IN SERATE PEBRUARY 24TH.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Select Committee to which was referred certain resolutions re- a vote to give them validity. lating to the admission of Kansas into the That the Committee; in addition to rereferred to them-the one with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and the other in an amended form-deem it proper to state the grounds upon which their action is founded.

So pertinacious and vehement have been committee believe that some examination of the subject in the Legislature, to be followed form of a resolution, will disabuse the minds

salutary effect upon public opinion. Our experience in Pennsylvania in making and amending constitutions may be examined, to aid us in solving the difficulties of this Kansas question. For that purpose some reference will be made to our own constitutional history. In 17-76, in consequence of a circular from the committee of safety of Pliladelphia to the committees of the several counties, enclosing the resolution of the Continental Conpointed from the several counties to a Prorecommended the election of delegates to tion for Pennsylvania, as an independent State, and provided the manner in which the the law for the election of delegates to the elections for that purpose should be held. convention. In consequence of this recommendation, delegates where chosen by the people, who asvote of the people or other process of ratification.—That constitution, it will be seen, had a revolutionary origin, and it continued in force feurteen years until 1790. It contained some faults which disturbed its practical operation. The legislative department, consisted of a single body, as in cotonial times, and the executive consisted of a council and president, the latter being selected by the joint voic of the council and assembly. A council of tensors was also established, who lation of the constitution by either; and they were empowered, by a two-third vote of their constitution. A single legislative body, ulural executive, and a censorial council to men, and sanctioned by ordinary legal and criticise official action, but without power to constitutional principles. enforce its judgement, were the three capital errors of that constitution; and the arrangement for the amendment through the action of the censors was found to be impracticable. A majority was in favor at one time of a convention, and at another against it: but at no time could an affirmative two-third vote be obtained. Finally, under the pressure of necessity in favor of change, the subject was taken up by the Legislature, and on the 24th of March, 1789, in General Assembly, resolutions were adopted setting forth that alterations and amendments to the constitution, were immediately necessary; reciting from the Declaration of Independence the assertion of the right of the people to alter or to abolone, and also the clause of the bill of rights amendment, are unfit for free governments, in the existing constitution-"That govern- and cannot long maintain them. ment is, or ought to be, instituted for the

be to that community judged most conducive well as the nature of society and the principles of government it manifestly appeared that the people have, at all times, an inherent right to alter and amend the form of government in such a manner as they shall think plishing the same, but may make choice of such method as may be best adopted to the end proposed, and that for further reasons assigned. the delay of the mode prescribed in the constitution for amendement ought not to be admitted. It was therefore proposed and earnestly recommended to the citizens of the Commonwealth to take this subject into their serious con-ideration, and, if they concurred in opinion with the A-sembly that a convention for the purpose of revising and altering the constitution of the State ought to be called, it swas submitted to them-whether it would not be convenient and proper to elect members of such convention at the next general election, and that, upon their pleasure being signified at the next sitting, it would

abolish government in such a manner as shall

and if they see occassion, altering and amending the constitution of the State." The resolutions for that purpose were adopted by a

Ten years later-in 1835 -a law was passed, entitled, "An act to provide for calling a constitutional principles, as understood and principles exist in our political system, and convention with limited powers." It provided practiced in this country, could be pro- we may hope the time will be long before they for a rate "for the purpose of ascertaining the duced. sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth,

with reference to these laws, possessed only Those amendments of 1838 were adopted.

changed as they expunged old matter or in- fourths of the States, pursuant to the fifth arporting lack to the Senate the resolutions troduced new. Among those amendments ticle of the constitution, relating to amendreferred to them—the one with a recommenwas one an relation to future amendments, ments. And now, and hereafter, any amendwhich now constitutes the 10th article of the ment, whatsoever may be ratified by Legisconstitution, and provides that amendments latures or conventions in three fourths of the may be proposed by a majority of all members elected to each House of the General Assembly at two successive sessions, which, the efforts to render this measure of admission upon being approved by a public vote, will obnoxious and unpopular, and so much is take effect. Under this provision one the peace and harmony of the country involved amendement was adopted in 1850, and four in a correct understanding of it; that your in 1857. If this provision regarding changes in the constitution, should receive the same construction as did the provision in the conby the expression of its judgement, in the stitution of 1776, it does not furnish an exclusive mode of amendment; and the legisof many from false impressions, and have a lative power of the State is competent at any time to provide for calling a constitutional convention, the power of which, whether, general, or special and limited, will dependi

clear that this construction must be accepted as a true one. gress of the 15th May, members were ap the convention and constitution of Kansas, against the opposition and protest of Pennand difficulties and misconceptions regarding vincial Conscience, which met in Philadelphia them will disappear. The Legislature of that it adequate support. She has bound horself on the 18th June, and adjourned finally the Territory passed an act for taking the sense to all this by becoming a party to the Union, 25th of the same month. This conference of the people at an election in 1856, upon the and cannot be relieved from her obligations question of a convention to form a constituassemble in convention, and form a constitu- tion for Kansas. Subsequently, on the 19th day of February, 1857, the Legislature passed

