Terms of Publication.

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The Agrican is the Official Paper of the County, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching into nearly every neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of postage to any Post office within the county limits, and to those living within the limits, but whose most convenient postoffice may be in an adjoining County. be in an adjoining County.

Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, \$4 per year.

For The Agitator. THE SEA. BY M. L. DOUD,

I have dramed by thee oft bright marmuring way.
In my childhood hours, when wild thought were iree;
And thy fancisd music is wound not still—
Its ocho I, hear in each gushing rill.

But only in fancy thy voice will come, Far, far, from the gleam of thy dealing foam Are the settered wings, which would gleafly sear To thy versant isles, and rock bound shore.

Oh, oftities, when blumber has alosed my eyes, I wander in dreams 'neath the smulli skies, Which wild birds wards their songs of glee, And thy voice, is heard, thou bright blue sea!

Thea with harque unmoored from the rocky shere, With spreading sail, and dippling oar, Away I speed o'er the billows bright—Ah, the dream has flown with the morning light!

Shall I ne'er behold thy bounding waves, Or gaze in thy depths, where the mermaid layes? Oh, let mostill hope, there lingers for me In the future, the sight of the bright glad sea!

# Select Miscelland.

### From the Buffalo Republic How Sandusky was Saved from Famine. A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE

One of the most agreeable duties of journalism is to chronicle the heroic deeds of those whom chance or unusual natural developments have rendered benefactors to the

It is a part of our legitimate province to oblivion, and by enacting the part of the hisand gratitude of future generations. The or as the sacred geese whose gaboling at the rock of Tarpeia saved Rome from the horrors of a sack. Our duty in the present instance is to relate a similar occurence, which transpired much nearer home.

Years ago, when the course of trade ran in a counter direction to what we now behold, owing to a severe drouth, the city of Sandus. dy underwent all the horrors of a protracted of the Bay was so low that vessels were unable to reach the port, and as there was no land transportation at that time which could be relied upon in a case of sudden emergency, n appeared as if Providence had forsaken the place entirely, and that its inhabitants must soon perish. For days and weeks their stock or provisions had been gradually disappearing until soon all was gone, and their only reliance was upon the few fish which they from the neighboring fores.,

At the time at which we write the woods in the vicinity, and in fact throughout the Western Reserve, were frequented by vast numbers of wild hogs which obtained a bountiful subsistence and grew fat upon the shack which wallow after slaking their thirst. Those who the early settlers were exposed in the shape of a fine, red sand which covered the beach and which, in times of high winds, was not only exceedingly troublesome, but dangerous. Thousands of hogs, in consequence of frethis perverse race in their natural state, they continued to elude the hunters

One day, when the famine in the city was at its height, and when it was apparent that without relief in some shape.

to despair. At this moment a noise, as of approaching footsteps, attracted his attention, nimself from observation, took shelter behind tree, a wild hog emerged from behind a thicker, advancing directly toward him, folstill. The hunter, trembling with anxiety and excitement, raised his gun, but suddenly paused in astonishment at the singular phethere was) was approaching him in Indian file, and headed directly for the Bay. The second hog held in his mouth the tail of the first, the third that of the second, and so on, to the number of sixty and upward, each was predecessor, and all wore being led by the foremost of the drove, and he being the only one that could see, was thus conveying his

afficied companions The number comprehended the scene in a

# Devoted to the Extension of the Avex of Presonnand the Spread of Bealthy Reform

COBB, STURROCK: & CO.,

VOL. 3.

The second of th

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

WELLSBOROUGH, TIQGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1857.

moment, and instantly decided upon his but the land we are told, is mostly taken by course. Raising his gun deliberately, he fired, and severed the fail of the leader close to the coots. His affrighted leadership, with a loud squeal, bounded into the thicket and disappeared, while his blind companions came to a dead halt. Joe quickly divested himself of his boots and crept stealthily up to the first of the band, which stood quietly, holding in his mouth the amputated tail of his former conductor. This the hunter seized and commenced gently pulling upon it. First one hog started, then another, then another, until soon, like a train of cars, all were in motion, and, without pausing to rest for a single instant, Joe led them quietly into a huge pen near his residence, where they were soon slaughtered, and the city was saved /

## Communications.

Letter from the West. [The subjoined letter is from a citizen of this County, now traveling in the West. A friend has banded it in for publication, together with several others of the same series. The reading will deabtless be interesting to many our readers.] Ep. Ac.

