VOLUME 8.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.]

THE STAR OF THE NORTH
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDLY MORNING BY
R. W. WEAVER,

OFFICE. Up stairs, in the new brick building, on the south side of Main Street,
third square below Maiket.

TER MS.—Two Dollars per annum, if
paid within six months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents if not
paid within the year. No subscription received for a less period than six months; no
discontinuance permitted until all arrearges discontinuance permitted until all arrearage are paid, unless at the option of the editor. are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

ADVENTISEMENTS not exceeding one square
will be inserted three times for One Dollar
and twenty five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal discount will be made to
those who advertise by the year.

DAVID WILMOT VS. THE ABOLITION. ISTS OF 1840.

Wilmot is more emphatically an abolition-ist in these days than most of the Fremont leaders. And yet, this man, now so ready to denounce the Constitution, and to take part in negro meetings, and to out-freezy the wildest fanaticism, was in 1840, sixteen years ago, convinced that a very mild type of anti-slavery agitation would separate the Union. This man, who would now prevent every friend of this very Union from opening his tips or casting a ballot in its defence, if he could—who carries his political prejudices even upon the Bench, where he should sit as an impartial Judge, and who knows no language too violent and no extreme too us, in order to show his treasonable hatred to the great instrument made by our fathers—sixteen years ago headed a meeting to expel anti-slavery speakers from Bradford county, and was ready, in order to effect this, to resort to personal violence—and indeed did encourage his friends to break up an anti-slavory meeting when it was held in Towanda, where he still resides. Not only this, but in 1840 he was full of affection "for our Southern brethren," and openly justified and applauded the burning of Pennsylvania Hall in the city of Philadelphia. The following extraordinary account of Wilmot's sentiments and course of action in 1840, is authentic and undonbted, and will not be denied by Wil-mot himself. We dare and dely him to prove its incorrectness in a single particu-

Mark the contrast produced by a few years! Mark the course to which he is now, com-mitted in order to gratify his feeling of perconal disappointment and revenge. Behold the revolution and the fanaticism to which he now lends his sid and his counsel. When there is real danger to the Union-when the whole country is threatened by a sectional abolition and infidel despoilsm—when fif-teen States are sought to be outlawed and cut off by this same despotism-when Great Britain shouts for joy over the prospect of a dissolution—when our "Southern brethren" are filled with indignation and alarm-David Wilmot helps on the insane and dangerous crusade, and assists to push the crisis in which the Union is now trembling into a ca eaw! Such is the difference presented by the treachery and inconsistency of a single reckless and unprincipled agitator. Had the Wilmot of 1840 detected the Wilmot of 1856 in Towarda, he would have tied him to the

etake and burned him to ashes! The following is the expose of Wilmot's ourse in 1840. From the Spectator, publishcourse in 1840. From the Spectator, published by Post & Worden, at Montrose, Susquecounty, Pa, the following copies have been made by a reliable and intelligent gen-temen. We believe that A. E. Post, Esq., one of the editors of the Spectator, is now liv-ing in Wilmor's neighborhood. It will be served that a number of Wilmot's present followers acted with him at the meeting which the lecturer regarded as mobocratic. while such men as Means, Elwell, Stock-

of Towards, convened at the Court-house on than half an hour for the tumult to subside, the Society adjourned. purpose of expressing their views in regard to contemplated Anti-Slavery Convention, ed to be holden in this borough on the

On motion, the following named gentlemittee to prepare a preamble and resolutions. and to report to an adjourned meeting to

DAVID WILMOT, Chairman : I. H. Ste phens, C. Toncey, E. S. Goodrich, Burton Ringsbury, Henry S. Mercur, Nathan Tuttle, R. Tyler, E. Castle, D. Vandercook, O. D. Bartlett, E. W. lorgan, Elbauan Smith, Wm. Flwell, Dan-l Barllett, Charles Stockwell, David Cosh, . W. Baird, Silas Noble, Wilson Scott, Abraham Goodwir, S. S. Bailey, and E. L. Fuller

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Thursday evening, the meeting having the chair, the Comee, through their Chairman, David Wil mot, Req., then reported the following pre-amble and resolutions, which were unani-

mortification, a notice through the medium of the public papers, that this place is fixed upon for the holding of an Aboltion Convention on the 20th and 30th inst, and have heard with much regret that efforts are being made procure a numerous alterdance from broad—among others, the notorious Abolition gitator, Gerrit Smith—and whereas, we are ly desirous of preserving the quiet and good order of our village, and also of saving such as may have contemplated attending said Convention, the trouble and expense of their journey, therefore,

are one and all opposed to the agitation of the slavery question, believing it calculated to rend asunder the bonds of brotherhood nd good feeling which at present so hapily prevails among us, creating dissentions and animosities, and strife in neighborhoods, churches and families, endangering the property, happiness and lives of our brethren of the South, and even the safety and stability of our beloved Union.

