George 3. Chase, Aublisher,

Montrose, Susquehanna County, Venn'a, Chursday Morning, Sebrnary 7, 1858.

Volume 13, Namber 1

Select Poetry.

tiple a les on For the Democrat. Lament of the Dying Gold Sceker. Ah! here I lie far, far away From home, from all I hold most dear : Grim Death has marked me for his prey, And Oh! no loving heart is near. Could I now see a sister's face. Could I with dying arms enfold My parents dear in fund embrace, Twei bliss not gained by mines of gold.

And why, oh! why, did I fornake The home, the comforts once my share! What madness prompted me to break The links of leve that bound me there! What freezy turned my footstups here ? What hurried me from joyn unrold To die without a friendly tear? Alas! It was the love of gold.

Gold was my idd-my delight, Gold seemed a balm for every woe ; My thoughts by day-my dreams-by night le golden channels seemed to flow. 'Twas folly,-yet I chose to be. With mammon's votaries enroled ; O fatal choice !. Tis now I see What I have lost for paltry gold. While fading memory fondly dwells. Upon the joys of former days, Regret, with poisonous breath, dispels The blissful visions thought conveys.

Distracting grief my bosom rends For well I know I'll ne er behold Those charming scenes, those faithful friends Abandoned for the take of gold. Though love of gold possessed my heart. No crime reigned there with stern control, So dark Remorse with flery dart

Inflicts no tortures on my soul. Osapturous thought! Hope now draws night Celestial visions to sunfold; Still, still, I grieve for I must die Far from the home I spurned for gold. Vile, glittering drops; away! away!

Thy aight now makes my soul recoil; One sad regret canst thou allay Although-procured by honest toil? One trusty friend canat thou obtain? One smile that childhoods grief consoled One moment lost canst thou regain?

Life's transient scenes now disappear In brighter spheres I hope to dwell; To home and kindred ever dear I bid a fond, a last farewell. Death's gloomy shallows cloud my view, My eyes grow dim-my limbs grow cold? Delusive world, stieu! adieu! My parting soul abhors the gold.

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Miscellaneous.

Great Men and Destiny. Had Luther lived in the twelfth or fifteentl or any previous century, he would have lived a monk or died a martyr, or been doomed to obscurity and defeat. Had Newton lived in the tenth century, some other man would have been his substitute in the seventeenth. Had Watt and Arwight lived in Austria we should never have heard of them, and some- Special Message of the President on body else would have laid the foundation of our steam and cotton spinning empire. We say somebody else, for we do not, for a moment suppose that the destiny of the world depended on the single fact of their individual genius. No the times required a movement-and the genius was produced; and ten thousand men were ready to occupy the places of Watt, and Askwright, as well as those of Wellington and Napolean, had they been absent. There is not only a mission for individuals, and there never yet was wanting a man to do the work that was requisite, possible or expedient; and little, very little, indeed, can any great man do compared to what is done for him. What, after all, is the discovery of Watt. He discovered that steam could be cooled by a shower of cold discovery. But what could he have done with that without others to help him? And what would Ark wright have done with his spinning jedny without Watt and other engineers to make it spin! It would have been merely a toy in the pursuit of his youthful ambition—the discovery of perpetual motion. It is wonderful how very little it takes to make a great man in a favorable position. Archimedes said he would move the earth, if He had strength anflicient; and all men who move the world are merely men who are placed in such a position and with such a ever as Archimedes sought; but without the lever and without the position the greatest human greatness is weakness, and its efforts ridiculous. There is a tide of destiny, and those who ride on it are safe; but those who resist it, as many boldly and corrageous v.do, must fall.

What Hope Did. It stole on its pinions of snow to the bed

of disease; and the sufferer's frown became smile—the emblem of peace and love. It went to the house of mourning, and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and ebeerful songs.

It isid its head upon the arm of the poor; which stretched forth at the command of unholy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin." It dwelt like a living thing in the bosom

of the mother, whose son tarried long after the promised time of his coming, and saved her from desolution, and the care that kill-

It hovered about the head of the youth

All's Well!