chosen. And as this section of our present

constitution/does not forbid other modes of

amendment than that provided by it, it is

The delegates were elected in view of these acts, and their powers were, of course, general, sembled in convention on the 15th day of and similar to those of our conventions of July, 1776, and proceeded to form the consti- 1776 and 1790-the only conventional bodies tution of that year, without submitting it to a ever assembled in this State, from whose hands came forth an entire constitution. The necessary consequence is, that the constitution framed by the Kansas convention would be valid, and subject only to the acceptance of equal validity with former ones. Congress under that provision of the consti-tution of the United States, which gives its portant when we consider it as an assigned stood upon different grounds from other parts by Secretary Stanton for convening the Tercouncil of tensors was also established, who of that. If that be offered, the answer is, that vitorial Legislature in 1857, and recommend have full notice of the omission, and ample were to review, from time to time, the con- it was submitted to popular decision. If no ing to it the passage of an act for a vote to opportunity to have their names added, by duct of the different departments of the such legal obligation existed, it was not necesgovernment, and report to the people any viosary to submit it, and the doing so was a is directly connected with the conduct of Full time is also afforded for the proceeding. to political reasons and public expectation.

> given in favor of that party or individual it would be worthless and speedily dissolved under the breath of revolution, or be struck down by the strong arm of force. Nor is this condition of things incompatible with rue liberty and freedom. Our system has abundant

therefore, came to Congress a lawful-instru-

common benefit, protection and security of proceeding for the formation of the Kansas the people, nation or community, and not for constitution, and the validity of that instruthe particular emolument or advantage of ment, as presented to Congress, having been any single many family, or set of men, who shown, and the argument illustrated by our of the position assumed by Messrs. Walker sired nor attempted to qualify themselves heart. We presume Mr. Walker knows his are a part only of that community-and that own constitutional history, it remains to notice and Stanton, upon which they threw their for voting at the election. It is not necessathe community hath an indubitable, unalien- some of the leading objections heretofore made official influence, against the constitutional ry to go into minute details, nor to explore able and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or

and to give them a fair reply. unchangable until 1864, is fully answered by the failure of the reason assigned for it by ritorial laws, although such inquiry would to the public weal."- From all which, as by the citations already made from Pennsyl- the man who recommended it, and whose strengthen the general conclusions already vania constitutional history. We may conclude that the same power will exist in the people of Kansas to change their constitution through a regular process, as that exercised is pressed as an independent objection to the election of the members is concerned, that by our own people in changing the constituproper; and that they are not and cannot be tian of 1776. The cases are alike upon the that point. And it may be confidently assertlimited to any certain rule or mode of accomquestion of power, and the one is solved by ed, upon general grounds, that not only was question of power, and the one is solved by ed, upon general grounds, that not only was the decision of the other. - Any one who ac it without legal effect upon the constitution, cepts our Pennsylvania practice as r gular and | but was itself wholly irrelevant and void. No lawful, will not doubt that, upon admission, Legislature in the country ever assumed

others are expressly prohibited.

next session the General Assembly called a similar to the present one. convention "for the purpo-e of reviewing, rote of thirty-nine to seventeen on the 15th and a constitutional philosophy altogether what it is probibited from doing itself. If the to the authority of the laws, to resist their of September, 1789. These legislative pro- novel was produced upon the occasion, to Lecompton Constitution was a valid instru- execution, and to uphold the authority of the ceedings resulted in the constitution of 1790, sustain that objection, by Robert J. Walker, ment prior to the 4th of January, which has illegal and revolutionary Topeka constitution and would seem to stand justified by the the Governor of the Territory. It may be been proved, it would continue so until the and government, have openly traversed the reasons assigned, and by the further one, that found expounded at large in his subsequent power of the people, acting regularly through although the constitution of 1776 provided a letter of resignation, and it constitutes the well-established and well-known legal forms signs, and yet exist, under the lead and counmode of amendment, it did not forbid other material point in the message of Mr. Secretary and principles, should amend it, or substitute tenance of the leaders of faction, turbulence modes; and that therefore the ordinary law- Stanton, to the Territorial Legislature, on the another in is place. Certainly, this can and disorder. No proposition can be clearer making power could initiate the necessary 8th of December, 1857. It was this, shortly only be done (in the absence of constitutional than that revolutionists, and those who openproceeding of change. That constitution of stated-that the people cannot make or attend provision) through a popular convention, ly sid and consort with them, waive for the 1799 was proclaimed by the convention, and in constitution through agents, sovereignty where deliberation and delay will secure wise put in force by it, without any submission of being "inalienable, a unite, and incapable of and just changes. The destruction of a con- government against which they rebel, and the instrument, or any part of it, to a ropular delegation," in whole or in part. The prace stitution after it is once made, without a sub- can have no legal claim to be consulted in vote. It remains in force to this day, a period tical result arrived at by Governor and Sec- etitution of another, was never before heard those political proceedings which are conof sixty-eight years, modified only by certain retary, from this doctrine, was the invalidity of in the United States, and such an attempt ducted under the regular authority of the amendments to which it had been subjected. of the Lecompton Constitution; without a has no foundation, either in reason or law. laws. And for them to demand that their in 1825 a law was passed by the Legisla-popular vote upon the whole of it.—Strange The man who would assert the power of our voices aball be counted to destroy the powers ture for taking the sense of the people upon as it may seem, all this is spread out in offi- Legislature to submit the constitution of this and work of a convention which they repudithe question of a convention to make amend- cial documents, and constitutes the leading State to a public vote, and upon a majority ated from the outset, and in the election of ments. That proposition was however re- ground of objection by Governor Walker to being given against it, that it should stand the members of which they neither desired ing more untenable and more opposed to ed as foolish or insane. No such revolutinary