Resolved. That we have on one occasion in a polite and courteous manner signified to the Abolitionists our desire that they would not attempt publicly to promalgate their incendiary doctrines among us; and that they well know that we would be opposed to holding their convention here; and therefore, we understand the notice as a direct insul

Resolved, Unanimously, That we will use our best efforts to PREVENT the holding of said Convention within the limits of the Borough of Towarda, the threats of the Abolitionists that they will bring a force here sufficient to overpowe us, to the controry notwithstanding.

Resolved, That a committee of three be ap pointed to call upon the persons having charge of the churches and other public buildings, and request of them that the buildings unde said Convention.

Abraham Goodwin, F. S. Goodrich, and I. H. Stephens were appointed said commit

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and pub-lished in the Banner and Democrat and Bradford Argus.

JESSE WOODRUFF, Pres't. Signed, D. L. Scott, Sec'y.

Copied from Spectator, published by Post & Worden, at Montrose.

January 30, 1840. Copied from the Spectator of February 21 1839, a letter from Wm. M. Chase, an anti-slavery lecturer, addressed to Albert L. Post, one of the editors of said Spec'ator, in answer to the inquiry, 25 to the result of said Chase's tour through Bradford county.

' Thesday, 12th inst, I accompanied Dr.

Horton to Towanda, to attend the annual meeting of the Bradford county Anti-Slavery Society. Permission was granted the Society to occupy the Court-house. In the evening at half past six o'clock, the meeting was called to order. Prayer was offered by a member of the Society; Mr. Gamble read the annual report. The President then introduced me to the audience, and after occupying the time of the meeting about twenty minutes, I proposed to the President, that if thirteen members of Congress. But change the Society would agree, I would now give the scene to Kentucky. But that Kentucky way for any one having objections to our has a population of the same number, and principles or measures to be heard, at the divided in the same proportion between same time announcing my intention after-wards to finish what I had to say.

Before any vote had been taken that the opposition side be heard, Mr. Wilmot, a member of the bar, prose and commenced speaking. Trusting to his sense of propriety and manliness, I waited patiently nearly an hour to hear what he had to say, when finding that not only as regarded time, he was paying no heed to either, but that his speech many white persons; but the same number of negroes in a slave State, are only counted, of the mobocratic portion of the audience, I rose to a point of order, which was, that Mr. Wilmot had not been invited to speak, and as the slave States lose, under this provision of the County Anti-Slavery Society was occupying the Court-house at that time, it was their pre-rogative to say who should speak, and how long. The moment I attempted to speak, about one hundred boys and men set up such a screech as would have hushed Stentor himself. Mr. Wilmot faded from sight, and left the tail to do what the head failed of After while such men as Means, Elwell, Stockwell, Baird, &c., stand now where they stood
in 1840:

At a meeting of the citizens of the Borough
of Towanda, convened at the Court-house on

Such was the treatment we received for iving our opponents an opportunity to pre-20th and 30th inst. Jesse Woodruff, Esq., proceedings. Previous to the mobocratic members. sent their arguments and objections to our in the House of Represen declamation of Mr. Wilmot, some disturbance was made occasionally, such as throwing a brickbat against the door, and an atbarking of a dog, but nothing which prevented my being distinctly heard; but after Wilmor's misrepresentations of our measures and objects, his declaration that he found in his heart to pall rate the feelings which led he deprecated the act, and his statement of sed cases in which it would be justifiable to remove a speaker by force from the house. After he had directed against me the whole force of the feelings around by his supposed cases of Treason and Fanny Wright a natural consequence. I believe that, had it not been for Mr. Wilmot's speech, the meeting of the Bradford County Anti-Slavery would not have been broken up by such lawless proceedings.

