

"Style is—Style."

A morning paper, the Times, sighs over the fate with which it is threatened—the dreary task of filling eighteen of its reading columns with Mr. Buchanan's annual Message, now ready to be sent to the two houses of Congress, at the opening of the session.

For our readers consider for a moment Mr. Buchanan's mode of illustrating a subject. It is one which requires ample space and many words. In his late letter to the Pittsburg Committee, after saying that disunion was often presented "as a remedy for evanescent evils," he went on to tell them that these evils would "speedily vanish away."

For example in stating the complaints which he has got up against the unsettled government of Mexico, he would naturally say that they related to intolerable grievances which were by no means to be endured; or he might observe that the attempt of Spain to obtain redress from Mexico for wrongs inflicted on her subjects was contrary to the Monroe doctrine which was proclaimed by President Monroe.

For our own part, instead of finding fault with Mr. Buchanan for his verbosity, we have been grateful to him for dealing with us so mercifully. When he said that evanescent evils would speedily vanish away, we were thankful that he did not go on to tell us that the evils which speedily vanish away must be of short continuance, and that the evils which are of short continuance must soon come to an end.

We hope to find the same merciful abstinence observed in the annual Message. If we had not made Mr. Buchanan President, the world at large would not have been brought to observe how sensibly he writes English, and what a model of neatness of style he presents us. Such an example, in so elevated a post, will do infinite good by the emulation which it will provoke.

A Barlesque on Moneyed Men.

One of the amusing letters purporting to come from Mohamed Pasha published in the Evening Post, has the following hit at the "Merchant Princes" of New York:

"He was born in Huddletown, Connecticut, in the year 1802. By the time he was ten years old (and very old, indeed, he was at that time of life) he had made one hundred and sixty-five bargains, bartered and dickered in shoe-strings, peg-tops and jack-knives and had amassed the sum of five dollars and fifty-three cents. At the age of eleven, he entered the store of Grab & Ketchum, in his native town, and continued therein as a clerk until he had reached the age of fifteen years, and had accumulated the sum of two hundred and five dollars and thirty-two cents.

Since that time he has passed through the several professions of vegetable purveyor, fish vender, general merchant, bank president, and a solid man, and is now considered a magnate and a millionaire. He was never indicted for stealing, or accused of infidelity. He was never troubled with an ultra idea, never had an unselfish aspiration, never went out of his way to do a charitable act, never bothered himself with romance, sentiment, or art, never spoke two consecutive sentences in a grammatical manner, never looked at the stars over his head nor the flowers under his feet.

The editor of the Butler County (Ohio) Democrat lately attended a wedding in that county, where the ceremony was performed by a young Justice of the Peace. The editor thus reports:

"The Squire is a regular Democrat, and a very young man, besides being extremely bashful. As luck would have it, this was the first wedding at which he had ever been called upon to officiate, and it may be supposed that he was somewhat embarrassed, unmanaged, however, with a trembling voice, upon the parties to stand up and join hands, but, horrible to relate, he had forgotten the ceremony, and neglected to take with him his book! After a pause of a few moments, the Squire broke the silence with the following question:

"In the name of the commonwealth of the State of Ohio, I—'Know all men by these—' 'Do you solemnly swear to take this woman to be your wife, to love, honor and obey her, to support the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and to vote the Democratic Ticket?'"

As we backed out of the door in convulsions with our fists stuck into our ribs, we imagined we heard the groom respond "yes" and the Squire pronounced them "man and wife."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 16, 1858.

All Business and other Communications should be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

We have not time to notice each new advertisement in order; read them all.

We are obliged to Hon. G. A. Graw for Vols. 2 and 4 of Commercial Relations.

An article from M. H. B. for the Teachers' Column, will be published next week.

During the long and bright winter evenings the little folks can be amused and instructed by studying Astronomy. They can procure an excellent elementary work on that interesting science, at a trifling outlay, at the Bookstore. The work is methodical and comprehensive without being tedious.