Doubtless under our republican system, the 3d. The objection made to admission which on the expediency of calling a convention of people are sovereign, and constitutions must has probably had most effect upon public delegates, to be elected by the people, with proceed from them; but they would no longer opinion, is that stated in Governor Walker's authority to submit amendments of the State be sovereign if stripped of the power of appletter of resignation, after his exposition of in- And that the appeal should now be gravely Constitution to a vote of the people, for pointing agents or representatives to act for alienable sovereignty, already refuted. It is, made, in their behalf, for the rejection of a their ratification or rejection, and with no them. Gov. Walker quotes no authority for that a large part of the people of the Terrilegal constitution and the continuance of exother or greater powers whateoever," The his doctine, except himself. He says he tory had no opportunity to vote for delegates citement and disorder in the Territory until wote taken in pursuance of this act was in stated it in an address in 1839, and again in to the constitutional convention. If this they shall be obliged to subside into order favor of a convention, and by the subsequent a pamphlet given to the country in 1856. were true in point of fact and to the extent and regularity, may be classed among the act of the 29th of March, 1836, provision was It is not perceived how its repetition can suggested-if nineteen or fifteen counties of curiosities of faction. With equal propriety made for electing the delegates, and for the strengthen it, in the absence of reasons to the thirty-eight composing the territory were might the appeal be made in behalf of the submission of the admendments proposed by sustain it, and in the face of authority against wholly disfranchised, without fault or neglect insurgents of Utah against the attempt to enthem. Without pausing to explain the partic- it, the most weighty and conclusive. Such of their own-if the territorial act providing force upon them the jurisdiction and authoriular reasons which actuated the Legislature authority is furnished by the Constitution of for the census, registry of votes, and conduct. ty of the United States.

Union as a State, made the following report: and the constitution of 1790 was so far were ratified by the Legislatures of three States, upon being proposed by two thirds of for taking the sense of the people upon the both Houses of Congress, or by a convention called by Congress, upon application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

It will thus be seen that the sovereign people of Pennsylvania acted through their Legislature, in selecting members to the convention, which formed the Constitution of the United States; that on three occassions themselves, any further amendment may be ipon the law under which the delegates are fatures, or conventions, in three-fourths of power of amendments is, that no State can Senate. And in fact, with the exception of State representation in the Senate, any and Let the facts of this sketch be applied to all parts of the constitution may be changed, sylvania, if other States and Congress give to by any refined philosophy, whether proceed-

ing from men of distinction or not. by the Constitution of the United States. are living at this moment under a constitu- names or striking out those improperly insert-tion so formed; and it is manifest that a new ed. Provision is also made for vacancies in constitution might now be established through

whether the slavery clause of that instrument his resignation, and also as the reason stated whose position-stands sanctioned by it. If demonstrated that the objection is wholly by authority or reason, but is utterly condemned by the high authority of the Constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania-the whole fundation for the January

> party in the Territory, and at the same time constitution will excuss something further on man who would remain as objector, after the

the people of the new State of Kansas will have jurisdiction over the formation or ratificapower, through a convention, to amend or tion of a constitution, except upon an express change altogether their fundamental law, delegation of power for that purpose; and the retaining in any case its republican form. assumption of such power by a representatative The power stands upon the solid foundation body, in the absence of express grant, must where our fathers placed it, and upon general be, of necessity, an usurpation, and its acts grounds of reason where a constitution pro- relating thereto, wholly void. The taking of that such majority, if it exists, cannot nullify vides for its own amendment, the mode or the sense of the people on the question of and hold for naught a constitution regularly time so provided cannot be exclusive, unless calling a convention, and providing the legal formed; in short, that majorities equally with there are expressly prohibited.

Facilities for electing the delegates, rests upon minorities are bound by existing constitutions.