WM M CHASE

THE SOUTH LOOSES---NOT GAINS BY THE THREE-FIFTHS VOTE.

We have had occasion several times during our political labors, says the Ohio States-man, to correct the misrepresentations of the Democratic parly in relation to the provision

Resolved, That the citizens of this Borough to mislead the public mind. We have heard A BILL.—FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF a copy thereof to the cierk of each court of THE KANSAS DIFFICULTIES. men go so far in their propagation of mis-chief and falsehood as to assert that a South-erner holding five slaves, had four votes, his own and three for his five slaves. And it is just such a system of false electioneering that our opponents expect to prepare the public mind, not only against the South, but that our opponents expect to prepare the public mind, not only against the Constitution of their country also, so that when the hour arrives to throw off all disguise and declare for a dissolution of the Union, their followers will be sufficiently exapperated and intensified to go any length.—

Hence the importance of using the political priests on Sabbath days, to warm up the prejudices of the brethren, that during "week days" they may refuse to receive truth to modify their aroused emmities on Sunday.

Territory on the fourth day of July, eightmodify their aroused enmities on Sunday.

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One of the most common of all the fraudu-lent statements made by the orators of the opposition is, that owing to the peculiar na-which shall also exhibit the names of all ure of the institution of slavery, every slaveholder has five vote, while a Northern man has but one vote. Strange as it may appear, Secretary of the Interior. explain the truth of the matter again :

The subject is regulated by the Constituion which, in Article 1, Section 2 has the following:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a number of years, not including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

A few words will explain the practical operation of this provision. In the State of Illinois, all persons, men, women and children, including all negroes, are included in that population which is made the basis of representation in Congress. Supposing the ratio of the Representatives was one member of Congress for each one hundred thousand inhabitants, and that Illinois had a population of one million whites and three hundred thousand negroes, yet, as the negroes of Illi-nois are free, Illinois would be entitled to whites and blacks-vet because her negroes are slaves, she is not entitled to thirteen Representatives. She would be entitled to ten, for her million of whites; but her 300,000 negroes only count 180,000 as federal populetion, and are less than sufficient to entitle her to two Representatives. Three hundred thousand negroes in a tree State, count, in the apportionment of Representatives, as so many white persons; but the same number for a like purpose, as one hundred and eighty thousand persons. The result is, that the Constitution, two-fifths of their negro population, in the apportionment of Representa-tives. The negro population at the North is but small, when compared with that of the South. But, in proportion that the negro population of the South is greater than at the North, so is the loss of the South in the matter of representation. Estimating the slave population of the Southern States at the fig-ures furnished by the census of 1850, we find it stated to be 3,198,321. This population is, numerically, nearly equal to that of the six New England States and the States of Michigan and California added. The aggregate population of these eight States was, in 1850, 3,208,367. Their aggregate representation

While every man in these eight States, black and white, is counted in the apportionment of Representatives, the same numper of persons at the south suffer a reduction of two-fifths. The advantage of this provision in the constitution is wholly on the side of the North. Where the advantage is, can be distinctly seen by inquiring what the eftinction, and the North retains its present South would be increased in the proportion

The voters in the State of Illinois are, exclusively, the white male citizens above the men, children, and negroes in the State. The pear on said corrected lists. only difference between the people of this State and South Carolina is, that ninety-three board of commit thousand seven hundred negroes will give us and it shall be

The following bill, for the admission of Kansas in the Union, was passed by the U. S. Senate, and rejected by the Black Repub-

licans of the House:
The first section of the bill provides for

Territory on the fourth day of July, eight-We copy from the Chicago Times the following upon the subject of the three-fifthe vote which may be read with interest:

"Every Slaveholder has Five Votes."—

which returns shall be made to the office of

such legal voters, classed in such manner as

shall be prescribed by the regulations of the we met a man the other day who was willing to wager that such was the fact. We need shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior. not add, that he was eloquent upon the out-rageous advantages slaveholders have over to prescribe regulations and forms to be obfree white men at the North. This misrep-resentation has been exposed often; but as and to furnish the same with all necessary it is often thrown in the face of the Democ-printed blanks to each of the commissioner acy by these "freedom shriekers," we will as soon as may be after their appointment; and the commissioners shall meet without delay at the seat of government in Kansas Territory, and proceed to the discharge of the duties herein imposed upon them, and appoint a Secretary to the board, and such other persons as shall be necessary to aid and assist them in taking the enumeration herein provided for, who must also be duly swozn faithfully, impartially, and truly to discharge the duties assigned them by the

