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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 417 CHESNUT STREET.

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oct 17-tf

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GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—
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MARTIN & MACALISTER,
aug 1 119 North Water Street.

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 80. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1857. TWO CENTS.

Legal Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
South Western Saving Fund and Building Association vs. John Creighton. Lev. Fac., March Term, 1857. No. 768.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from a sale under above writ of the following real estate—viz.: All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of William Street, at the distance of one hundred and eighteen feet eastward from the east side of Schuylkill Fourth Street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said William street sixteen feet, and in length or depth that breadth seventy-one feet six inches—will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, No. 704 Washington Square, (south side,) on Monday, November 23, at four o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
A. MURRAY STEWART,
oc22-4t[illegible] Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Matthew Semple to use of E. W. Morrison vs John Yokel. District Court, June term, 1857. No. 538. Test. Fi. Fa. to Lehigh county.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of personal property under above writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, November 3d, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 704 Washington Square, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
A. MURRAY STEWART,
oc22-4t[illegible] Auditor.

ESTATE OF JAMES KELSH, SR., DECEASED.
WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of JAMES KELSH, Sr., late of Philadelphia, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the administrators.
JOHN KELSH, } Administrators,
FRANCISAS KELSH, }
S. W. corner of Fifth and Prune sts.,
oc26-m,w,fr-5t Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made for the renewal of Certificate No. 68, for Forty-five Shares in the Capital Stock of "THE BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP, in the County of Philadelphia," issued in the name of "Louisa De Pui," dated April 17th, 1855, the same having been lost or mislaid.
oct5-thw4w*

Bank Notices.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28th, 1857.
NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Stockholders, of the "President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania," will be held at the Banking-house, on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., to determine whether to accept or reject the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors," approved the 13th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
oc29-3tN W. L. FENNIMORE, Assistant Cashier.

GIRARD BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1857.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the third day of November next, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the act of the Legislature, approved 13th inst., entitled "An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for the relief of debtors."
oc 24-3tnS W. D. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1857.—A Special meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the act of the Legislature, approved the 13th inst., entitled "An act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors."
oc23-3tNS P. P. STREL, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1857.—A Special meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on MONDAY, the second day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the act of the Legislature, approved the 13th inst., entitled "An act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors," and to determine upon the same.
By order of the Board of Directors.
oc23-4tN S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank has been called by the Board of Directors under the provisions of the seventh section of the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for the relief of debtors," approved the 13th day of October, A. D. 1857, to be held at the Banking-house of the Corporation, on TUESDAY, the third day of November, A. D. 1857, at 4½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the acceptance of the provisions of the said act. By order of the Board.
oc23-3tN E. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 21st, 1857.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the Act of the Legislature, approved the 13th inst., entitled "An act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors."
oc22-4t[illegible] B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 6th, 1857.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, a General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, at 4 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the charter.
oct7-tno16 E. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the ninth day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November next.
B. B. COMEGYS,
oct7-wfsmtN16 Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1857.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, November 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The annual election for thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, November 16th, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 P. M.
mwfsu6 M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1857.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.
oc12-mwf7 tnov13 S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1857.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 16th day of November next, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M.
oct12-mwf7 tnov16 S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

Attorneys at Law.

CHARLES D. EMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., will pay particular attention to Securing and Collecting claims in Lycoming and adjoining counties.
REFER TO
Hon. J. C. Knox, Supreme Bench, Philadelphia.
Dev'd Jayne & Son, Phila. Norcross & Sheets, "
Smith, Reed & Co., " Smith, Shants & Co., "
oct1-1m

LEWIS S. WELLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 2 AIRY STREET, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will attend with punctuality, and to the best of his ability, to all business entrusted to his care.
oct-3m

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Southeast Corner of EIGHTH and CLIFF Streets, Philadelphia.
aug1-1y

MYER STHOUSE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CENTRE street, Pottsville, Pa.
aug1-1y

CASH! CASH! CASH!—THE UNDERsigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they have and are daily reducing the price of Philadelphia Gas, from $2.25 per 1000 feet to the low price of $1.50 per 1000 feet, by their MODEL REGULATOR, which was introduced in New York, a clear saving of 75 cents on $2.25, thereby reducing the price from $2.25 to $1.50 per 1000 feet.
We are daily putting the Regulator on all the principal and prominent buildings in the city, churches, theatres, factories, hotels, and other public buildings. It has also been placed on at the Philadelphia Exchange. Hundreds of certificates in favor of the said Regulator, from those having tried it, showing the above saving, can be seen at our office.
Store-keepers and the public generally are requested to send in their orders. Cost of Regulators from $6 upwards, according to size. Orders through Bloods Despatch promptly attended to.
N. B.—Plain, energetic, enterprising, and persevering man wanted, to canvass for the MODEL REGULATOR; can make from $2 to $3 per day.
ROBERT T. KNIGHT & CO.,
Office No. 44 South Fifth street,
oct24-1m next to Blood's Despatch.

