

Pennsylvania Legislators. HARRISBURG, Feb. 27. SENATE.—Met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Journal read. The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution of the Blind.

Mr. Cressy, in committee, the bill to make the sessions of the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg.

Mr. Bell, same with a negative recommendation, the bill to alter the Districts of the Supreme Court.

Also, as committee, the Supplement to the bill relative to Executors and Administrators.

Also, as committee, the bill to authorize the sale of property of insolvent corporations.

Mr. Schofield, same, as committee, the bill to attach the counties of Erie and Crawford to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court.

The supplement to the acts limiting actions against real estate came up on third reading.

Mr. Bell explained the objects of the bill, which is passed finally—yeas 18, nays 8.

Senate bill 36, a further supplement to the act for the prevention of frauds and perjuries came up in order on second reading.

Passed on second reading, and on motion of Mr. Bell, laid on the table.

Mr. Bell called up Senate bill 37, a supplement to the act incorporating the Danville and Pottsville and Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company. Passed committee of the whole and laid over for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE HALIFAX. LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British government had declined to interfere in regard to Mazzini, Ledra Rolin, and others, the evidence of their complicity with the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon being sufficient.

GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Commons, Sir George Grey in response to inquiries, said that the evidence offered by the French government of the complicity of Mazzini, Ledra Rolin, and others in Orsini's attempt on the Emperor's life, was insufficient to justify proceedings against these parties, and that the British government had declined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston having paid the legacy bequeathed by Napoleon to Cantillon, for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, an application for it had been rejected, on the ground that the testator must have been in a state of mental aberration when he made the bequest.

The Kirkpatrick poisoning case, has occupied attention in Philadelphia for some weeks. Mrs. Robert P. Kirkpatrick is charged with conspiring with her husband to poison the family of Edwin Kirkpatrick.

The following outline of circumstances, given by the Evening Journal, which transpired prior to the attempt to poison, will be read with interest, and may throw some light upon the matter:

Robert P. Kirkpatrick was in business with his father, as one of the firm, when his brother Edwin was admitted as a partner.

There is reason to suppose that jealousy was instantly aroused on the part of Robert. This, it must be borne in mind, was at least two years ago.

The two brothers were engaged to be married to two sisters, both of undoubted respectability and standing in society. The betrothed of Edwin was influenced by reports which were studiously circulated in her hearing, relative to his character.

Whether these reports were instigated by the malice of a brother, we do not feel at liberty to say, but the effect was to break off the match. Robert married the remaining sister, and lived with her until her death, which took place, we believe, in about one year after she became a wife.

The medical doctor who attended her, is of the opinion that her disease was entirely from natural causes. Robert stated that his married life was not a happy one, and that her claim to the rights of a wife, was disputed by strange women. Be this as it may, she died.

Edwin married his present wife, Robert became intimate with the woman who is now styled Mrs. P. Kirkpatrick. This intimacy was extremely distasteful to his relatives, but it was not ruptured on that account. In fact it seemed to grow stronger by opposition.

The *Mines' Journal*, of last week, contains an important opinion delivered by Judge Hegin in a case of equity, on an application by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for an injunction to restrain Thos. Shillenberg from placing his coal dirt in such a position that it may be washed down the stream, to the injury of the holders of property by the overflowing of the stream, by which the company are rendered liable for damages.

The Judge granted the injunction on the principle that a man must use his property so as to do the least injury to others.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION. The award of premiums of this association has been postponed until the 25th of March. Inst. Persons wishing to subscribe can do so by calling at this office.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We intended noticing several weeks since, the improvements made in the Prothonotary's office by Mr. Beckley. These improvements were much needed, and will add greatly to the convenience, not only of the officers but of those having business in the office.

On entering upon the duties of this office, Mr. Beckley had the good sense to procure the services of S. D. Jordan, Esq., whose experience and good judgment in matters pertaining to the duties of this office, are well known to the bar and the community.

There is, however, another improvement needed of much more importance, not only to the bar, but to the whole people. The fire-proof is not only too small to contain the records and papers, but is not safe in case of a fire. A new fire-proof for the different offices in the rear of the present building should be erected, and the present fire-proofs used by the officers for different purposes.

When these offices were built, the business of the county was comparatively small. The office room is now entirely too small, and would not be any too large with the addition of the present fire-proof rooms.