We are obliged to defer some intended remarks upon the President's Message until next week. We have extracted the pith and printed it elsewhere. The entire document would occupy about twelve columns of our paper—which is six times the space we have to lend a wicked and perverse old man.

The Literary Association met at the Court House last Thursday evening. Dr. E. Pratt in the Chair. An interesting and animated discussion of the question—'Is Free Trade, or Tariff, the true policy of our Government?' resulted in a decision by the Chair in favor of the advocates of Free Trade.

The following resolution will be discussed one week from to night: Resolved, that the County Superintendency should be abolished.

J. Emery, Esq., lectures before the Association this (Thursday) evening. Subject: "The Earth and its Changes." The public are requested to attend.

We have been shown a pretty work-box, having upon the cover thereof a well conceived and finely executed oil painting, by Mr. S. E. KIRKPATRICK, formerly of this borough. It is a landscape composition, with forest trees, rocks, knolls, etc., in the foreground, and beyond, a valley peopled with twilight shadows, stretching away to the blue hills in the dim perspective. It is a summer picture, evincing fine imaginative powers in its design and artistic talent of a high order in its execution.

A NEW BLACKBERRY.—Mr. H. D. DEMING, of Delmar township in this county, has succeeded in producing a new variety of the Blackberry which promises to supercede the Lawton and all other varieties. It is a cross of the Lawton and the native White Blackberry of the country.

A letter from our correspondent on "Theology, Geology, etc.," was handed in too late for publication this week.

And speaking of those Letters, we are constrained to mention, for the benefit of those who seem to fear lest we may be held responsible for the views entertained by the writer thereof, that we are not to be taken as agreeing, or disagreeing with correspondents, except we positively declare ourself, pro or con. Our correspondent seems to be developing a theory rather than arguing from universally recognized facts. We do not, therefore, feel called upon to assent to or dissent from the views entertained by the writer. His exegesis of early Scripture history, in our view, does not relate to the authenticity of the record, but only to its interpretation.

At the period of which our correspondent writes, the most advanced tribes of men were in a semi-barbarous state. It is a comfortable reflection that Slavery and Polygamy had their birth in the semi-barbarous ages. In Abraham's time it will be recollected that, upon the populous plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, but one righteous man dwelt.—Lot. It was in that day of universal debauch and among such people that Slavery, Polygamy and their kindred crimes took root and flourished. Can there be a more sweeping argument against Slavery?

Touching the theology of the articles in question we can say nothing, because, as yet, we cannot perceive their drift. Theology disturbs our thought very seldom. We have reached a condition in which it seems better to live religion than to deal learnedly with mooted questions—questions, to which ever way determined, which cannot wipe away a single tear nor assuage a single sorrow. Therefore, ask us not of theological abstractions. We care not the snap of the finger for such chips.

Is there A Better Way?

While, like Saut, "standing by and consenting," we have constantly protested, mentally, against the too common practice of moulding public opinion in favor of this man, or that, on the high-pressure system. That that is not the proper way to get at the popular judgment has always been one of our strongest convictions. By the "high-pressure" system we mean that helter-skelter canvass of a county by townships and boroughs, made by individuals intending to be candidates for preferment, and who take this way to prejudice the people in their favor. We believe it to be a gross perversion of privilege, unwarrantable in a moral point of view and calculated to defeat, rather than to secure a candid expression of popular sentiment.

We are aware that the high-pressure system of political engineering is much in vogue with politicians; that it has put on the rights and dignities of a Custom and will be defended and fought for as all countries are defended and fought for. That does not render it less an evil and necessary to be got rid of. A beginning must be made somewhere. It will not do to ignore an evil because somebody may be practicing it, or because it may be popular with an entire class in community.