proceed with my narrative from this point, westward. At this point we got our breakfast, which also proved to be our dinner, for we had to go 24 miles before we arrived at rescue the same of such individuals from another stopping place. Soon after leaving Eau Clare, we came upon a drove of Elk, torian, to hand their names and the record of eight in number, and drove with our sleigh their achievements down to the admiration very near them. It was an interesting sight to us, you may be assured, but we had no village philanthropist, or the benefactor of a time to stop for sporting and so the elk escalocal community, is as much a part of the ped, at least, a good frightening. From this history of this time as the heroes of a State, point on for 20 miles, we passed through an open prairie, perfectly level, and extending on either side as far as we could see, with scarcely a tree or shrub upon it-there being only here and there a scrub oak about the size and appearance of a large apple tree, in a state of decay. These trees resemble so much the old orchards of the east that Mr. Jones frequently remarked that he had discovered another orchard, and certainly it had that apfamine. The water on the bar at the mouth of the Bay was so low that vessels were una. of which we have seen on our journey here; we have also seen a great many deer tracks, but no deer, except those that had been killed by the hunters. We stopped at night at the Menomonie River, at Willson's Mills, from which point I wrote a letter. There is here quite a little village and it is exactly the antipodes of Black River Falls in morals -The reason is evident; for there is not a drop were enabled to obtain from the waters of the of liquor sold in the place. This company Bay, an occasional meagre supply of game have in their employ about 500 men and are doing a very successful lumbering business. The logs are cut some 25 or 30 miles above this point and floated down here, manufactured, rasted and run down this river to the Chippewa, (into which it empties) and so on to the Mississippi. Lumber is worth at Meeverywhere abounded. These hogs were nomonie \$15 per M., and at Dubuque, \$30, doubtless originally estrays, but the sparse- and the cost of running to Dubuqe is about ness of the population in the interior, and the | 82 per M. Here we stayed all night and had rapidity with which they multiplied, rendeted good accommodations and started on our jourthem strangers to man and very shy of his ney the next (Tuesday) morning, through presence. During the drouth, of which men. what is here called the "Big Woods," 28 tion has already been made, large droves of miles in extent, and no intermediate stopping these animals wended their way to the lake place. It took us all day to go through, the in the neighborhood of which they continued road being new and very rough. We arrivto remain. Sandusky Bay in particular was ed at the station at the edge of the prairie just a favorite place of resort for them, in the before dark, and put up for the night. The waters of which they were accustomed to country through these woods is beautiful indeed; it is good land and well watered. The are acquainted with the locality of which we timber is sugar Maple, Basswood, Elm, Asspeak, will remember the annoyance to which | pen, and the different kinds of Oak, with occasional clusters of Pine of a very good quality. I forgot to mention in its proper place. that all along our route over the prairie country there are numerous Tamarac swamps from which the settlers obtain their fuel, quenting this spot, became totally blind; but sencing, and building material. We had very still, with all the cunning which belongs to comtortable fare at this station (Baker's,) and in the morning, started for Hudson, 20 miles distant, where we arrived at 2 o'clock, P. M. We passed this day through a beautiful Prairie country, and I am told that the soil is even the strongest must soon succumb, Joe much better than the eastern or southern 100k down his gun and resolved to prairie—it being a black loam; whereas the make a last effort to secure his wife and little | southern and eastern are a mixture of sand ones from a fate the most norrible of which and loam, and too after a superabundance of the mind has any conception. All day long sand, especially where the country is rolling, had their sunken eyes and shriveled hands or uneven. The country generally, from implored him in vain for bread-and alas! Lacrosse to Hudson, is broken and uneven, he knew too well that not within the whole although there are many Prairie's of large size city was there a mouthful to be had, though as level as a house floor; yet you can see the ne were to offer in exchange thrice its weight | bluffs in the distance. On the sides of many in gold. Nerved to desperation by this re. of these bluffs there is to be found plenty of fection, but still with feeble steps, he took good stone for building, and other purposes. his way to the forest, resolved not to return The whole country from Lacrosse to Hudson is, on the whole, a delightful one; the great-For a long time he hunted in vain, tray, est objection being, at many points, a want of ersing miles of weary pathway, without so fuel, fencing, and building material. The much as seeing a single evidence of animated price of land on this route will vary from five nature, until he was on the point of yielding to twenty-five dollars per acre, and a great deal of it is not for sale at any price-it being at present in the hands ot speculators who and ne paused with every faculty rendered are not anxious to sell at present prices, as keen by hunger, to listen. Nearer and nearer there is a fair prospect of a Rail Road runcame the tramping, and just as Joe, to screen ning through this region which when built will materially enhance the value of land in its vicinity. We had a very cold ride from the Big woods to Hudson, the wind blowing a lowed immediately by another and another gale and the snow flying so as to fill the beaten track and cause us to make very slow progress. We are told that it is not usual to have such winds in this country-the weathnomenon before him. The drove (for drove er usually being clear, cold and still. Of this we shall be better able to judge after a trial. On our route from the Menomonie (or Red Cedar River) to Hudson, we crossed the head waters of the Eau Gallae, Kinnie-Kinnie and Rush Rivers, 25 or 30 miles from where they holding fast to the caudal appendage of his empty into the Mississippi. These streams, where we crossed them, are large enough to afford good water power for grist and saw-