Judge Douglas' Report on the President's Lecompton Message completely demolishes all the positions assumed by Mr. Buchanan in attempting to sanction the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Hochman himself disapproves of the high handed villainy that brought forth the Lecompton Constitution, but thinks it ought to be adopted by Congress on the grounds of expediency.

and states that Congress can annul that part of the Constitution which declares that it cannot be altered until 1864. Mr. Douglas presses conclusively to our mind that Congress has no such right. As well might Congress attempt to interfere with the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

THE HOMOPATHIC COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement of the Homopathic Medical College took place this afternoon. The disciples of *Sinistra Sinistron curantur*, and every one of the graduates declared his intention to follow the suggestion of Professor Reed, and before leaving the city procure for himself a new suit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 628 and 116 Chestnut Street, above Fifth, Philadelphia.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Berks and Lehigh rivers is equal to any paper published in North Pennsylvania.

FOR RENT.—Two houses in Market street. Apply at this office.

THE LIST OF APPLICANTS for tavern licenses appears in this week's paper. The Legislature will, no doubt, alter the system the present session.

SERVICE FOR HONOR WAGES.—The hands on the Northern Central Railroad struck for higher wages on Monday. The matter has been arranged, and all went to work.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.—Mr. Covert, the proprietor of the Washington House, has commenced the building of an addition to his Hotel. This will be a desirable improvement.

SHAMOKIN BAND.—Our young friend Thomas D. Grant, leader of the Band in this place, is engaged in giving instructions to the Shamokin Band. Mr. Grant is a fine musician, and fully competent.

MEASLES.—This disease, peculiar to children, is prevailing in our Borough, to a very great extent. It has in several instances, attacked adults from fifty to sixty years of age.

THE LOST DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a new publication, noticed by us some time since as forthcoming, is now published and highly commended.

THE SALE OF THE SUNBURY FERRY to Ira T. Clement, on the 20th inst., will secure a steam ferry at this place. The price, \$190 per annum, is a high figure. For a number of years past it was sold from \$40 to \$75.

Should Mr. Clement's steam ferry prove successful, as it no doubt will, the Borough might well afford to give it to him at a nominal price.

BOARD WALK.—Some of our citizens are collecting a fund to make a board walk from Market street to the grave yard. A walk eight feet wide is suggested by some. We think five feet is wide enough for all purposes.

HOUSES in this place are in demand, and rents have advanced almost one hundred per cent. within the last five years. A number of new buildings are projected and in process of construction.

While some of the workmen on the Railroad, opposite Mr. Hendricks' House in this place were blasting the frozen earth, a few days since, some heavy pieces fell on and crushed in the roof.

BOROUGH CHARTER.—We understand that the Borough Councils have appointed a committee in relation to making an application for a new Borough Charter. This is a very necessary measure.

The *Mines' Journal*, of last week, contains an important opinion delivered by Judge Hegin in a case of equity, on an application by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for an injunction to restrain Thos. Shillenberg from placing his coal dirt in such a position that it may be washed down the stream, to the injury of the holders of property by the overflowing of the stream, by which the company are rendered liable for damages.

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THE SUNBURY MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY.

We are pleased to learn that the Machine Shop and Foundry of Mr. E. Y. Bright, of this place, will be put into operation next month. Mr. James Deen, one of the proprietors of the Sunbury Machine Shop, has sold out his interest there, and will become the manager and foreman of Mr. Bright's establishment. There is, perhaps, no better location than Sunbury in Northern Pennsylvania for an establishment of this kind.

There are now three important Railroads terminating at this place. The Sunbury & Erie, the Northern Central, extending from Baltimore to Sunbury, and the Philadelphia & Sunbury extending through the Shamokin coal fields. The rolling stock on these roads will require an immense amount of work.

The Machine Shop & Foundry, which was erected by Mr. Bright, a few years since, is one of the most complete and well designed establishments of the kind in this section of the State, and does great credit to his enterprise and liberality. Immediately opposite the Machine Shop, Mr. Bright has put a handsome row of brick buildings on the lots extending to the Railroad. Through one of these lots a Railroad will be laid, connecting the Machine Shop with the road.

With such advantages there is no reason why this establishment should not be eminently successful in its operations.

POLITICS AND MISCELL.—We regret to learn that our neighbor, the editor of the *Gazette*, who is the Representative delegate to the 4th of March Convention from this county, is confined to his room with the measles and could not, therefore attend the Convention. We sympathize with him, and trust he will soon regain his wonted health.