GREEN'S AND MARL OF NEW JERSEY.—THE NEW JERSEY FERTILIZER COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for this important manure. For all lands upon which ashes are beneficial, the Marl is more than a substitute.
Professor Cook, in his annual report to the Legislature of New Jersey, says: "The value of these Marls is best seen in the rich and highly cultivated district which has been fertilized, almost made, by their use; but it may be interesting to examine the causes of their great value in Agriculture, and to compare them with other fertilizers. For example: The potash alone may be taken at an average of five per cent. of the whole weight of Marl, a bushel when dry weighing eighty pounds, and in the proportion mentioned would contain four pounds of potash; this is nearly as much as there is in a bushel of unleached wood ashes." And again—it is probable that the great value of the Marl is to be found in the fact that it contains nearly all the substances necessary to make up the ash of our common cultivated plants.
Price, delivered on board vessel, at the wharves of the company at Portland Heights, on Raritan Bay, New Jersey, seven cents per bushel. For further particulars, see circular, sent free of postage. Orders for other fertilizers will receive prompt attention. Address either of the undersigned.
CHARLES SEARS, President,
Rickville Post Office, New Jersey.
TAPPAN TOWNSEND, Treasurer,
No. 82 Nassau street, New York.
GEORGE W. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 16 Cedar street, New York.
N. B.—Those wishing Marl for Spring use should send or immediately, to secure its early shipment. Orders will be filled in rotation.
oct 20-6m

CLOVER SEED.—NOTICE TO PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.—The undersigned are now prepared to purchase for cash, prime Clover Seed of the new crop. Pennsylvania store-keepers and farmers, by sending samples to our address, can, at all times, ascertain the price at which we are buying. Parties wishing samples, by which to be governed as to quality, can have them sent by mail, by addressing us.
J. H. CHASE & CO.,
sept 9-tf 48 North Front, and 44 Water streets

WELCOME RANGE.—SOLD BY CHADWICK & BRO., 303 N. SECOND St. aug18-3m

MOS. 9—17 bales Carolina Moss, for sale by
MARTIN & MACALISTER,
aug1 119 North Water Street.

WELCOME RANGE.—SOLD BY CHADWICK & BRO., 303 N. SECOND St. aug18-3m

The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

REVIEW OF KANSAS AFFAIRS—THE ADMINISTRATION VINDICATED.

Whatever else may be said and seen of the recent Kansas election, the large number of votes polled must strike the country as a distinctive mark of the policy of the Administration of Gov. WALKER in that Territory. Beyond this, it puts a practical denial before us all, of the repeated, persistent, and fraudulent declarations of the Republicans—priest and laymen—that the people of Kansas are prohibited by the Government from exercising their election rights. This election, then, without consulting details or results so far as the ascendancy of this or that party is concerned, without knowing or caring for anything beyond the naked fact that *the people have been free to vote, and have voted*, is an overwhelming rebuke to those who have published and proclaimed to the world that the Government of Kansas is a stupendous fraud upon honest elections; that it is employing the army of the United States to suppress the voice of the people, and to compel them to obey "laws which are not their own." "

An adroit effort was made a few weeks ago by President WOOLSEY and others, of New Haven, to reopen the issues of the late general election, and to convict President BUCHANAN of treachery to the honest government of the country, in the administration, through Gov. WALKER, of affairs in Kansas. It was a bold stroke of policy, evincing equally a reckless disregard of truth, a shameless presumption upon the credulity and ignorance of the American people, and a disgraceful abandonment of all the rules of courtesy and of logic in the presentation of the case.

It will be remembered that in the organic act of the Territory of Kansas, Congress expressly declared that the people thereof should be perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions "in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The object of this declaration, it is evident, was to surrender, on the part of Congress, any authority which the Federal Government had before exercised over the organization of State systems within the public Territories, and to leave the whole responsibility of such organizations upon the people especially interested therein.