mills. The country about them is very fine,

but the land we are told, is mostly taken by speculators. Oats are worth from 75cis to \$125 per busiel; corn \$125 wheat \$1; butter 50dis per lb, &c., a strong ratio of prices you will think, but you will remember the country is new and there are more consumers han producers. The teams in the Pinery must have pats and corn, Hay is worth from \$15 to \$20 per ton, and prairie worth from \$15 to \$20 per ton, and prairies at that. We found on our arrival at Hudson that Col. Patton, the chief engineer of the St Croix and Lake Superior Rail Road was about to start for: Superiory and as that was our distination we made arrangements to accompany him r we hired a team to take us through, and in the morning, after having loaded in forage enough to last our team to Superior and back, (from 14 to 16 days) and our baggage, we loaded ourselves and started off in good health and spirits. About three miles from Hudson our course lay across the St. Croix Lake which we found bridged with ice; and in-as-much as teams were constant. ly crossing we supposed it to be safe for us to do so; but the sequel proved otherwise; for we had not got out upon the Lake more than DEAR WIFE: -As I closed my last letter 30 or 40 rods before our team and sleigh. with a description of Eau Clare, I shall now with all our loading, including ourselves (five in number) were precipitated through the ice, without a moment's warning, into the Lake where the water is 86 feet deep. At was evident that we had " lost our bearings" and we didn't attempt to "take an observation," but made our best efforts to get out of the water on to solid ice, which we soon accomplished by the more fortunate helping the most unfortugate. We soon obtained ropes and help and pulled out our team and sleigh with the majority of our loading. Mr. Jones lost his rifle (for which he offered \$25 reward and afterwards obtained it, it having been fished up with books made for that purpose) and Field his watch chain, worth \$25, and several other small articles are missing. We were about three hours on the ice before we got everything out of the water; when we hired a team and brought our effects back to Hudson. where upon opening our trunks and and carpet Bage, we found the whole contents consolidated with ice; everything in them was materially damaged and many things entirely ruined; but we cared but little for the dam. age done, and felt thankful that there were no lives lost-which is not an unusual occurence in this Lake during the winter season.

Hudson is a flourishing town, situated on the east shore of Lake St. Croix, at the mouth of Willow River. It is about six miles below Stillwater, on the opposite side of the Lake, and is at the southern terminus of St. tern terminus of the Millwaukie and the wes-R. R. Along the Lake Shore at this point is a good landing for steam boats running to this and points above. The country about this place is beautiful in the extreme, and the labor. Hence the same influence, that se-"manifest destiny" of Hudson, is progress cured the repeal of the restriction, planned and prosperity. But for a more definite history of its past, present and future prospects, irg Kansas to Slavery.

I must refer you to "North Star," sent from This plan-matured a lowing persons: Col. Patton, Jones, Field, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Brown and myself. We

had to pay for our team, \$5 per day and defray all expenses. We drove the first day 32 miles and put up for the night at a house on Crandall Prairie, where we found good fare and lodgings. Seven miles from Hudson, we crossed Willow River, and seven miles farther Apple River, both fine streams, with good water power, and on either side a good agricultural country. The country from Hudson to Crandall Prairie is somewhat broken and uneven, but is good land, and susceptible of cultivation. Soon after crossing Apple River, we passed six miles through a strip of good timber land, it being mostly covered with the various kinds of Oak. After passing this timber, we come upon a large and level Prairie where we saw some of the finest farms we have yet met with. The road here passes about two miles east of Oceola, the county seat of Polk Co., situated

the St. Croix and Lake Superior Rail Road; but for want of room I must now close. - In my next I will continue the subject of our faither travels.

upon the bank of the River St. Croix, and

about the same distance west of the line of

## Yours affectionately. Superior, Doug. Co. Wis., ? Dec. 1856.

A gay young man in Pittsburg entered one of the "fashionable churches" in that city last Sunday with a lady on his arm, and after gracefully laying his overcoat over the back of his seat, sat down. Suddenly, how. ever, the congregation was startled by a most outrageous racket and lo! from the pockets Freedom of speech and of the press was deof the young man's overcoat had rolled a torrent of bullets and caps followed by a silver ble assemblages of the citizens to petition the mounted pistol. The owner of the coat was observed to be very red in the face.