Twelve o'clock at night and all's well' onder window stands the wife. The clock being on service therein. has told the small bours; yet her face is prest closely against the window pane, striving in there is an unsteady step in the hall; she day of June, 1854. honor, Oh l'all enduring power of woman's equiporation of inhabitants and qualified love -no reproach, upbraiding the light voters of the several counties and districts arm passed around, the reeling figure once of the l'enitory to be taken by such persons effect in God's own image. With tender, and in such a mode as he might designate words of entreaty, which he is to powerless and appoint; to appoint time and places of to resist; it he would, she leads him in. It is holding the first elections, and the manner but the repetition of a thousand such vigils ! of conducting them, both as to the persons It is the performance of a vow with a heroism and patient endurance too common and thereof; to declate the number of members every day to be chronicled on earth, to holy of the Council and House of Representatives and heavenly to pass unnoticed by the 'reg. for each county or district; to declare what istering angell above

All's well .. False prophet !- In youdelluxurious room sits one whose curse was to be fair as a dream of Eden. Time was when those clear eyes looked lovingly into a mother's face—when a kind, loving father laid his trembling hand with a blessing on other sunny head -when brother's and sister voices blended with her own in heart-music around the happy hearth. Oh! where are they now ! - Are there none to say to the repenting Magdalen - nather do Condemn thee-go, and sin no more!"-Must the gilded fetter continue to bind the soul that loathes it, because man is less merciful than God!

All's well? False prophet !- There lies the ornhan. In all the length and breadth of the green earth was found no sheltering nest where the lonely dove could fold its wings when the parent birds had flown. The brooding was gone, that covered it from the cold winds of neglect and unkindness. Love was its life, and, so-it drooped!

"All's well?" False prophet !- Sin walks the earth in purbedewed face hungers and shivers and thirsts. Assembly did not take place until the 30th widow pleads in vain to the ermined judge for justice; and unpunished of Heaven, the the Territory was constituted by act of Confor Justice; and unpanished by the territory was consultated by the human tiger crouches in his lair, and springs gress, and the officers to be appointed by the All's well!

scales of justice. Dives shall yet beg of guaranties of peace and public order. Lazarus? Every human tear is counted .-They will yet sparkle as gems in the crown exercising constant vigilance and putting but as thou wilt !

Political Articles.

Kansas affairs. WASHINGTON, Jan, 24, 1856. To the Senate and House of Representives : the course of governmental organization in been perfected by the Governor so that the the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a election for members of the Legislative Acondition of things which renders it incum- sembly might be held in the several precincts bent on me to call your attention to the sub- at the same time as for Delegate to Congress, ject, and urgently recommend the adoption any question apportaining to the qualificaby you of such measures of legislation as the tion of the persons voting as people of the nations, but a mission for times as well as for grave exigences of the case seem to require. Territory would have passed necessarily as referred to, and of their causes, will be ne- the judge of the validity of the return of the cessary to the full understanding of the rec- Delegare, and would have been determined ommendations which it proposes to submit, before conflicting passions had become in-The act to organize the Territories of Ne- flamed by time and before opportunity could brasks and Kansas was a manifestation of have been afforded for systematic interference the legislative opinion of Congress on two of individual States. water. That is the sum and substance of his great points of constitutional construction : One, that the designation of the boundraries primary causes and its immediate commenceof a new Territory, and provisions of its po- ment, was one of the incidents of that pernilitical organization and administration as a clous agitation on the subject of the condi Territory, are measures which of right full tion of the colored persons held to service in within the powers of the General Govern some of the States which has so long disturb ment; and the other, that the inhabitants of ed the repose of our country, and excited inany such Territory, considered as an inchoate dividuals otherwise patriotic and law-abiding State, are entitled in the exercise of self-gov- to foil with misdirected zeal in the attempt erdinent, to determine for themselves what to propogate their social theories by the preshall be their own domestic institutions, sub- version and abuse of the powers of Congress he could only find the position and the lever. ject only to the Constitution and the laws. The persons and parties whom the tenne duly enacted by Congress under it and to the of the act to organize the Territories of Ne power of the existing States to decide, accordioraska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor ding to the principles and provisions of the to impose, through the agency of Congress, Constitution, at what time the Territory shall their particular views of social organization be received as a State into the Union. Such on the people of the future new States, now are the great political rights which are sol- perceiving that the policy of leaving the inemply declared and affirmed by the act. habitants of each State to judge for them-Based upon this theory, the act of Conselves in this respect was ineradicably roofed gress defined for each Territory the outlines in the convictions of the people of the Union, of a republican government, distributing then had recourse, in the pursuit of their public authority among the lawfully created

agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—of propagandist colonization of the Territo-to be appointed either by the General Gov-ry of Kansas to prevent the free and natural eroment or by the Territory. The legislative action of its inhabitants in its internal organfunctions were intrusted to a Council and a ization, and thus to anticipate or to force the House of Representatives, duly elected and determination of that question in this inchoempowered to esact all the local laws which ate State. they might deem essential to the happiness, With such views associations were organprosperity and good government. Acting ized in some of the States, and their purposes in the same spirit, Congress also defined the were proclaimed through the press in lanpersons who were in the first instance to be guage extremely irritating and offensive to considered as the people of each Territory; those of whom the colonists were to become enacting that every free white male inhabit, the neighbors. Those designs and acts had possessing the qualifications hereafter, de- to the Territory of Kansas, and especially in scribed, should be entitled to vote at the first the adjoining State of Missouri, whose do-

seat; opens a Bible and seeks from it what enacted on the Soth of May, 1854, and the forms of statute, and with his own official comfort she may, while tears blister the pages. commission of the Governor of Nebra-ka be authentication, complete legality was given Then she clasps her hands and her lips are ing dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, to the first Legislative Assembly of the Tertremulous with mute supplication. Hist! and of the Territories of Kausas on the 29th ritory, These decisions of the returning officers and knows it i many times and oft, it has trod on Among the duties imposed by the set on of the Governor are flush, except that, by the her very heart-strings. She glides down gen- the Governors was that of directing and su- parlimentary usage of the country applied to tly to meet the wanderer. He falls heavily perintending the political organization of the organic law, it may be conceded that against her, and, in maudlin tones, pronoun- the respective Territories. The Governor of each House of the Assembly must have been ces a name he had long since forgotten to Kansas was required to cause a census or competent to determine, in the last resort.

to superintend such elections and the returns persons might appear to be elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. In substance, the same dunes were devolved upon the Governor of Nebraska:

While by this act, the principal constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its Legislative Assembly met on the 16th of January. 1855, the organization of Kausas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and ombarrassments, partly the consequence of local maladministration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interest, and rights to the Territo-

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seaf of Government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization—that of ordering the census or enumeration of the it was without a complete Guvernment; with-Ah yes, all is well, for He who seeth the cut any legislative authority, without local end from the beginning, holds evenly the law, and of course, without the ordinary In other respects the Governor, instead of

of the patient enduring disciple! When the forth all his energies to prevent or counteract clear, broad light of eternity shines upon life's the tendencies to illegality which, are prone crooked paths, we shall see the snares and to exist in all imperfectly-organized and pitfalls from which our hedge of thorns has newly-associated communities, allowed his fenced us in ! and in our full grown faith, we attention to be diverted from official obligashall exultingly say Father, not as I will, tion by other objects, and, himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory. Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a Territorial Legislature, an election of legate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, and the Delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives Circumstances have occurred to disturb without challenge. If arrangements had A brief exposition of the circumstances once under the supervision of Congress, as

This interference, in so far as concerns its general object, to the extraordinary measure

the United States, or attached to troops in and the discharge of the duty conferred and Constitution of the United States and the their service, should be allowed to vote or imposed by law on him alone, officially re-False prophet!—Still and statue-like, at hold office in either Territory by reason of ceived and considered the returns; declared a large majority of the members of the House and the Council "duly elected;" Such of the officers of the Territories as, by the provisions of the act, were to be up- withheld certificates from others because of vain, with staring eve, to pierce the darkness, pointed by the General Government, inclding alledged illegality of votes; appointed a new She sees nothing, she hears nothing but the the Governors, were appointed and commis- election to supply the place of the persons beating of her own heart. Now she takes her signed in due season-the law having been hot certified; and thus at length, in all the

> the qualifications and the election of its members. The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the Territory. Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that question as to which, neither now nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the President of the United States. For all present purposes the Legislative body, thus constituted and elected, was the legitimate assembly of the Territory.
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> Accordingly, the Governor, by proclama

tion, convened the Assembly thus elected to meet at a place, called Pawnee City. The two Houses met and were duly organized in the ordinary parlimentary form; each son: to and received from the Governor the official communications usual on such occasions; an elaborate Message opening the session was communicated by the Governor; and the general business of legitation was entered upon by the Legislative a sembly. But, after a few days, the Assembly re-solved to adjourn to another place in the Territory. A law was accordingly passed

against the consent of the Governor, but in due form otherwise, so remove the seat of government temporarily to the "Shwanee Manual labor School" (or mission) and thither the Assembly proceeded. After this, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the Governor refused to sign it, and, by special message, assigned for reason or requal, not anything objectionable in the bill liself, nor any pretense of the illegillity or incompetency of the Assembly as such, but only the fact that the In fact, what has been done is of a revolu- terday to Congress, assails not only that the duties of the office were legally devolved on the Secretary of the Territory; thus to the last recognizing the boly as a