Mr. BUCHANAN came into office about two years after Kansas had been put under administration. The past government of the Territory was to him, as it was to every other citizen of the United States, a historical fact. He found, when he entered office, that the Territory of Kansas had been fully organized under an act of Congress passed and approved in 1854; that a Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officials had been appointed by General PIERCE and confirmed by the Senate; that a territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress had been elected and re-elected; that laws had been enacted by that Legislature and approved by the local executive; that the title of estates had been regulated; banks, railroads, and municipal corporations chartered, police established, the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, marriage and divorce, and all other of the multiform rules of civil government fixed and put into operation. All these elements and acts of government, partaking of the usual compound of federal and local authority, Mr. BUCHANAN found in Kansas when he entered his high office.

We may infer, too, that inasmuch as the government of Kansas was made matter of special interest to the country, and was more or less *the* issue of the late canvass, Mr. BUCHANAN had given its proper management and place reflection. He could not fail to see that there existed great public excitement and radical differences of opinion, between the two great sections of the Union, touching that management. He was anxious to execute the laws in their letter and spirit. He was not in the dark, either in regard to principles or facts. Congress had defined the former as applicable to the Territory; the latter had become historical. What was past could not be changed.

In this state of affairs, Mr. BUCHANAN appointed ROBERT J. WALKER to be Governor of the Territory. Mr. WALKER was a distinguished and confessedly a very able man. He had for many years been a Senator in Congress, and was the immediate associate of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Cabinet and during the Presidency of Mr. POLK. He was a statesman of great ability, and it is not too much to say of him, that he had impressed both friends and enemies with the depth of his attainments and the remarkable vigor of his intellect. Mr. WALKER was no novice, then, who had a reputation to make, nor was it likely that he would enter an office, which had been the political grade of all his predecessors, without a distinct avowal of the ideas by which he proposed to conduct the concerns of his trust. The fundamental principle of his administration, which was endorsed by the President and all his Cabinet, and approved by the whole country, and which we see now has been strictly enforced, is embraced in his solemn declaration to the people of Kansas, again and again repeated, that he would, to the extent of his power, secure to every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, without fraud or violence, free from all foreign menace or interference, a full and fair exercise of the elective franchise.

Thus the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN assumed before the country to direct the then *existing Government of Kansas*. It is certainly difficult to see how any man can find just cause to complain of such a presentment. Even those who believed that frauds had been committed in that government must have been impressed with an irresistible conviction that they could not be repeated. The people were called upon to correct past errors, if any existed, and to establish for themselves, in their own way, just such institutions as they might think best adapted to their condition; and Gov. WALKER, in the midst of abuse and detraction, from the extremes of both sides, silent only in his own defence, was supported by a large portion of the federal troops to enable him to carry out the views of the President in securing us a free election.

"In this actual state of affairs, President WOOLSEY, Professor SILLIMAN, and others, of New Haven, addressed a memorial to Mr. BUCHANAN, in which, after asserting the fundamental principle of our political system to be just what the Democratic party and Mr. BUCHANAN declared it to be before the Presidential nominations last year, and just what Mr. WALKER was faithfully enforcing in Kansas, as is seen by the results of the late election there, and precisely what the Republicans have uniformly denounced, viz: "that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers," proceed, in their memorial, to define their "position," in reference to *facts*, thus:

"That Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing, through him, (Walker,) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws which are not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected."

To this serious article of impeachment, which is based wholly upon evidence taken before the late Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, touching election frauds in Kansas, upon the claims of General WHITFIELD and Ex-Governor REEDER—a commission which had no earthly power over the affairs of the Territorial Government proper—Mr. BUCHANAN, with undue courtesy, as we think, answered, that after consulting "the plainest and most palpable historical facts," he "found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory." This was, of course, a flat denial of the truth of the premises of President WOOLSEY and his associates. It was something more—it was just such a rebuke of their ignorance, presumption, and wickedness—in assuming the existence of "facts" which had no earthly foundation, and on that assumption arraigning the President of the United States before the country as the chief acting party in a gigantic election fraud, and the subversion of government in Kansas—as was due to a class of schoolmen who sought, for the moment, a little political notoriety, and again to fan into flames, for the lowest partisan purposes, the fanatical passions of the country upon the subject of slavery.