commissioners. SEC. 4th provides for the division of the State into fifty-two representative districts on

the basis of the census.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said board, immediately after the apportion-ment of the members of said convention, shall cause a sufficient number of copies thereof and of the returns of the census (specifying the name of each legal voter in each county or district) to be published and distributed among the inhabitants of the several counties, and shall transmit one copy of said apportionment and census, duly au record within the Territory, who shall file the same, and keep open for inspection of every inhabitant who shall desire to examine it, and shall also cause other copies to be posted up in at least three of the mos public places in each voting preciact, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same, and apply to the board to correct any error he may find therein, in the manne

hereinaster provided.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That said board shall remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, from the time of making said apportionment until the twentieth day of October next, at such places as shall be most convenient to the inhabitants of said Terriiory, and shall proceed to the inspection of said returns, and hear, correct, and finally determine according to the facts, without un-reasonable delay, under proper regulations to be made by the board for the ascertain-ment of disputed facts concerning said enumeration, all questions concerning the omis-sion of any person from said returns, or the improper insertion of any name on said re-turns, or any other question affecting the integrity or fidelity of said returns, and for this purpose the said board and each member thereof shall have the power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and compel

have been revised and corrected, it shall be and one copy shall be deposited with the limits of the proposed State, and one copy delivered to each judge of the election, and

election shall be held for members of a convention to form a constitution for the State condition; but the federal population of the of Kansas, according to the apportionment to be made aforesaid, on the 1st Tuesday a ter the 1st Monday in November, eighteer husored and fifty-six, to be held at such places and to be conducted in such manner age of 24 years. These men voie for themselves, for the women, children, and all the negroes in the State. The voters in South of commissioners shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise act of the vote just as ded: and at such election no person shall be stated to vote unless his name shall appoint or the vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise and the vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise and the vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise are voted to the vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise are voted to the vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise are voted to the vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise are voted to the voted to vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise are voted to vote unless his name shall appoint or direct, except in cases by this act of otherwise are voted to vote unless his name and the voted to voted to voted to vote unless his name and t of twenty-one years, and they over just as ded: and at such election no person shall be the voters of Illinois do, for all the men, wo-

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the and it shall be their duty, to make a representative in Congress, while at the south it requires over one hundred and fifty of the said election and the returns thereof thousand persons of that character to entitle They shall appoint three suitable judges of a State to a representative in Congress.— the election at each place of voting, and When an abolitionist tells you that slave prescribe the mode of supplying vacancies. of the United States Constitution in regard to the three-fifths basis of the slave population in the South. When the South agreed to this provision she greatly weakened her representation in the House of Congress, and it but three persons, while here they count as is used in the north only for agitation, and

tion.

SEC. 10. And be at further enacted, That the judges of election, shall each, before entering on the discharge of his duties, make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge of the election according to law, which oath may be administered by any officer authorized by law to administer oaths. The clerks of election shall be appointed by the judges, and shall take the like oath or affirmation to be administered by one of the judges o by any of the officers aforesaid. Du returns of election shall be made and certi-fied by the judges and clerks, one of which ned by the judges and clerks, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the tribunal transacting county business for the county in which the election is held, and the other shall be transmitted to the board of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to decide, under proper regulations to be made by themselves, who are entitled to certificates of election, and to issue suchecertificates accordingly, to the persons who, upon examination of the returns and of such proofs as shall be adduced in case of a contest, shall appear to have been duly elected in each county or district: Privided, In case of a tie or contest, in which it cannot be sat-isfactorily elected, said commissioners shall order a new election in like manner as is herein provided. Upon the completion of these duties the said commissioners shall return to Washington, and report their proceedings to the Secretary of the Interio and determine