"Women's Rights."-A mother and four daughters, who all reside in Northampton. Mass., have had seventeen husbands amongst The mother has had four; one daughter four; and the other three daughters three each.

VALUE OF SCIENCE.—Orange or lemon uice lest upon a knife, or other piece of iron, will in a few days produce a stain so nearly resembling that caused by blood, as to deceive the most careful observer; and not many years ago, in Paris, a man was nearly convicted of murder, owing to a knife being found in his possession, stained with what was pronounced by several witnesses to be blood, but afterwards discovered to be simply links out this scheme of subjugation aheretofore, and tolerably well timbered. There are but few settlers on the route from Lacrosse here, juice.

Report on the Toomba Kansas Bill. " On Saturday last, in the House of Repreon Saturday last, in the House of Repre-sentatives at Washington, Mr. Grow from the committee on Territories, presented the following report of the Tombe Kansas bill. "The Committee on Territories, to which was referred the Senate bill No. 366, enfitted "An act to authorise the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal fooling with the original States," having examined and considered the same, beg leave to report

In the act of organizing the Territory of Kansas, the actual residents who might seck a home within its limits were assured that they were to be perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. A prohibition on the existence of Slavery that had remained in force for more than a third of a century was stricken off, and a vast empire was thrown open as a prize to be struggled for by free and slave

The first Legislature to be selected would in a great measure if not wholly, determine the supremacy of Slave or Free institutions in the expected State. What would be its character was, therefore, a question of absorbing interest, not only to those who expected to make Kansas their future home, but also to the people of the whole country. To the settlers seeking this Territory it was a question of vital interest whether he would be permitted to rear his children free from the enervating influences of the institutions of human bondage; to free labor whether it would be allowed a choice of home on the public domain free from the degradation which contract with Slavey everwhere brings upon labor and the laborer; to the people of the whole country, whether the policy of Slavery-restriction inaugurated by the Fathers of the Republic, and continued uninterruptedly for more than sixty years, sanctioned by every department of the Government-legislative, executive and judicial-was to be overturned and a new doctrine, subversive of the

... Those who regarded the expansion of Slavery as an element of political power, hailed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a most fortunate measure in furtherance of their designs.

The kind of instructions which should be fastened upon Kansas would affect the char-ecter of the Federal Government Controlling influence which it would have in determining the balance of power between the conflicting elements of Free and Slaves

This plan-matured and stimulated by se-Hudson. We were detained in Hudson after cret societies organized in the western counour cold bath until Friday morning, Dec. 12 ties of Missouri, even before the Territory -at which time we again started for Supe was opened for settlement-developed itself rior. Our company was composed of the fol- at the election held therein for the Legislature thousand men who came in organized bands, and were distributed through the Territory so as to control every representative district

but one. The invaders appoint their own officers of election, so as to control the supervision of the polls, and then by force or intimidation prevented actual residents from voting. Of the 6,301 votes polled at the election for members of the Legislature, but 1,410 were

legal votes. A Legislature, elected thus by fraud and violence, sought to secure a self-perpetuation of its power, by enacting laws ingenious devised, in utter disregard of the political and constifuture elections, upon the administration of justice, the organization of the courts, on the selection of all officers, and every source of usurpation in such manner as to close every avenue of redress and proclude all possibility of overthrow. The more effectually to guard against any loss or transfer of power, they denied the people the selection of all officers, civil, military and judicial, and continued the control of subsequent elections in themselves, by providing such discretionary power as effectually to keep the successive elections under the same influence and thereby defeat and smother the popular will, and thwart the action, which in our form of government is indispensable to success, all opposition or constructive resistance was declared by its courts to be treason; and the most active leaders of the subjugated majority were imprisoned on such a charge, or driven from the Territory. nied under oppressive penalties, while peacea-Government for redress of grievances were dispersed by the armies of the Republic at the point of the bayonet. Death or the felon's chain and ball was the penalty of free discussion on the only political question upon which there was a diversity of sentiment among the people. A usurpation thus conducted, and power thus obtained, it is unreasonable to suppose would be voluntarily relinquished by the usurpers. Nor is it reasonable to expect that, under any remedy that might be provi-

ded, the same spirit of injustice and wrong would not seize upon every opportunity af-forded by legislative defects or omissions to repeat the same process of usurpation, in order to re-establish or perpetuate "itself in the same ill-gotten power. Large bodies of the men who have carried

Sport of the Perritory and kept there under pretext of residence, difficult, if not im-

possible, of detection.