Every presumption should be made in favor precedent and necessity; but neither reason and laws. The other reply is furnished by of popular right in legal instruments of go- extends the ordinary legislative power to the the late masterly and conclusive message of vernment, and the power of changing them subject of formation and ratification. If this the President, transmitting the constitution must remain entire, unless expressly limited were not so, the Legislature might remove to Congress. It is there shown by the most provide by a law the time and place of the or forbidden. The Kansas constitution does constitutional restrains upon itself at its own satisfacto y evidence, that the great portion meeting of the convention, and for the pay- not forbid amendment before 1861, and it pleasure, or assail other departments of the of this alleged majority is made up of insurment of expenses incurred thereby. These does contain a declaration of popular power government in their jurisdiction; and, in the gent and revolutionary elements. important resolutions were adopted by the de- over constitutions similar to those quoted by case of a Territorial Legislature, might extend cisive vote of forty-one to seventeen. At its our Legislature of 1789, in a case precisely its own existence or retain power in the hands or himself, stamp upon the Topeka party, both if its own party against a constitution obnox- designs and overt acts to subvert and nullify 2d. Upon the final adjourment of the lous to them. And the same reason will ap-Kansas convention' without its submission of ply against accomplishing the same ends di- titution, however unexceptionable, to be made

the whole constitution formed by it to a rote, rectly through a popular vote. Certainly by a convention convened under them. In objection was made to it upon that ground; the Legislature cannot do through others fact, armel bands organized in open hostility

are admitted or practiced. and people, it is clear that the convention of the United States, and by that of Pennsylling of the election, was so imperfectly executed the positions assumed, every consideration design and the United States, and by that of Pennsylling of the election, was so imperfectly executed the positions assumed, every consideration design and the United States, and by that of Pennsylling of the election, was so imperfectly executed the positions assumed, every consideration design and the United States, and by that of Pennsylling of the election, was so imperfectly executed and conclusive reasons existing for nominated that its objects were wholly or mainly the positions assumed, every consideration design and conclusive reasons existing for nominated that its objects were wholly or mainly the positions assumed, every consideration design and conclusive reasons existing for nominated that its objects were wholly or mainly the positions assumed, every consideration design and conclusive reasons existing for inclusive reasons existing for inclusive

frame propositions of amendments, requiring pose:—No part of it was ever submitted to a it, and to fasten it upon them by congression. ously and unfairly stated, while others which

> they have ratified amendments to it through ed in view of those laws, possessed the power their Legislature, and that by the 5th article, of forming and enacting a constitution, subto the execution of which they have bound ject only to the ratification of Congress, as by the hope of power, and leave the new heretofore shown. The act of February, 1857, State free to pursue her progress in an uninproposed by Congress or a convention, (under upon examination, appears to be entirely fair terrupted career of prosperity. ertain restrictions.) and ratified by Legis and just. It extends the right of suffrage to every bona fide inhabitant of theterritory on the the States. The only exception from this 3d Monday of June 1857, who, being a citizen of the United States and over twenty-one years be deprived of its equal-representation in the of age, shall have resided three months in the county where he offers to vote; and provides adequate penalties against illegal voting, frar dulently bindering a fair expression of the popular vote, and unlawful attempts to in- now denouncing the Hon. Robert J. Walker fluence the electors. And as a further guard for having deserted the Douglas Anti-Lecompagainst frauds, and to secure the elective ton flag. franchise from prostitution, a registration of the voters is required to be compiled from a census previously taken by the sheriffs and their deputies. The census returns are to be Such is the character of the constitution—filed in the office of the probate judge, show-making and amending power, as illustrated ing the number of qualified voters resident in the county or district on the 1st of April, and And when we turn to our own State, the case to be posted in public places. And the prois equally clear. Both of our State censtitu- bate judge from the time of receiving them, tions were formed by conventions; neither is to hold his court open until the 1st of May, were submitted to a popular vote; and we for the purpose of correcting them, by adding

the office of sheriff, by authorizing the probate n convention in the same manner and having judge to act in his place; and in case of vacancy in both offices, the Governor is to ap point some compotent resident citizen to proform their duties .- The other details of the jurisdiction over the admission of a new reason of the difference between Gov. Walker act are equally unexceptionable, and tend to State. It is not necessary here to inquire and the National Administration, leading to the production of a fair and honest election. It is to be further observed upon this act. that voters omitted from the census would voluntary act of the convention, with reference those officials, and distinctly put forward by But it is notorious and underied that the the latter as the ground upon which the vote great body of those who did not vote at the number, to call a concention to amend the rather than legal course. The constitution, in January upon the constitution could be subsequent election in June, withheld themjustified. Without this, according to the ad- selves from enumeration and registry, and inmission of Mr. Stanton to the Legislature, stead of assisting the officers, as good citizens there wou'd la e been no legal pretence for should have done, interposed all possible ob-Now, upon questions of public or political the 4th of January vote, and therefore the stacles in their way, extending in some cases right, the whole country and all its inhabitants are-under Law, and judgment must be ing to him, depend altogeth r upon the they denied the authority of the Territorial soun ness of the objection; but as we have Government and laws, and intended by their conduct to refuse a recognition of them .our system were not so, through all its parts, groundless—that not only it is not sustained. Yet over nine thousand names were registered, although many who were registered, and in favor of a convention, did not vote for delegates, as in many, if not most of the districts there was no serious opposition to the candivote is destroyed, and it stands without valid- da'es named. But the case is even yet stronacitities for amendment, change and reform, ity, or force and effect upon the constitution ger than these facts make it. A part of the in connection with power to enforce existing against which it was directed. And at the nineteen counties, so often spoken of, were laws and rights, public and private.—And same time the policy of the administration as wholly without inhabitants; they were counties, was the production of the prelaws and rights, public and private.—And same time the policy of the administration as wholly without inhabitants; they were counthat people who cannot control their passions, against the Quvernor and Secretary, is vindi ties upon paper established in expectation of but will strike at law or constitution otherwise than by legal and orderly modes of ground selected by themselves. It is indisamendment, are unfit for free governments. putable that the people, in selecting a con- considerable population; settlements in themvention to form a constitution, may, and do, having just begun. It is said that four only immediately dismissed from the ranks of the The lawful and regular character of the delegate to them the whole power necessary of the whole number had any considerable to establish it, unless there be some expressed population, and that these were the very ones rights of the people. where the Topeka party were strong, inter-Having thus shown the untenable nature posed resistance to the law, and neither dethe causes remote or immediate, which in-1st. The objection that the constitution is demonstrated the futility of the January vote duced opposition to that as well as other terofficial act caused it to be taken, we might stated. As far as the objection to the powconclude this part of the subject. But the ers and proceedings of the convention, on warmth with which the 4th of January vote the ground of narrowness of suffrage in the