The existence of "a well-established Government," conducted by officials duly appointed, elected, and paid out of the Federal Treasury—officials pledged before the whole country to secure to the people actual and absolute control of their own affairs—will be regarded as a sufficient denial of the "position" assumed, that Gov. WALKER was "employing an army to compel the people of Kansas to obey laws which are not their own, nor of the United States," &c. But President WOOLSEY puts in a technical replication to this explicit answer in these terms: "The facts, then, in the memorial stand uncontradicted by what you (the President) evidently consider a triumphant reply." We know of no better way, in this conflict of testimony, by which to determine the matter in controversy, than to put "the plainest and most palpable historical facts" to which Mr. BUCHANAN referred, the details whereof we have given above, against the naked and wholly unsupported assertion of forty schoolmen of New Haven, that Gov. WALKER was "employing the army to force the people to obey laws which are not their own," &c.

Granting, however, that election frauds had been committed in Kansas, we submit to the New Haven politicians, if the proper remedy is the abrogation of government and the annulment of laws? How long would our system, or any other, last under such an administration of affairs? Are election frauds so destructive that they should be visited with paralysis of the Government against which they are perpetrated? Is death, in this new practice, the best and only remedy for disease? Is life to be recognised only in full health? The purest gold is not without some alloy. A searching analysis will detect poisons even in "wholesome water." We still insist that a well-established government may exist, be valid, binding, capable of making laws and of right enforcing them, without being absolutely perfect. Certainly amongst the attributes of government none is more obvious than the right to fix the *evidence* by which a law shall bind the people. We utterly deny that such evidence is properly adduced before any committee of Congress, or, when so adduced, that it is entitled to the least consideration in this respect. The memorialists assert, touching this point, "that nothing should be treated as government or law which *presents* no evidence of authority;" and they appeal to the records of the Investigating Committee to prove that frauds have been committed in Kansas, and they decide that such frauds, thus established, vitiate government and laws in that Territory!

There is a class of men in all countries whose visions are sealed to all that is good, and who perpetually gaze upon those things which affect society on the other side. That unapproachable mirage of excellence, forever receding, forever pursued, is the life of their theories and the heaven of their hopes. "Call it Burgundy," said Boniface of his ale, "and it is worth a guinea a quart." Say that the people of Kansas have been called upon to obey laws and rulers not their own, nor of their election, and no matter what the facts may be, there are thousands who will believe it. Assertion is an excellent substitute for fact—

"'Tis so like truth, 'twill serve their turn as well."

Nor is it easy to determine its falsity in the midst of excitement. It was precisely this condition of things upon which President WOOLSEY and his associates relied, when they declared Mr. WALKER to be doing in Kansas just what he never did and never thought of doing; but we think, and the country will think, they carried the joke too far, after Mr. BUCHANAN was civil enough to notice their trash and to answer them, and flatly deny their statements by reference to "palpable historical facts," to declare again that their first assertions "stand uncontradicted." It would be folly to insist that the government of Kansas has ever been at all perfect. Mr. BUCHANAN and the people of the United States would never have felt so much anxiety about it if they had thought so. We all expect from our Democratic system much that is good, and that good is a compensation for the inevitable existence of much that is evil. The ballot-box with us is the great conservative remedy for the existence of all manner of political diseases—laws and individuals are referred to its arbitrament. It is revolution, put into harness and subjected to the operations of specific rules and government, by which grievances are redressed and the rights of individuals at the same time protected.

Of all the elements of our system, it is the one most important and vital to its permanency. Treason against the ballot-box, then, is a high crime, indeed. President WOOLSEY repudiates its peaceful remedies, flies into a passion, and calls upon the people of Kansas to assume to themselves, by force, the exercise of the powers of government.

Now, it must not be forgotten that many of the laws which are denounced as bogus and invalid were approved by Gov. REEDER himself, the chosen champion of the Republicans. This fact, we concede, amounts to but little. It does not cure a single error actually committed, nor sanctify a single act. It is, however, noteworthy, in connection with the history of Kansas, indicating the origin of government there, and the participation of many of the persons therein, at an earlier day, who now denounce the whole system as not only fraudulent, but void.

A far more important consideration is to be found in the forced political and speculative immigration, by which, it was avowed, the Republicans would not only capture the Territory, but turn it into a species of rendezvous for the collection of recruits to act against the whole slave system. We submit that such was the origin of difficulties, and that the parties engaged in that monstrous agitation are morally responsible for all the blood which has since been made to enrich the soil of Kansas. It was natural enough, and inevitable, that the South should counteract against such a partisan, sectional scheme, and that a great struggle should follow between the North and the South. Those who expected less must have been wilfully blind to our past controversies on the subject of slavery; while those who knew the fruits of agitation, and deliberately promoted their growth, are political incendiaries of the darkest and most criminal type. A war of opinions followed; and war is not a philosophic but a passionate pursuit. So, if both parties in Kansas acted unreasonably, and were governed by hatreds stimulated into perpetual life by the great parties to the controversy, they did just what every sane man might have expected.