Such was the design in the original plan of subjugation, as developed in the evidence of one of the leading and groundent actors.

Col. John Scott, who held the office of Otty Attorney of St. Joseph, Mo. In his testimony before the Kansas Committee (page 982 of the Report) he says: " It is my intention and the intention of a great many other. Missourians now resident in Missouri, whenever the Slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of this Territory in the adoption a fraud, while, if we judge of past events, of the State Constitution, to remove to this the other party would not be permitted to Territory in time to acquire the right to become legal voters upon that question. The leading purpose of our intended removal to the Territory is to determine the domestic institutions of this Territory when it comes to be a State; and we would not come but for that purpose, and would pever think of "coming here but for that purpose. I believe there are a great many in Missouri who are so situnted." Whenever the Slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of Kansas in the adoption of a State Constitution, sufficient numbers to consummate the original wrong. Thus was the subjugation of this Territory and the compulsion of her domestic institutions resolved upon by a neighboring people, with large resources and favorable

opportunities for carrying out their purpose. In any measure of relief, therefore, that seeks a remedy for the wrongs of the people of this territory through new elections, nothing but the most ample provisions for the prevention of force and intimidation, in everyshape—of fraud, and evasion of the law by voters—of fraud and complicity by the judges, as well as for the subsequent correction of all these things, should they occur in spite of the preventive measure, can hold out any hope of a fair and satisfactory result.

The bill which has been referred to your Committee is clearly insufficient to accomplish these ends. To any one at all familiar with the actual condition of the people of Kansas it is evident that there is in the territory, resulting from the circumstances briefly reviewed by your Committee, an anomalous condiguarantees of Freedom and of the rights and dion of things, so that the precautions ordinareas of free labor, to be established in its narily sufficient to secure a fair expression of the popular will would be entirely inadequate, mitted it to Congress. and legislation deemed ordinarily sufficient would produce results very different from those to which we have been accustomed.,

The time for holding the elections provided in the bill could be changed by amendment, the election on the same day as the Presidenmaterial and most valuable features. The

The bill recognizes a valid Legislature for Kansas, and then clothes five men with powall the judges of election, and prescribing the unlimited discretion in granting certificates of time being, take the place of the Legislature, which the friends of this bill claim was fairly elected, and is a valid Legislature for the trusted with moulding their own institutions without the special superintendence of this Administration and its appointees.

The guards and restrains against illegal being provided in the bill, are placed at the discretion of the general administration which has already endorsed and sustained the usurptutional rights of the people, operating upon ing government. The Commissieners who are to appoint all the judges of the election. prescribe the rules and regulations for coninfluence and power, so as to hedge in the President, and the rules and regulations for taking an enumeration of the voters are to be prescribed by a member of his cabinet, and would of course be under his supervision.

In the judgment of your committee, there is little hope for the success of any measure of relief for the people of Kansas, which is entrusted in its execution to an administration whose neglect of duty or complicity with the wrong, has brought upon them all their

No amendment of this bill would obviate this old objection. For strike from it this feature, and you have destroyed the whole superstructure; and to make it of any efficiency, entirely different provisions would be necessary.

The enumeration of voters provided to be taken by this bill would in all probability be abused by the men who have been engaged in the past usurpation and subjugation, and thousands of names would fill the the list of those who. like Col. Scott, would be on the should complain in strong language inconsoil claiming to be residents, and who would sistent with some person's ideas of good taste have come for no other purpose but to make or propriety, it would be a singular mode of Kansas a slave State.

How are the Commissioners to exclude from their enumeration such men found by them on the soil at the time of taking the enumeration?

The 5,000 men who invaded the Territory to usurp its Legislative power, could with the rial Government, except that like all intrusame ease, secure a control in this election. for they have only to be in a position to secure their enrollment on the census, and all is accomplished. To ascertain that persons such governments. The worst that can be found in the Territory by the Commissioner are not resident against their own declarations that they are, would involve the necesout this scheme of subjugation aheratofore, sity of the contestant visiting an adjoining unjustifiable, (an allegation which your Comcan, with great ease, at any required moment. State to find unwilling witnesses, and, when

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so ascertained, of sending processes to compel their attendance, which if possible to be done at all; could only be at the risk of life and at anyonious expenditure of time and money to the exclusion of all other business for months.