> vinced by the production of any argument whatsoever. 4th. Finally it is asserted in general terms, that, including all parties and every description of persons, a minjority are in fact opposed o the constitution.

foregoing statement, would remain uncon-

The answer to this, if its truth be admitted. s two-fold. First, that such opposition, in point of law, must express itself hereafter in a egular mode in amending the constitution:

The official dispatches, even of Gov. Walkthe Territorial laws, as well as resist any con-Territory in the accomplishment of their detime being their political rights under the the constitution, as stated by himself. Noth- anulled and destroyed, would be justly regard- nor attempted to participate, is both impudent and monstrous.

If there be fault upon the part of the govconment with reference to the insurgent and misguided population, it is that they have been treated with extreme leniency and forbearance illy requited by continued turbulence and resistance to authority upon their part.-

The former was prepared by a convention, frustrated, and that without fault or neglect mands that speedy and final action be taken limited powers. They could not form a new the members of which were selected by the of those disfranchised-then, indeed, would it for the settlement of this question that has so constitution, nor abrogate the old, nor put State Legislatures, and it was ratified by con- appear hard and unreasonable to hold those long harassed the public mind and worked shrickers" and their poor dupes, the anti-Letheir amendments in force. They could only ventions in each State, elected for that purs opposed to the constitution to be bound by an alienation of that feeling of confidence, compton agitators, are stunning the public respect and friendship that should reign au- ear with stories of the mischievous effects that popular vote. The amendments proposed to al acceptance. This objection involves distriby Congress in 1789, 1793 and 1803, puted matters of fact, and the committee, Union. A postponement of the recognition under the Lecompton Constitution, the peohaving carfully examined it, are prepared to of the legal position now maintained by this substantially deny its force. The facts up Territory for admission may fearfully increase on which its rests, have been most disingenu- that which already exists-revolution, faction and discord. No good citizen can longer qualify it have been suppressed or withheld. desire a continuance of an agitation that only.

The Territorial Legislature passed a law engenders a spirit of hostility and bitter animosity between different sections of the coufederacy, and if prolonged, must ultimately question of a convention to form a constitution, and subsequently, on the 19th of February, 1857, passed a law for the election of nature. The admission of Kansas into the delegates to the convention. Both these acts Union under an organic instrument, complyobviously contemplated the possession of ing in every respect with the Federal Constigeneral powers by the convention. In neither tution, would signally rindicate the supremwas there any limitation or restriction what acy of law, bring order out of confusion, essoever. And the delegates having been elect- tablish the reign of peace where lawless faction now holds its sway, calm the turbulent elements of party feeling no longer sustained

> JOHN C. EVANS, SAMUEL J. RANDALL. GEORGE W. MILLER.

Change of Tane.

A few days since no terms of eulogium the Bulletin could use were sufficiently strong to express its favorable opinion of Gov. Walker. Now it seeks for epithets to heap upon his head, and does not spare some others. It even charges that the letter read at the Anti Lecompton Forney meeting lalely held which they were pregnant. Gen. Lane was in Philadelphia, was either a forged or an for one mode of expressing his indignation, altered one, introduced for effect by certain managers of that meeting. The Bulletin declares that his absence from the Philadelphia neeting was intentionanal, and adds:

When the New York meeting was held he was absent. On the day appointed for the meeting in the New York Academy of Music, which did not take place, he suddenly appeared in Philadelphia, and when the meeting at last took place at the Chinese Hall, he turned up in Washington City. He did not even send to the meeting a letter to explain his absence. He has been dodging anti-Lecomptonism in every possible way, and is now regarded as quite out of the reach of his late associates on that question, who have been relying on him as a leader. and quoting him, as an authority. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who s known to be in the secrets of the Administraion, states in a recent letter that Gov. Walker will not for the future write any more letters or make any speeches on the subject of Kansas .-The abandonment of his late position seems to be complete. His late associates regard him as naving completely betrayed them.