We said that the high-pressure system tended to defeat a candid expression of popular sentiment; we now say that it aims to defeat such expression. In going before the people prior to a Convention one seeks, not to convince the judgment, but to win the sympathies and to warp the judgment of men in his favor. In pleading his cause he becomes so intensely selfish that he recedes from principle and, in some

degree, draws men after him. Now, sympathy with principles results from a conviction of their rightness, and cannot, if obeyed, lead men astray; but sympathy with men, politically speaking, generally results from transient influences and impressions, and therefore practically unfits its subjects for liberal and comprehensive action.

We can understand how a thousand abuses have crept into existence through the Convention system of making up tickets. But Conventions are necessary evils; inseparable from party organizations, in the present state of the moral and intellectual development of the American people, even. Conventions are necessary to concerted action. Their use is to rally the members of a party around a common standard; to concentrate its suffrages upon certain individuals for the accomplishment of a common purpose. A Convention should be a deliberative assembly in the best sense of the term. Nothing has more contributed to destroy the integrity of the Convention-System than this high-pressure system of electioneering—this appeal to the prejudices, local and personal, of the people, by aspirants for place. It is the grand mistake of modern politicians—a mistake rapidly demoralizing the political public.

Were Conventions unknown to modern political organizations, the high-pressure system would be in order; in fact, no other active system could prevail. It would be a free field and a helter-skelter fight for preferment, much less dignified, in our judgment, than the present adherence to "regular nominations." Assuredly, both systems cannot long exist in co-operation; and tendency of each being to destroy the normal operation of the other.

The question, then, is, which system should be adopted to the exclusion of the other? Can the integrity of party organization be preserved without Conventions? and can any great object be attained without systematic endeavor? In our judgment, the integrity of an organization, political, or otherwise, cannot be maintained without stated meetings for counsel and deliberation; and it need not be argued at length in order to prove that no great object can be accomplished without concerted effort, for no reasonable man will attempt to deny this. Holding these opinions, we must declare in favor of Conventions and against the pernicious high-pressure system of electioneering. One must be discarded, and that, too, without unnecessary delay.

We propose, then, that the people take the work in hand. They are free to tolerate this intrusion upon their time and privacy, or the contrary. If they desire to be bored with applications for their votes and influence in the election of delegates to a county Convention, why, let them sustain the high-pressure system. If those who may be elected delight to be persecuted and badgered for their votes in Convention, and after having been instructed, too, let them continue to tolerate the high-pressure system. Some may consider themselves complimented by these deferential requests for their influence in favor of this, or that aspirant for place; if so, we hasten to assure them that they have no occasion to consider themselves favored above other men. There is a little clap-net in modern politics, introduced by the party now wielding the power at Washington and now somewhat in favor with the electors of all stripes. It would please us to witness the death-struggle of the clap-net system. It needs a thorough killing. It subsists on the vanity and conceit of men and, of course, can be starved out. But the masses must do the work if it be done at all. They need not wait for political leaders to do it, for many of them count largely upon the high-pressure system to elevate themselves. Let it once be thoroughly understood that any man attempting to forestall the deliberations of the people in Convention, thereby forfeits his claim to a favorable consideration in that Convention, and the people will earn immediate respite from the persecutions of bores. Here is the plan to knock the high-pressure system on the head and thus inaugurate "The Better Way."

From various indications we judge that public sentiment is ripening for the change. The experience of last summer and fall did much to disgust the people with ante-Convention canvassing. We trust that the people will remember this very true line of the poet— "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