Yet perhaps, we should look on the infliction of this infantile malady, as a kind of providential interference. From the appearance of things, we think our neighbor, had he been present in the Convention he would have been constrained to endorse the Lecompton Constitution. Now, we have only to say should we be compelled to make a choice between the two evils, we would certainly prefer "having the measles."

The editor of the *Gazette* is evidently not pleased with our notice of his comments on Major Dewar's vote on the Harris resolution. It appears our commendations are quite as palatable to the *Gazette* as our censures.

NEW POSTMASTER.—Wm. P. Datsman has been appointed Post Master, at Dewar, Northumberland county, in place of A. T. Ludwig, Esq.

TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company has suspended operations for a time. The cause, we understand, is that the company have a large stock, some 60,000 tons of coal on hand, and that the mild winter has greatly lessened the demand.

PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST.—The March number of this excellent work is on our table. Fifty six new Counterfeits have been detected since its last issue. It is the cheap, best detector published. Address T. B. Peterson & Brother. Subscription on \$1 per year.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST for March is, like its predecessors, a valuable number. It is a useful and an excellent publication, well got up.

Judge Douglas' Report on the President's Lecompton Message is an able document. It is too long for our columns, but the following extracts are conclusive:

"In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act submitting the constitution framed at Lecompton under the act of the legislative assembly of Kansas Territory' entitled 'An act to provide for taking a census and election of delegates to a convention,' passed February 19, A. D. 1857, the undersigned announces the following as the official vote of the people of Kansas Territory on the questions as therein submitted on the 4th day of January, 1858:

Table with 4 columns: County, For the Lecompton Constitution, For the Free State Constitution, Total. Rows include Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Newton, Marshall, Riley, Pottawatomie, Calloway, Jefferson, Johnson, Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Shawnee, Coffey, Woodson, Richardson, Hays, Madison, Davis, Total.

"Some precincts have not yet sent in their returns, but the above is the complete vote received to this date.

"J. W. DENVER, Secretary and Acting Governor.

"G. W. BARCK, President of the Council.

"G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"JANUARY 26, 1858."

The President can perceive no objection to Congress inserting a provision in the act admitting Kansas into the Union, which obligates the Legislature to ratify the provisions of the constitution, and declares the right of the legislature already elected, to take the initiative steps to change it by a majority vote, in the face of the provision in the constitution that such steps shall not be taken until two-thirds of the members of each house concur, and not even in that case until after the year 1864.

What right has Congress to intervene and annul, or even construe the provisions of a State constitution, and license the members of the legislature to disregard their sworn obligations to support the constitution under which they hold their offices? Where does Congress obtain its authority to tell the members of a State legislature that they are under no obligation to respect and obey the constitution with which such State was admitted into the Union, and that they may proceed to alter or abrogate it in a mode and at a time different from that authorized or permitted in the instrument? If the Lecompton constitution be the act and deed of the people of Kansas; and if it be accepted by Congress as such, and the State be admitted into the Union under it, I hold that there is no lawful mode on earth to change or amend it, except the one provided and authorized in the constitution itself.

I agree that "the will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner." But the question is, when a constitution has once become the supreme law of a State, what lawful manner is there of changing it, except the one provided and permitted by the constitution? I agree with the President, also, that "the people can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure." But how—in what manner—is this to be done? There is two modes—one the right of revolution, and the other the right of a convention; but the latter is the only one which is lawful in a State, where there is no "lawful manner" of altering, changing, or abrogating it, except the one provided in the instrument.

It is true that the right of a convention is a great inalienable right to which our fathers resorted when submission was intolerable, and resistance a less evil than submission.

Hence, if the Lecompton constitution be accepted by Congress and the State admitted under it, while there will be no "lawful manner" of amending or abrogating it until after the year 1864, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature, in the first instance, followed by a majority vote of all the citizens of the State and the concurrence of the two houses of the next legislature, it is prior to the year 1864, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature, in the first instance, followed by a majority vote of all the citizens of the State and the concurrence of the two houses of the next legislature, it is prior to the year 1864, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature, in the first instance, followed by a majority vote of all the citizens of the State and the concurrence of the two houses of the next legislature, it is prior to the year 1864, and then only by the concurrence 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