duly elected and constituted Legislative As-It will be perceived that if any constitutional defect attached to the legislative acts of the Assembly, it was not pretended to consist in irregularity of election or want of qualification of the members, but only in the change of its place of session. However trivial the objection may be, it requires to be considered, because upon upon it is founded all that superstructure af acts plainly against law, which now threatens the peace not only of the Territory of Kansas but of the Union. Such an objection to the procuedings of the Legislative Assembly was of exceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the sent of government of the Territory was blocated temporarily at Leavenworth;" and yet the Governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the time the A-sembly were called to meet at Pawnee City. If the Governor had any such right to change the seat of Government, still more had the Legislative Assembly. The object tion is of exceptional origin for the further preference in itself, was proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting o locate unlawfully upon land within a milwhich illegal not the commandant of a post, a superior officer in the Army, has been disni-sed by sentence of a court-martial. Nor is it easy to see why the Legislative of relieving the people of unjust administra-

But no such provision exists. The organic sovereignty sacredly respected. removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law.

The inflamatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do impliedly 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 tant of the same above the age of twenty-one the necessary con-equence to awaken emoyears, being an actual resident thereof, and tions of intense indignation in the States near
the temporary seat of its deliberations. That them any political emotion. Climate, soil, prevent the people of Kanaus from the compower to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary seat of its deliberations. That them any political emotion. Climate, soil, prevent the people of Kansus from the comproduction, hopes of rapid advancement, and one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 3d, 1855, which in settlers themselves, with good wishes but with misstated as to the facts of its origin and day we find ourselves in the misstated as to the facts of its origin and day we find ourselves in the misstated as to the facts of its origin and day we find ourselves in the midst of the progress, and that all we have done in this quasi revolutions. On the heads, then of eth borered about the head of the youth which become the Ishmaed of society, and its the most to each as the most of society, and its the most of society in the society of all the great of

procisions of this set." If in view of this set the Legislative assembly had the large name.

The Legislative assembly had the large name. to fix the permanent seat of government at himself to forget that he is a part of its government any place in its discretion, of course by the ernment and antitled to be heard in the deenactment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of the Assembly were illegal by reason of the place of sersion was brought forward to justify the first great movement in disregard of law within the Territory. One of the acts of the acts of the Legislative Assembly provided for the election of Delegate to the present Congress, and a Delegate was elected under that law. But, subsequent 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 confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inliabitants, but merely a party of the inhabi-tants, and without 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 I regret to say, reason to apprehend that diselected a Governor and other officers and

a Representative to Congress.

In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigain, and others, were self-organized, and as or occasion of internal agitation and of ex- pension of judgment as to the position and a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while in a majority of cases a previous act of Congress has been passed to au-State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an aet has not been held nevertheless been admitted into the Union as State. It lies with Congress to authorize before or to confirm afterward, in its discretion; but in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against aurhorities 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 frame a constitution and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practice or presdent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right, or common States, no rule of reason, right, or common senses confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory.

In fact, what has been done is of a raroluster day to Congress communicated yes-

comitatus ; and if that do not suffice to main Message to pass unnoticed. tain order, then sie may call forth the militia

the United States to volunteer interposition by represented and perverted. After having lion for a future day when the repeal of force to preserve the purity of elections either seen the Chief Magistrate, during five orga- the Missouri compromise was surged on the in a State or Territory. To do so would be nized invasious of our Territory, unmoved by the ground that it would quiet agreeable and subversive to public Freedom And whether a single sympathy in favor of an unoffending take this question out of Congress I declared reason that the place indicated by the Gov. a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not people, innocent of all wrong, and laboring on this floor that ernor, without having an exclusive claim of a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional-that is, if it be the law of the land the doctrine welf-government, and to build -it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or up and extend the greatness of our country stand the real sentiment of the North, or the sustain the authorities of any State or Terri- -after having seen our invaders coming up fail to comprehend aright the springs of him itary reservation, and for participation in tory in executing it in opposition to all into on us armed (without reproof if not without man action. Sir, you are raking open and