The extension of suffrage to persons outside of the Territory who claim to have been forced to leave on account of the troubles, and who shall return before a certain day, would be available for the 5,000 invaders who voted at the election of March 30, 1855, and might be taken advantage of by one party to make reinrn.

The provisions to prevent force and violence to judges and voters is to be exercised at the discretion of the President and his appointees; when the President has already witnessed one invasion, and the exercise of violence by which the will of a majority was subverted, without any interference on his part to prevent or measures to correct it.

The penalties to punish such force or violence would be a dead letter in the statute book, while the courts of the ususpers are new invasions, it seems are to be made with left in full vitality. The penalties for illegal voting would avail but little when the voter as soon as he deposits his vote returns to his house beyond the limits of the Territory .-The bill relieves the people of none of their real grievances; but leaves the usurping legisluture and all its acts except test oaths in their original force. Not one of the many laws regulating, sanctioning and protecting slavery as an existing institution is changed any way or protended to be, while it affords no ample security that all rights will not be again as here ofore trampled down at the ballot box.

Your Committee cannot appreciate the necessity, propriety or justice of requiring the people of the Territory to pass through the entire process of forming a State Constitution, and incur all the risks of threatened fraud and violence and suppression of the popular will, which all admit is liable to occur, and to prevent which confessedly requires the most unusual and vigilant legislation, and the employment of the army of the United States for its enforcement, when that people have already adopted such a constitution and form of State Government, and sub-

In ordinary cases of the admission of a State, the only questions to be considered are the conformity of its organization to the requirements of the Constitution, the amount of its population, and the duration of its terbut only by abandoning the idea of holding ritorial pupilage. In this case, however the urgent and overruling necessity of relieving the election in the States, which was considered by the friends of the bill acone of its ing to all ideas of Republicanism and utterly inconsistent with, and subversive of the printime itself, it was urged, would be one of the ciples of our institutions, should undoubtedly great securities against invasions and fraud exercise a large influence, or even supercede objections of some weight in other cases, so By lapse of time the bill is stripped of the far as those objections are to matters merely feature which its friends regarded as so valu- of discretion, and not relating to constitutional requirement.

In the report made by your committee on this subject at the last session (and to which er to legislate for the Territory by appointing they beg leave to refer,) it was clearly shown that this proceeding was clearly justified by by the appearance at the polls of almost five rules and regulations for conducting the same, past precedents, and violated no constitutional and making returns thereof, and gives them provision, The Territorial Legislature has no power to confer or withhold the power of election. These five commissioners, for the the people of a Territory to form a State government for presentation to Congress. with their application to be admitted as a State; and all acts of permission or prohibi-Territory. Yet the people are not to be in- tion of that Territorial Legislature are nugatory and void. This doctrine was settled in Jackson's Administration in the case of Arkansas (as shown in the report above referred to,) as well as in the debates of the Senate in and fraudulent conduct of election judges of the case of Michigan, and especially by constitutional doctrine there proclaimed by Buchanan and unanimously agreed in by the Senate. The position taken in these cases, that the power to form a State government for submission to Congress for a redress of grievances which involves, as a necessary ducting the same, are to be appointed by the consequence, the right to originate the movement by voluntary primary popular meeting.

It is sometimes alleged, however, that this application of the people is not to be tolerated, if it originate in opposition or in hostility to the Territorial Government.

Your Committee are unable to appreciate the point or meaning of this objection. Every application of the kind, in order to conform to the Constitution, must treat the Territorial Government as a grievance from which the application seeks relief, and must, therefore. be in opposition to it. If the meaning be that the Territorial Government is unfavorable to it, your Committee have already shown that their assent or dissent is a matter of no moment whatever. And even if this disfavor so strongly manifested as to create decided antagonism between the Territorial Government and the people, how can that in any way alter the rights of the parties? Or, if the people in the exercise of their constitutional privilege to complain against a "grievance," punishing them for an offense merely against good manners, to deny them a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic. In the State Convention presented in this case, there is nothing inconsistent with the Federal Constitution, nor in opposition to the Territoments of the kind, it necessarily supercedes such Government, and contains no assault or encroachment upon the legitimate rights of said is, that it was adopted the bad temper toward the "grievance" 46 be reducesed, and that temper might have been qualifiable or