These are the facts. The Philadelphia paper before leaving the ubject waxes exceedingly indignant, and ex-

out his official character as Governor of Kansas. eting under the instructions of the President. ever gave any weight to his position. It is un-fortunate that so much reliance was placed upon him on that account; but it is fortunate that his treachery has been discovered so early as it has been. The great mistake that has been made has been in treating him as the Ajax of the antitended letter of Walker to the Philadelphia

We are sorry for the Bulletin, and regret that he should take the matter so much at own business quite as well, if not better, than our Philadelphia cotemporary possibly can. Take heart, friend, you may have more regrets to express, and denunciations to apply before you are through with the matter so eagerly taken in hand .- New York News.

New way of paying a Note. One Dr. Charles Sabourin paid a note the other day, at Longueuli, in Canada, after a most remarkable manner. His plan was one which we doubt not hundreds and thousands in these times would be glad to adopt, supposing it to be all right and proper, or suppoing it to be just as agreeable to holders that their notes should be canceled in such a manner. Dr. Sabourin, it reems had given hi promise to pay to one Touissant Diegneau, is to analyze the substance and find the exact and that Gen. Concha has received official and for the amount of \$5600. The note became due on the 16th inst., and the Doctor called at the office of Mr. Malo, a note shaver, for the purpose of paying it, or a portion of it. for it seems he only had it in his power to do that in the old fashioned style. Male took CAMP .- Gov. King seems to be cutting loose the note, placed it on a small table, and seating himself commenced calculating the inter- ty, and may perhaps be setting himself up. a Saturday in consequence of their wages being note, tore it up into small pieces, thrust it in new Harbor Masters in place of what The to his mouth, and commenced chewing it Post calls "three good 'Republicans,' " and most ravenously. Malo was alarmed at this that paper exclaims, "what is the matter !" swallow him, revenging himself for the many have run this Kansas question fairly into the slices the note shaver had taken from his estate, seeking to devour him who had been de vouring him by piece meal. Malo gave the alarm, and the very original gentleman, who is all .- N. Y. News. sought to cancel the debt by placing it with his dinner, was arrested, and at last accounts was in durance vile. A Mr. Bedwell, a lawyer, who has an office in the same building and on the same floor as Mr. Malo, in his affidavit states, that while sitting in his office be heard loud cries of alarm coming from the office of Mr. Malo. He hence opened his door, and saw Malo standing near, loudly calling for help, saying, "He has stolen my note; he has eaten my note for five thousand and six hundred dollars. He has it in his belly." Mr. Bedwell now cast his eyes upon a stout man, (Dr. Sabourin,) then unknown to him, who appeared to be chewing something in his mouth, and making violent efforts to swallow, in which he succeeded. Sabourin said a few words in French, to the end that he did not owe Malo anything. It is added that when Sabourin was taken to the Police Court, Malo followed him shouting frantically, will give you some emetic; to which the ony is all over. True, there may be a faction plaintiff. This is rather an important case. Doctor replied, "He was not going to make in the Free State party, who will not be suc-himself sick to please Mt. Malo."

case. Those who wish to pay their promises in the same way, should first see that they are written on easily digested paper. They should also make some arrangements for pasing a few months where Dr. Sabourin is likely to do, within the walls of a prison.

DEATH OF JUDGE KANE.-John K. Kane. Judge of the U. S. Copri for the Eastern Die. trict of Pennsylvania, and father of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, died in Philadelphia on Sunday evening last. His disease was inflammation of the lungs;

Kansas Agitation Dying Out. While the Black Republican "freedom

ple of that Territory are anxiously waiting for the favorable action of Congress upon the recommendation of the President. in order to put the machinery of government in operation and settle down to the ordinary and useful occupations of life. Even the most violent Free State men in Kansas are now wil ling that the Territory shall come in under ticulars of a mass meeting held at Lawrence Kansas, on the 12th instant, called, it says, by members of the Topeka Territorial Leg slature and other prominent citizens." Gen eral Lane is represented to have unde a speech in reply to the President's message." report of the committee on business excited much discussion. Gen. Lane offered a substitute; Mr. Conway, a dissenting member of the committee, offered a substitute for Gen. Lane's substitute. The question then arose as to the manner in which the vote should be taken-whether by counties or viva voce.-The chair decided that it was impracticable to vote after the manner prescribed in the call for the Convention. It was then moved The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a strong to indefinitely postpone all business before the and cattle were dying for want of water. and zelous Douglas Anti Lecompton paper, is meeting; which motion prevailed and the meeting adjourned.