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means must be on account of some prohibitory or constitutional means must be scrupulousincompatible provision of the act of Congress. ly guarded—this great perogative of popular

act, as already quoted, says "the seat of It is the undoubted right of the peaceable Government is hereby located temporarily at and orderly people of the Territory of Kan-For Leavenworth;" and it then provides that sas to elect their own Legislative Body,make certain of the public buildings there " may their own laws, and regulate their own social of the President, and all based upon the fact will blot it out as a national organization and be occupied and used under the direction of institutions, without foreign or domestic mo- that a man encouraged, perhaps aided by his leaving but, a wreck in every northern States the Governor and Logislative Assembly."— lestation. Interference, on the one hand, to friends, had made his escape from an arrest it will live only in history. As a lover of These expressions might possibly be constru- procure the abolition of prohibition of slave on a constable's peace warrant. After have peace, barmony, and fraternal concord among ed to imply that when in a previous section labor in the Territory, has produced mischieving thus seen our natural, and legal, protect the citizens of the Confederacy, and as a devi of the act, if was enacted that "the first Le one interference, on the other, for its mainrislative Assembly shall meet at such place tainance or introduction. One wrong beand on such day as the Governor shall apgets another. Statements entirely unfoundairprise to see misrepresentation of our posithis bill; for its passage will tear open wounds
airprise to see misrepresentation of our posithis bill; for its passage will tear open wounds
airprise to see misrepresentation of our position and our objects emanating from the
not yet healed, accerate spirits already parent
within the Territory are sedulously diffused same source. gislative Assembly shall meet at such place taluance or introduction. One wrong be-Fort Leavenworth, not place anywhere in the within the Territory, are sedulously diffused same source. Territory. If so, the Governor would have through remote States to feed the flame of been the first to err in this matter, not only sectional animosity there; and the agitators to discuss the themes of this Message. Exin himself having removed the seat of Gov. there exert themselves indefatigably in return pecting, as I have a right to expect from the erument to the Shawnee Mission, but in again to encourage and stimulate strife within the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared

Territory. The inflamatory agitation, of which the on the floor of the House, I am willing paperent is but a part, has for twenty years tiently "to bide my time." At the proper

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of cess, proceed to the minor and secondary the Federal Executive to support public or-der in the Teritory; to vindicate its laws, I trust, as to show the attack to have been whether Federal or local, against all attempts ill-advised and unfortunate. of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachments meet them when the case is heard. That

ances in the torrifory of Kansas, announced er the discussion by the Executive of some to me by the Governor in December last, of the points involved has been made bewere speedily quieted without the effusion of cause they were incidental to another subblood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, ject, or simed and intended to prejuige my orders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence, until some decisive measures he take to dispose of the question itself which constitutes the inducement

This, it seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabit. Message, until I can be heard. Very ants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a Washington City, Jan. 25, 1856, 1851 thorize the Territory to present itself as a sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the to be indispensible, and in some cases the Constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State. I respectfully recommend the enactment

a law to that effect. As in I recommend, also, that a special approwhich may become requisite in the execu-tion of the laws of the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Gov. Reeder's Reply. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

tionary character. It is avowedly so in mo- personally, but also my constituents, whom inhabitionis—until see late a day that the election of the members of the Legislative of government temporarily from Pawnee City Assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855, nor in its meeting until the 2d of July, 4855; so that, for a year after the Territory was constituted by account of the Territory was constituted by account of the Assembly the of the General Government.

The same reason the Territory is and the officers to be appointed to the Assembly the of the General Government.

The same reason the Territory is add in aim as respects the local law of inclination as well as duty imperiously dethe Territory. It will become treasonable mands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up reigned in every quarter of the country, and the officers to be appointed to the Assembly the fact that be had received notification of the description.

The dead new that the day inclination as well as duty imperiously dethe Territory. It will become treasonable mands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up reigned in every quarter of the country, and to this time, by the people of Kansas—conmence that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the lements to jar the interest of the country. The dead new labeliance to the form of the local law of the Territory. It will become treasonable mands of me to justify and protect. Entirely at the Opening of the Territory as duty imperiously dethe Territory. It will become treasonable mands of me to justify and protect. Entirely at the opening of the Territory as duty imperiously dethe the country in the Territory. It will become treasonable mands of me to justify and protect. Entirely at the Opening of the Territory at the Territory and th In such an event the path of duty of the glory of our country knowing that it has timent. The dead past had buried its dead. Executive is plain. The Constitution require at every stage, been characterized by the The bitter controversies of previous years ing him to take care that the laws of the most conservative moderation and landable mad ceased, and sectional quartels were for a United States be faithfully executed, if they regard for the rights of others—having seen time forgotten. No note of discord was be opposed in the Territory of Kansas he at every step the plainest manifestation of the heard in the councils of the nation, and the marshall any public force of the United of encroachement or aggression; I should be lation of good faith, mutually pledged by the States which happens to be within the juris- false to every manly inpulse and every sense representatives of the two great political pardiction, to be used as a portion of the posse of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the ties of the country, to resist the further agle