The Tribune, after a manful resistance, at last is under conviction of sin committed against BONNER and THE LEDGER. Not long since, the Ledger was "trash" and Bonner a "humbug." It has discovered that the first is a high-toned paper and the latter a hero. When Bonner purchased fame and the immaculate Edward Everett for and in consideration of the sum of \$10,000, the Tribune derisively laughed and pictured the illustrations Everett in a frame composed of Sylvanus, Jr., and Emerson Bennett. It now concludes that both Bonner and Everett have made a charming arrangement, and that Mr. Everett is appropriately framed. We certainly do think that the sublime rhetoric in its congenial company. The business of Sylvanus and Bennett is to torture imaginary people with imaginary horrors. Mr. Everett's forte is to torture the English language with over-doses of metaphor. In truth, the great rhetorical exists in a metaphorical atmosphere. There is no real anything in his sphere. If the plains of a million human beings come to his ear, he concedes himself and sets the world agape with a finely rounded period. If a ruffian and bully bring his best friend for honor's sake, the great rhetorician expresses his opinion of such brutal cowardice in plain English, but apologizes to the ruffian's backers with a rhetorical flourish. He is a remarkable man. He proposes to reform the besotted with magnificent sentences. He will sum up all human wrongs in a metalepsis and dispose of all wrong-doers in a single trope; he will cure the evils that afflict the nation by a metonymic syllabus; he will rear up a nation of rhetoricians on epichthotic pap! And the day is not far distant in which, if a man be all that is noble and grand in a Gospel sense, yet have not that greatest, latest and best of Christian virtues—RIZONIA—he shall not be counted worthy of either reverence or canonization. Helas!

Happy they, who, when standing at the Bar of the Omnipotent One, can reply to the question—"How have ye ministered unto the least of these, my little ones?"—"Father, we saw them an hundred and athirst, and we gave them to eat and to drink of Rhetoric; we beheld them sick and in bonds, and we soiced them with Rhetoric; we saw them naked and clad them in fine phrases; we comforted the sorrowing with tropes, poured the balm of metaphor into gaping wounds and gave fainting souls figures of speech to lean upon!" Thus, as we opine, will the illustrious Edward Everett acquit himself on that notable day.

NEW-YEAR AMUSEMENTS.—Mr. L. Culver gives a party at his House in Elkland, 31st inst., evening. Mr. J. J. Johnston, has an Oyster Party at his new Hotel at Whitneyville, same evening.

There will be a party at the House of H. C. Vermilyea, same evening.

There will be a Party at the House of L. H. Smith at Tioga, 30th inst., evening.

The January No. of Godey opens with two very fine line engravings and an abundance of Patterns for the ladies. It may be purchased at the Bookstore; or, we can furnish it to our subscribers at \$2.

Peterson's Magazine now contains 100 pages and is a great bargain at \$2. The January No. opens with a fine mezzotint portrait and a characteristic line engraving entitled "In the Bitter Cold!" We commend this excellent Magazine to the ladies. It may be had at the Bookstore, or we can furnish it and the Agitator one year, for \$2.25.

We have received the Pennsylvania School Journal for December. Every teacher should subscribe to this sterling educational Journal without delay.

Court Proceedings.—1st Week.

Commonwealth vs. S. Swinler Jr. Defendant discharged, no person appearing to prosecute.

Com'th vs. Joshua Smith. Indictment assault and battery—true bill.

Com'th vs. James M. Bush. Indict. false pretences—Defendant convicted and sentence deferred until next Session.

Com'th vs. James F. Pickering. Passing counterfeit money—Bill returned ignoramus.

Com'th vs. Henry Croft. Larceny—Grand Jury return bill ignoramus.

Com'th vs. Wallace Strait et al. Assault and battery—Grand Jury return bill ignoramus, and prosecutor pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Geo. Norwood. Indictment for larceny—Def. plead guilty and sentence to be passed this week.

Com'th vs. Charles Pierce et al. Assault and battery—Grand Jury return true bill.

Com'th vs. Charles Pierce et al. Indict. larceny with intent to rob—Grand Jury return the bill ignoramus.

Com'th vs. Isaiah Sutton, Indict. of Sep. Sessions for perjury. Tried—def. acquitted and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Geo. Vandogder. Def. discharged—no prosecutor appearing.

Com'th vs. Alpheus Sheffer, John Lutz, Solomon Blanchard and Wm. Folkrod. Indictment, disturbing religious meeting—Grand Jury return true bill.