SEC. 11. And be at further enacted That every white male citizen of the United States over 21 years of age, who may be a bona fide inhabitant of said Territory on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other person whatever shall be entitled to vote at said election, and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said convention, and no others, and all persons who shall possess the other qualification for voters under this act, and who shall have been bona fide inhabitants of said Territory at any time since its organization, and who shall have absented themselves therefrom in consequence of the disturbances therein, and who shall return before the first day of October next and become bona fide inhabitants of the Territory with the latent of making it their permanent home, and shall present such satisfactory evidence of these facts to the board of commissioners, shall be entitled to vote at said election, and to have their names placed on said corrected list of voters for that purpose; and to avoid all conflict in the complete execution of this act, all other elections in said Territory are hereby postponed until such time as said convention shall appoint.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted. That the said commissioners, and all persons appoint ed by them to assist in taking the census, shall have power to administer oaths and examine persons on oath in all cases where it shall be necessary to the full and faithful performance of their duties under this act : and the secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of said board, and transmit conies thereof from time to time to the Secretary of the Interior; and when said commisioners shall have completed the business of their appointment, the books and papers of the board shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and there kept as records of the office.

The 13th, 14th and 15th sections impose

severe penalties of fine and imprisonment for interrupting or abusing the right of sutfrage.
SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the

delegates thus elected shall assemble in contheir attendance in such manner as said vention at the capitol of said Territory on board shall deem necessary.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said lists of legal voters shall a majority of the whole number of members are soon as the said lists of legal voters shall a majority of the whole number of members. the duty of said board to cause copies there that time to form a constitution and State ters, an election of delegates to a Convento be printed and distributed generally agovernment, and if deemed expedient shall ition to frame a Constitution for the new State,
mong the inhabitants of the proposed State,
proceed to form a constitution and State govwas to be held on the first Tuesday after rnment, which stall be republican in clerk of each court of record within the form, for admission into the Union on an delivered to each judge of the election, and at least three copies shall be posted up at of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to ing the election, will be found in the bill wit: beginning on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crossess the same, then west on said parallel to the one hundred and third meridian of longitude, then north on said meridian of the fortieth parallel of latitude to the western boundary of the State of Missonri, then southward with said bounbeginning; and until the next congressional apportionment the said State of Representatives of the United States. on 17th provides for compensation

> SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That insmuch of the Constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalenable rights, of which they cannot be de prived by any legislative enactment, there re no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise there the press, or of the right of the people peace ably to assemble, and petition for the redres of grievances; the right of the people to se-oure in their persons, houses, pepers and ef-

fects against arreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing, to be seized; nor shall the rights of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a present ment or indictment.

The Black Republicans at once saw that if the said intervards compelled him to have our said interval of the moment. The Black Republicans at once saw that if the said interval of the moment of the moment. be infringed. No person shall be held to an-swer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall eny person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be com-pelled in any criminal case to be a witness gainst himself, nor deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; no rivate property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all crimina persecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an im-partial jury of the district wherein the crime shall have been frommitted, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privilege of habea cerpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In suits of commo law, where the value in controversy shall ex ceed twenty dollars, the right of said by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jnry shall be otherwise re-examined in any cour of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bai shall not be required, nor excessive fines im-posed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. No law shall be made or have force or effect in said Territory which shall require a test oath or oath to support any act of Congress or other legislative act as a qual-ification for any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve

From the Sunbury Gazette. THE PACIFICATION BILL.

of said Territory.

On the 23d of June last, Mr. Toombs, o Georgia, presented his bill for the admission of Kansas as a State, a measure which would at once have prevented the interference in the affairs of that territory by outsiders from both sections of the Union. which every one will concede has been the cause of the difficulties in Kansas. The Black Republicans, previous to the presentation of this bill, were urgent for the admission of the territory as a State. They said that it was the only act that would do justice to the people of the territory; the sole means of preventing Kansas falling a victim to the slave power. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants, urged their leaders in Congress, are in favor of freedom, and if they are allowed a chance of immediate admis slon, they would adopt a tree Constitution.
The Democrats in the Senate were willing to meet them in this view. Accordingly, Mr. Toombs presented a bill which offered such fair terms to the opposition that the members of the Black Republican party who are really sincere in the opinions they entertain upon the Kansas question, must be at a loss to know why their leaders

did not accept it. We publish the bill in another column, that all may become ac-

quainted with the terms it offered. inhabitants who were in the territory on the election none would be allowed to vote but equal footing with the original States in all those whose names were down on the offi-Then, after the election of the delegates to the Convention for framing the Con that Convention was to meet at the Capitol of he Territory on the first Monday in Deecember, 1856, and decide whether it was expedient to be admitted yet as a State, and if they thought it was expedient to ask for then they were to determine upon such a Constitution as accorded with will of the majority of the legal voters of the Territory.