The object of this Convention was to exress the indignation of the Free State agita- cratic party, in spite of the invariable fusion tors of Kausas against the Kansas policy of of the Know Nothing remnants with the the President, as proclaimed in his special Black "Republicans." Lecompton message. But it will be seen that the concectors of and participants in this assemblage, could not agree upon a simple Hampshire. Nebraska is about one sixth the resolution to "express the indignation" with for one mode of expressing his indignation, Judge Conway could not agree with the General, while others, among whom was the chairman of the Convention, differed with both these distinguished agitators, and in the end broke up the Convention without doing anything. The truth is, all parties in Kausas are heartily tired of agitation, and the solid and unanswerable argument of Mr. Buchanan for a long time. in his special message, has convinced them that the sooner they are admitted into the Union, the better it will be for all parties.

With such news as this from Kansas how upremely ridiculous is the attempt of a few signing men in this State to rend asunder the Democratic party upon an issue which has been abandoned by even the most rabid Free State men of Kansas. If the inhabitants of Kansas are willing to come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, what right has the people of this or any other State to object, and say they shall not? But further. Why should the Press be more violent than Jim Lane in its opposition to Mr. Buchanan and the measures he proposes to settle the long pending difficulties which have disturbed Kansas and the country? If the Free State agitation of Kansas is dving out why Really, the cause of right loses little by the not allow the same blessing to spread its wings defection of such a man as Walker. Nothing over the Democracy in Pennsylvania! The anti-Lecompton agitators in this State-might take a lesson from the Free State meeting and bow with submission to an event which they cannot defeat. The country is with the President on this issue, and those who attempt to breast the current will be swept away with that sea of forgetfulness, the waves of which have already swallowed up the political fortunes of Douglas, Walker, Forney, and their co conspirators .- Pennsylvanian.

been exposed at once, and the traitor had been the most intelligent of our readers, how deep denomination than twenty dollars after the some of the sciences are looking down into 1st of August, 1850. the invsteries of creation. We knew there were wonderful discoveries in these times, and the Chemists were imitating in their crucibles ting powder. One person was killed and anown views and business, and understands his ductions of organic life. During our visit to Lowell we were introduced by one of their prominent citizens to the laboratory of Dr. ATRE, (inventor of Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills.) where we were shown with generous frankness, his processes and his products. This master genius of his art is manufacturing the subtle essences of flowers from tar and other vegetable substances. His essence of Pine Apple, Strawberry, Checkerberry, Quince, Pear, Canella, Cinnamon, &c. on Saturday. not only equal but they excell in purity of flavor, those vegetables themselves. His oil of Winter-green is purer and of better flavor than any that can be gathered from the plant -and vet is made by cheical composition from the Hydro carbons in tar! His process ultimate atoms of which it is made, then recompose them in the same proportions which exist in nature .-- Christian Advocate.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE "REPUBLICAN" from the managers of the " Republican " paret. He had hardly done so, when Sabourin la Seward, on his own hook. He has made a reduced to \$7,50 per week. They have herestepped nimbiy up to the table, seized the terrible sensation in these parts by nominating tofore been receiving \$9. new style of paying a debt, perhaps imagined | Matter enough, Mr. Post; the more sensible after Sabourin had eaten the note he would of your own party have discovered that you ground, and they are disposed to cut loose as soon as possible from all connection with it and strike out in some other direction-that

A SHARP CABINET MAKER.—vv new drawing.

famous Charter Oak fell, pilgrims to that and drawing.

Lieut. Bell and Williams, who had a colline of the colline o A SHARP CABINET MAKER .- When the some relic in shape of an acorn or a piece of lision in a barber shop on Sunday, went beits wood. The corporation of Hartford had a youd Bladensburgh on Tuesday morning at liberal portion of the trunk, which they au- 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective thorized a chair maker, named Most, to con- friends. It is said that B. Il fired at the word vert into a sort of throne for the Mayor. A "one," the ball from his pistol penetrating few days since, the chair being completed, Williams' hat. Williams, who was the as-Most sent in his bill to the Common Council, sailing party, having given the satisfaction claiming \$376 for the chair, intimating that demanded, discharged his pistol in the snow. he is not particular about their paying it, as The belligerents returned to Washington he can sell the chair for \$500 to some liberal apparently reconciled. person whose money is freely spent for antiquarian relics.

ing pregnant paragraph from the Leavenworth road Company. Folman had been ejected by FEELING IN KANSAS .- We clip the follow-Daily Ledger of the 15th instant: "Let the a conductor on the road of the defendants for Lecompton Constitution pass, and let the representatives elected be called together and to pay, not being provided with a seat. Doctor, vomit your innocence or guilt. I elect two United States Senators, and the ag-"Altogether, this is a very remarkable fernal nigger agitation, from the fact that passengers with seats, or they cannot recover they have been ruled out from a participation | fare. in the spoils; but that's nothing; they can be easily choked off, and made to bite the dust, steamship America, Capt. Moodie, from Livby the stern will of the people. "Demagogues" and "fanatics" of both parties are no longer Halifax at 51 o'clock yesterday, afternoon. in the hearts and affections of the people, and | She passed the Europa, from New York for their "rantings" and "roarings" will avail Liverpool, Feb. 14, off Kinsale,

brings us happiness and prosperity."