Com'th vs. Samuel Benedict. Indictment, false pretences—Grand Jury return true bill.

Com'th vs. Henry Croft. Indictment, perjury—Grand Jury return bill ignoramus, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Citizen J. Bingham. Indictment, cutting timber trees—Grand Jury return true bill.

Com'th vs. L. Backer and John Mordangh. Indictment, conspiracy—Grand Jury return true bill.

Com'th vs. Charles Churchill. Forcible entry—Grand Jury return the bill ignoramus, County to pay the costs.

J. N. Bache, H. W. Williams and A. P. Cone, were appointed a committee to examine applicants for admission to the Bar.

Com'th vs. Short. Rule to show cause—discharged. H. Darling et al. vs. Township of Nelson. Rule to show cause—discharged.

Merrill vs. Constock. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened—made absolute.

Farmington vs. Wheat. Rule made absolute and deed ordered to be made to assignees of defts.

Barse vs. Stebbins. Certiorari—Judgment reversed on the ground that there must be at least five days notice of a summons to the return day, without including both days.

Joel Rose vs. Supervisors of Rulland. Court decrees an assessment of 7 mills on the dollar to pay debts of township.

Stanley vs. Daily. Rule to show cause why appeal should not be entered, made absolute.

Clark vs. Haslet. Rule to show cause why vend. ex. should not be set aside, made absolute.

Beech and Rushmore vs. Rufus Lindsey. Rule to set aside award of arbitrators, made absolute.

Crane for Bennett et al. vs. Daggett and Sixbee. Rule to set aside Sheriff's Sale, made absolute.

Bentley vs. Longwell vs. Bentley. Rule to set aside inquisition, made absolute.

Sears vs. Dailey et al. Rule to set aside judgment as to Perry Dailey, made absolute.

Widger vs. Sally Henderson. Rule to strike off judgment, made absolute.

Same vs. Jacob O. and Sally Henderson. Rule to strike off judgment, made absolute as to Sally Henderson.

Commonwealth vs. J. Emery. Quo warranto to show why he exercises the office of Justice. Rule to show cause why writ shall not be set aside on the ground that the name of the person at whose instance proceedings were instituted, is not endorsed on the writ. Rule made absolute and writ set aside. District attorney also files paper discontinuing proceedings.

Proceedings had at the Annual Meeting of the Tioga Co. Agricultural Society, held at the Court House the first Monday in December, inst.

Officers elected for the ensuing year: President.—Henry Sherwood, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—R. Christen, D. G. Edwards, John Pierson.

Secretary.—G. D. Smith.

Treasurer.—Richard English.

Ex. Com.—Wm. Francis, Oliver Elliott, Martin Gerould, E. T. Bentley, J. B. Niles.

Auditing Com.—J. F. Donaldson, J. Sherwood, John Kirkpatrick.

Report of Committee on Field Crops:

Best Acres Wheat, D. G. Edwards, amt raised, 21 38-60.

21 best Corn, Hiram Brooks, " 38 9-56.

21 best Potatoes, D. G. Edwards, " 73 7-56.

21 best Oats, D. G. Edwards, " 87 4-10.

21 best Beans, Hiram Brooks, " 7 1-2.

21 best Clover Hay, Hiram Brooks, " 6 1-2.

21 best Hays, Hiram Brooks, " 3 tons.

21 best Hays, Hiram Brooks, " 3 7-29.

21 best Turneps, Wm. Francis, " 100 bush.

Adjusted to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. G. D. SMITH, Secretary.

XXXVth CONGRESS.—Second Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1858. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BYRDS (S. C.) asked leave to introduce a resolution to admit Lieut. Mowry to the floor of the House as a Delegate from Arizona.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) objected saying that Arizona is part of New-Mexico, and he saw no use in admitting two Delegates from one Territory.

The House resumed the consideration of the Watrous impeachment case.