Here was a bill held out by the Demo ance with their wish, repeatedly expressed that Kansas should be speedily admitted as a State, and the terms of this peace offering were so fair and just, so well coloring to the speedily admitted as a state, and the terms of this peace offering were so fair and just, so well coloring to the speedily admitted as a state, and the terms of this peace offering were so fair and just, so well coloring to the speedily admitted as a state of the speedily admitted as a speedily admitted as were so fair and just, so well calculated to settle the vexed question, that John C. Hale, the Abolitionist from New Hampshire, ex-pressed his approval of it in the following

this bill was passed the troubles in Kansas would be terminated, and the only means be which they hoped to carry the Presidential election would be removed. They were bound to oppose it, although their opposition to it placed them before the country as a set of hypocritical agitators, who were crying aloud for peace in Kansas, and lamenting over the wrongs inflicted upon the people of that territory, and yet rejected the only plan proposed for terminating the difficulties, and rendering to the inhabitants of the territory a full measure of right and justice. Objections were raised immediately to the bill, firstly, that the laws of the territory re-

orm, tirstry, that the laws of the territory re-strain free discussion on the subject of ala-very, and impose test oaths for suffrage and office, and consequently the pro-slavery par-ty in Kansas would have the advantage. The friends of the bill met them but the friends of the bill met them by the assurance that all such laws should be abolished by the provisions of the very bill. The last section of the bill abolishes such laws. See 18th ection of the bill which we publish.

section of the bill which we publish.

In the second place it was objected that many of the Free State men had been driven out of the Territory, leaving a majority of pro-slavery men to vote at the election, of pro-slavery men to vote at the election and therefore, the bill would make Kansar a Slave State. This objection, with a spirit of accommodation which characterized the Democrats through the entire discussion, was promptly met by an amendment to the 11th section, giving all who had left the territory on account of the disturbances an op-portunity of retiring, and of having their as a jurior or vote at an election, or which shall impose any tax upon or condition to the exercise of the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of the truth of the suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of the suffrage by t names registered on the lists of legal voters legislation in the said Territory, or the free bill published. expression of opinion thereon by the people Now mark th

Now mark the hypocrisy of this objection. Up till within a day previous to the offering of this bill the Black Republicans in Congress urged the immediate admission of Kansas. They said that nine tenths of the inhabitants were opposed to slavery, and it was outrageously unjust to prevent their coming in as a free State. But no sooner than was this bill offered, which would have given them an opportunity of coming in as a free State, and which would have settled the civil war, the Black Republicans objected to it upon the ground that many free State men had been driven out. If there was any trath in this, the bill gave them am ple time to return, but the Black Republi-cans had previously insisted that nine tenths of the inhabitants were Free State men, and that without any interference from Missouri they would be able to establish a free Constitution. The bill prevented interference from Missouri, and from every where else, by permitting none to vote except those whose names would be found upon lists ta ken of bona fide voters residing in the Territory three months previous to the election or those who had been driven out from the Territory and had returned and registered their na

The third objection to the bill was that the penalties for abusing and obstructing the right of suffrage were too light. The penal-ties were immediately increased to meet this objection.

It provided that five Commissioners should be appointed by the President, who should go immediately to Kansas and take an official enumeration of all the actual, bena fide no confidence in this appointing power. To meet this difficulty, General Cass rose in his

> Thus was every objection to this bill answered by concedi ng everything that could serve as a ground of opposition to it. Ev ery defect, real or imagined, was readily amended, and so sincerely were the project-ors of the bill disposed to surmount every opposition, and satisfy every objection, that had the opposition assisted them in their project for settling the troubles in Kansas and providing a measure for its speedy as mission as a State, all the difficulties would now be settled, and Kansas, by the first of Ianuary, 1857, would have been admitted as a Free State, for they themselves asserted before the offering of the bill, that nine tenths of the real inhabitants were Free State men, and the bill prohibited voting by any but by real inhabitants.

stricken out, and a single section "But, sir, I do not want to dwell on that subject, but to speak a very few words in reference to this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Georg: a. I take this occasion to say that the bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism, and to the sense of justices of the honorable senator who introduced it. It is a much, fairer bill than I expected from that bad ones, which every one will admit were