and

of ALL the wars of the U. S.—their widows

and minor children, (if any,) are

entitled to the same quantity.

In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the

difference necessary to make up the 160 acres

can now be drawn.

Apply to the subscriber, at his office,

in Gettysburg, where persons having Land

Warrants to sell, may obtain the highest price

for them. F. M. COLE.

Gettysburg, March 12, 1855. t

Call and See Us

AT THE NEW STAND.

W. M. T. KING respectfully announces to

his friends and the public generally, that he

continues the TAILORING

BUSINESS in the room adjoining the

store of J. Lawrence Schick, and fronting

on the Diamond. He has made arrangements

to receive regularly the LATEST FASHION

and female, *Ladies' Rooms*, with Lady attendants. [Aug. 6, 1855. t

China, Glass and Queensware.

Geo. M. Booke, Successor to J. C. Booke & Co.,

IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA,

GLASS and QUEENSWARE, 41 North

Howard Street, (between Fayette and Lexington

streets), Baltimore, Md., respectfully in-

vites the attention of Dealers to an examination

of his well assorted stock before purchasing

elsewhere. [Feb. 19, 1855. t

China, Glass and Queensware.

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F. H. Smith,

PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK,

AND DRESSING CASE MANUFAC-

TURER, N. W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts.,

Philadelphia, always on hand a large and

varied assortment of

Port Monnaies, Work Boxes,

Pocket Books, Cabas,

Bankers Cases, Traveling Bags,

Note Holders, Backgammon Boards,

Port Folios, Chess Men,

Portable Desks, Pocket Mem. Books,

Dressing Cases, Cigar Cases, &c.