Mr. BILLINGHURST (Wis.) favored the impeachment. He said that the charges made against Watrous were that the Judge had entered into a corrupt conspiracy for the unlawful institution in his Court of suits in which he was personally interested, for the purpose of having them removed beyond the verdict of a local Texas Jury.

He had entered into a conspiracy to deprive individuals of their land by means of forged papers. He had presided at the trial of cases in which he was personally interested, knowing that he was disqualified from so doing; and he had permitted to pass without rebuke repeated illegal acts of officers of his Court. Mr. Billinghamurst contended that these charges were sustained by the evidence.

Mr. DAVIS (Md.) inquired whether there was any evidence to show that Judge Watrous ever engaged in a series of speculations in Texas, the cases connected with which were to be decided in his Court?

Mr. READY replied that there was not a syllable of testimony to show that Judge Watrous ever engaged to buy more than one tract of land at any time, the principal of which was not paid. There is proof that the Judge is a poor man, and that he was led into the purchase as a matter of favor to persons in Alabama, who had the capital. The argument, that from the evidence, there is nothing to show corruption or malfeasance in office.

The Pith of the President's Message.

MR. BUCHANAN RESSURRECTS THE KANSAS QUESTION.

One year ago the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States and confine it to the territories where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of Congress, that a Territory has the right to come into the Union either as a free or slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equity of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

HE MORALIZETH AND EXPLAINETH.

The most unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary authority; and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority of those who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

HE TELLETH WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

FINDETH HIMSELF UNDER CONVICTION.

With my deep conviction of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska policy act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

HE FATTETH HIMSELF ON THE BACK.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which in the retrospect, afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

HE LAIENETH.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory

should first come into the Union and change any provision in their constitution agreeable to themselves, or accomplish very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact, is that the subject would have been much sooner effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

HE MARVELETH THAT THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS SHOULD REFUSE A BIBLE.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of schools, which had ever been granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land twelve miles on each side of two lines proposed to be constructed from the north to the southern boundary, one from the north to the western boundary of the State, Congress deeming these claims unreasonable provided by the act of May 4, 1858, to have just referred, for the admission of a State, but "upon the fundamental condition that a majority of the people thereof, to be elected to be held for that purpose, in place of the very large grants of lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as hereinafter made to Minnesota and other new States. HE DOETH NOT MAKE IT PLAIN WHY THE STATE SHOULD NOT BE ADMITTED WITH A POPULATION NO GREATER THAN THAT WHICH ENTITLES A SLAVE STATE TO ADMISSION.

Surely it is not unreasonable to require people of Kansas to wait before making their third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to 93,420. During this brief period the harmony of the State as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Territory shall not a third time be convulsed by their agitation on the Kansas question, but waiting for a short time, and acting in accordance to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress has applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. This has been previously the rule, the consequence would have escaped all the evils and misadventures to which it has been exposed by Kansas question.

HE CASTETH SHEEP'S EYES AT CUBA.

The truth is that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of glory and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated, and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain, to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense, both of treasure, solely for the purpose of arming slave labor bound to that island. The great difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the emancipation of the African. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chieftains of Africa, for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate the dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by our predecessors, that the United States on several occasions, endeavored to purchase Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, purchase Cuba in any other manner. This was our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the independence of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico, or by free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas in blending her destiny with our own. This course we shall ever pursue unless circumstances should occur, which do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it early justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

HE ASSESSETH THE VALUE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

Whilst the possession of the Island of Cuba is of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively insignificant. Such was the relative situation of parties, when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States.

COMPLAINETH OF MEXICO.

Mexico has been in a state of revolution, almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another had usurped the government, and the various constitutions had been from time to time adopted, have been naught almost as soon as they were claimed. The successive governments afforded no adequate protection, and Mexican citizens or foreign residents were liable to lawless violence. It was vain for this Government to attempt to force payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than \$10,000,000,