News of the Week.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27.—The dispatch stating that the Democratic meeting last night made the issue of Douglas or anti-Douglas, and that the Douglas faction triumphed, was not true. The only openly avowed Douglas man was defeated by one hundred and eleven votes. The Democracy of Hartford sustain the Administration.

The Ohio State Senate has passed the bill repealing an act prohibiting the confinement of fugitive slaves in the jails of Ohio, by a vote of 20 to 14.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1858 .- The defeat of the Army bill in the Senate is not considered as conclusive against an increase of the army, as it is thought the bill pending in the House will, with slight amendment, be accepted by a majority of the Senate. In Oregon there are 28,000 males and 10

000 females, according to the census report. All the new Territory is about the same way

Several persons having been bitten by mad dogs in Buffalo and Cleveland, both cities are engaged in a war of extermination against he canine species. Late advices from the Hartz Mountains.

Germany, speak of the great scarcity of wa. ter. People were obliged to dispense with washing their hands and faces. Laundresses were prohibited from pursuing their calling, The town elections now being held through-

out the State of New York, are almost everywhere resulting in large gains to the Demo-Nebraska is our largest territory. It will

make about eight States as large as New size of Europe.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26 .- The Florida Dapers received contain a call from the Governor for more volunteers against the Iudians. headed by Billy Bowlegs.

LAFAYETTE, (Ind.) Feb. 26 .- The United States Marshall made a descent to-day upon gang of counterfeiters, arresting ten or twelve, and capturing a large amount of bogus coin. The gang has infected the vicinity

Boston, Mass., Feb. 23.—The annual meeting of the Association of New England Veterans of the War of 1812, was held yesterday at the State House. A series of resolutions, expressive of the claim which they have upon the country, and a petition to Congress, that they be placed upon the same footing with the soldiers of the Revolution, were adopted.

Mary Jane Cribbet brought suit in Cincinnati against Wm. Mathers for seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The jury, in twenty minutes, rendered a verdict of \$10, 000. That was \$500 for each minute they

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 24. At 21 o'clock this morning, Tomlison's spring and axle manufactory was discovered to be on fire, and despite the efforts of the firemen, it was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, and the insurance is stated at \$16.500. The fire is supposed to bave been the work of an incendary.

One of the most gratifying results of the" present struggle in our State is the unanimous endorsement of the President's Kansas policy by the Democratic Convention of Lancaster County.

The Virginia State Senate passed a bill on the 18th inst., prohibiting the emission of notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, after the 1st of August, 1858, and of a less

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The percussion cap manufactory of Charles II. Kellogg, was dewondrful use made of them, but did not know stroyed to-day, by the explosion of fulminaother seriously injured.

Wild Cherry.-We hear so much said of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Wistar's Bal-sam, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

U. S. M. steamship Moses Taylor, Jno. Mc-Gowan, Esq., commanding from Aspinwail, via. Jamaica, with the California mails of the 5th inst, and one million, six hundred thousand dollars in treasure, arrived at New York

It is estimated that were all the United States as densely inhabited as Massachusetts, they would have a population of 446,000,000 souls, of which Texas would have 50,000,000. It is stated that the Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peaceably settled at last, information to that effect.

Ferukh Khan, the Persian Ambasandor, had ordered from a Paris manufacturer the apparatus necessary for the establishment of an electric telegraph in Persia.

STRIBE. The helpers in the Belmont Iron Works at Wheeling, Va., refused to work on

It is stated that excellent salt is manufactured at the Salt Springs in Lancaster county. Nebraska, equal to the best qualities manufactured in any part of the world. The water from which the salt is made yields from forty five to fifty pounds to fifty gallous.

The citizens of New Orleans last week found that they had been swindled out of about twenty thousand dollars, by a man who got up a tempting lottery, and after disposing of the tickets, left for parts unknown before the

A case was recently tried in the New York Courts, wherein Thomas Folman brought suit for damages against the Hudson River Rail refusing to pay his fare. The plaintiff refused

The jury returned a verdict of \$50 for According to the ruling of the Judge, concessful, and may endeavor to keep up this in. ductors must be able to accommodate the

HALIFAX, Feb. 27, 1857 .- The Royal Muil erpool on Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived at

nothing. The people are sick, tired and dis-gusted with them, and will listen to their ing of the 11th. On the morning of that day madness no more. We want peace, for that she came in contact with the bark Leander of Bath, Me, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans with a cargo of salt. The bark sunk in BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1858,-At Clinton, Mass five minutes. Mrs. Curtis, (the captain's wife,) this morning a man aged thirty, and a child, the second mate and eight seamen were The Republican organ at Marion, Ohio, was burned to death in a wooden tenement in drowned. The captain and eleven others were nominates Stephes A. Douglas for President | which they lived. We have not learned their saved by the steamer, which was only slightly damaged.