But if it was a crime, originally, to embroil the country in Kansas agitations, through the instrumentality of speculative emigration, hotbed citizenship, maudlin prayers, and Sharpe's rifles, what should be said now of President WOOLSEY, Professor SILLIMAN, and their associates, priest and layman, who, in the face of positive declarations by Mr. BUCHANAN and Governor WALKER, that it is their purpose to secure to every *bona fide* inhabitant of Kansas the right to deposit his vote, and to give complete effect to the will of the majority in that Territory, upon federal and local matters, still urge on and seek by misrepresentations to keep alive and embitter the old controversy? We have before us the fact, that at the election held a few days ago the people voted, that there was no attempt made to deprive the majority of their rights of control, that Governor WALKER employed the army not "to force the people to obey laws which are not their own," but to protect them in the exercise of all their elective franchises. Is it said that President WOOLSEY did not know that such would be the course of administration in Kansas? We answer that he is unable to point to a single word, or deed, uttered and performed by Mr. BUCHANAN or Governor WALKER, which can be construed into a verification of his assertion, that the people of Kansas were deprived of their political rights by either of those functionaries; while, on the other hand, the recent election in Kansas affords positive testimony that the assertion was utterly gratuitous and false. We justify this strong expression concerning the character of the memorial and replication, and the motives of the signers, because it is evident that their object was not reformation—not to correct past abuses, if they existed; for, they reject the only remedy capable of effecting that end, and assail and malign the only parties that have the power to apply it—precisely so, too, because President BUCHANAN and Governor WALKER had again and again declared to the country, that the fundamental principle of government in Kansas is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers," and all upon acts indicate that they had faithfully enforced this principle. The object, then, of President WOOLSEY was not to settle disputes, to redress grievances, but to embroil the country in renewed agitations; not to allay but to excite passions; not to maintain peace, but to foment war. We cannot class such men, then, otherwise than as insidious demons, bearing the torch of discord with a monstrous progeny of social, industrial, and political evils in their train. They make Mr. BUCHANAN and Gov. WALKER parties to frauds which were committed, if at all, long before they assumed office. They seek to convict them of an intention to renew those frauds, in the face of solemn declarations of good faith towards all the people of Kansas, and now in the face of facts disclosed by the late election, which must put to shame every material statement of their correspondence. Their object, then, is not to correct abuses, but to perpetuate them, to prevent, by renewed excitement, the peaceful settlement of a controversy which had its origin in the wildest passions, and which holds its power at this day by that disgraceful tenure alone.

There is a word to be said upon the necessity of the employment of the army to aid the civil authorities in Kansas and upon the parties who are responsible therefor. Who is it that questions the validity and binding force of the government and laws of that Territory? Who is it that repudiates the ballot-box as the only peaceful remedy for the correction of political abuses, and appeals to the people to disregard its agency and initiate government in defiance of existing organizations? It is surely President WOOLSEY and his political associates.

Territorial government in this country is altogether temporary—a mere episode, if we may so speak—the establishment of permanent organic rules being referred by the act of Congress of 1854 to the will of the majority, which is to be ascertained through the agency of existing forms. It matters little, then, what construction is put upon the Constitution of the United States in reference to the right of the people, under this territorial system, to hold slaves, so long as they are left free to establish their own State institutions and are secure in giving effect to the will of the majority, they ought to be satisfied.

The great point in actual controversy, not between the Administration and the Republicans, including President WOOLSEY, but between a portion of the Democratic party and the Administration, is that which has arisen in Kansas, upon the question, whether the Constitution about to be framed shall or not be submitted to the people of that Territory for ratification or rejection.

Governor WALKER is arraigned and severely condemned by Colonel DAVIS, Mr. Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, of Georgia, and many other prominent politicians, for urging upon the sitting convention at Lecompton the propriety of such submission.

There is no use now in mincing the matter. Governor WALKER has from the commencement of his administration, officially and individually, insisted that good faith to the people, justice to the Democratic party and all fair dealing in politics, to say nothing of the principles of our elective system of government, demand that any Constitution which shall be adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the people of Kansas for approval or rejection, under a free election.

It is remarkable that Col. DAVIS and Mr. HUNTER, while they take the