land or naval force of the United States .- of the present Administration; after having want of organization at this time. And if the Territory be invaded by the citi- witnessed the cold-blooded murder of an un- It was declared here, as a reason for the rezens of other States, whether for the purpose armed and unoffending citizen by an officer peal of that compromise, that it was necessary of deciding elections or for any other, and the of the Administration, who is not only unino-local authorities, find themselves unable to lested by the laws and unrebuked by the The effort to take it out has led to civil was repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, President who appointed him, but who has, in Kansas, and a sectional strife unparalleled and upon the fact being fully ascertained, perhaps, strengthened his official tenant and in the history of the country. Such is the they shall most certainly receive the aid of enhanced his chances of promotion by the result of the attempt to take the question out not; it is not at all surprising that we should, of Congress; and the restriction in Minnesott But it is not the duty of the President of by the head of that Administration, be mis- and Oregon stills remains a bone of contenofficial permission,) from the contents of the fanning into a flame coals which were already Arsenals of the United States, establishing a smothered and if left slone, would have system of martial his over life and property, butried themselves forever in their own ginregulated only by the uncontrolled will of ders. Assembly might not with propiety pass the tion and laws, by a change of public agents vindictive and irresponsible men-a system . As an early and constant friend of this Territorial act transferring its sittings to and by a repeal, are ample, and more prompt under which life was taken and properly de- Administration, I desire the defeat of this bill the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that and effective than illegal violence. These stroyed; the highways obstructed; travelers for its passage will, in my judgment, insure. seized, searched and detained; all the pur- beyond a doubt, an anti-Administration masuits of life paralyzed, and the destruction jority in the next Congress. As so exercit and extermination of whole settlements threat- and devoted friend of the Democratic perio ened and evidently intended—backed up by to which I have cheerfully given my best entered the sanction and authority of the Federal of ficers, who pledge publicly the cooperation sire the defeat of this bill; for its passage

to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice

of Congress, I will show that fourteen Sena-tors of the United States hold their mate and seven States stand in this Union by wirtue of ernment, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures and that therefore the highest considerations of personal honor and parriotism require him to possess, the integrity of the laws of the Repartment; and, baving vindicated my pe I will also, with the utmost confidence of

from without, and in the full enjoyment of the House is the sole constitutional judge of the right of self-government assured to them the qualifications of its own klembers. I trust by the Constitution and the organic act of that the minds of Members may be kept open Although serious and threatening disturblaw and the facts of the case, and that whethclaim, I hope in either case that both sides

may be heard before a decision. This hasty note has awelled to an unpre-meditated length. Its object is only to co-licit from the House and the public a sigaction of our people—as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me in the

Remarks of Mr. Grow on the Misouri Compromise, etc.

Mr. Clerk, I have refrained from partib-pation in the debates of this Hall until an organizatian of the House should be affected, and I do not now propose to say anything in reference to the legitimate legislation: of the country until the attainment of that result But as to the responsibility for the organisa-tion of this House which has been raised here this morning, I propose to say a few words. The responsibility, air, should rest out these who have produced the state of things was find in this Hall and the country. It is not

Message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the Message shall incite and stim-out of it, a time-honored compromise between of one or more states for that object, or em ulate new invasions of our Territory and fresh the two sections of the Union was trampled ploy for the same object any portion of the outrages upon our citizens, it will produce to under foot, thus opening, under the sanction land or naval force of the United States. So us no regret, as it has caused no surprise. of Government, a vast territory to the introalso if the obstructions be to the laws of the After having seen our people trampled on, duction of slavery, from which our fathers Territory, and it be duly presented to him as oppressed and robbed, on the one hand by agreed it should be forever excluded. Upon a case of insurrection, he may employ for its the invaders of their soil, and the other by the men, and the influence that escured its suppression the militia of any State or the the influence, the authority, and the officers abrogation, rests the responsibility for our

"Those who make this declaration with so

This is not the mode nor the time in which tites the two sections of the Union will be rent. asunder, and years of alienation and unkindness may intervene before it can be restored,

if ever, to its wonted tenacity and atrength."
Sir, history has made those remarks prophetic, though it was but the natural result.