

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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Jury List—April Court.

Menallen—Abel T. Wright, Samuel Houdeahli, Peter Rice. Hamilton—George Baker, Daniel Bender, Joseph Woods.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAIBLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1858.

NO. 29.

The Poet's Corner.

HON. WILSON REILLY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Favor of the Admission of Kansas, under the Leocompton Constitution. DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 20, 1858.

Select Miscellany.

Colonel Jones is a gentleman and a wit. The other day he was showing the town to some ladies from the steeple of the Court House.

How, indeed! said the lady, "I never knew that before. To be sure, says the Colonel—" Have you never observed that when the boys have had a horn or two they can't conduct themselves properly?

The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to twelve thousand millions of dollars, and the population is twenty-four millions of souls.

Minnesota should rightfully be called the "Lake State." A St. Paul paper publishes a list of eighty-four of the lakes of Minnesota, which vary in size from one to thirty miles in length.

Good Salary.—The U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia receives emoluments to the amount of twenty thousand dollars a year; and, therefore, it is infinitely better paid than the office of President, or any other in connection with the government there.

Served Him Right.—A jury in Charleston, Ohio, have found a verdict for \$10,000 damages against John Sumner, who courted Susannah Jarvis for fourteen years, had the marriage day appointed three several times, and then went to the State of New York, and carried home another wife.

The French Exiles.—It is stated that Louis Napoleon has exiled thirty-two thousand men. Of these thirty thousand have been pardoned. The recent arrests are said to have been made almost entirely from among the pardoned. The prisons of Paris are crowded with political offenders.

Parson Brownlow.—The Parson seems to entertain serious misgivings about the claims of the Abolitionists to a place in the Kingdom of Heaven. "When I get there, as I expect to when I die," says the reverend editor, "if I find a regular built Abolitionist there, I shall conclude that he has practiced a fraud upon the door-keeper; for, in my opinion, a Kansas agitator and freedom shrieker has no more business in our Father's Kingdom than Commodore Paulding had in Nicaragua when he captured the filibusters."

Measles.—Prof. Fishburn, of Washington College, Lexington, Va., died of measles on the 29th ult. About twenty cadets, it is said, are in the hospital with the same disease.

Religious.—The religious movement is becoming general in Cincinnati. Eight daily prayer meetings are now held, all of which are largely attended. At Norfolk, Va., also, several prayer meetings are now held daily.

There is a secret belief among some men that God is displeased with man's happiness; and in consequence they sulk about creation, ashamed and afraid to enjoy anything.

"Good morning, Jones. How does the world use you?" "It uses me up, thank you."

"An honest man is the noblest work of God; but a woman is the prototypist."

the President then in power. In 1857 a Legislature was elected, and convened at Leocompton. Divers laws were passed by this Legislature, among them one calling a convention to frame a constitution preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The extracts from the inaugural act as follows: Under our practice, the preliminary act of framing a State constitution uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves.

It is said that the convention is not being called, and that the election will not be freely and fairly conducted. The Territorial Legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the Congress of the United States; and in opposing it, you resist the authority of the Federal Government.

Upon this registration being returned to Governor Stanton, he made an apportionment of representation in accordance with law. That apportionment is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name of county, No. of legal voters. Includes Douglas county (1,986), Nemaha county (206), Jackson county (140), etc.

It will be seen, by this apportionment, that twenty-one of the thirty-four counties were represented in the Leocompton convention, leaving sixteen not represented by their own delegates.

I have shown, I think, that in three of these sixteen counties there was no population to be represented.

The citizens of the remaining 13 counties were not registered and consequently could not vote for delegates to the convention.

It is said that the Convention was not a legally constituted body, and the constitution framed by it a void instrument for two reasons: First because a number of the counties in the Territory were not represented in the convention, and could not be represented for the reason that the qualified citizens of

those counties were not registered, and consequently could not vote for delegates to the convention; and, secondly, because the delegates who did assemble in that convention were not legally elected.

Let us inquire whether or not these two positions are correct; and if they are correct, how the constitution framed at Leocompton would be affected by them.

By the nineteenth section of the territorial act organizing the counties therein, there were created thirty-seven counties.

Let us see, then, how many delegates the remaining thirteen of the so-called disfranchised counties would have been entitled to if the citizens therein had been registered and entitled to vote for delegates.

At the election on the 4th of January last, when the Leocompton constitution was submitted for ratification or rejection to a vote of all the qualified citizens of Kansas, in the form desired by the free-State party, there were given in six of these thirteen counties one thousand two hundred and twenty-five votes, all told, and in the other seven not one vote was cast.

Gov. Walker assumed this position in his inaugural address to the people of Kansas. He says:

The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty.

I have not read this portion of the Governor's inaugural to show that the citizens of Kansas had a right to annul, by their votes on the 4th of January last, the constitution which had been adopted by a vote of the citizens on the 21st of December preceding.

Let us inquire next to what number of delegates the remaining six of the disfranchised counties would have been entitled in the convention if they could have elected delegates?

Now, sir, taking it as granted that all these counties would have elected free-State delegates, there would have been just that number of free-State delegates in the convention.

It is said, however, that if the constitution framed at Leocompton was even legally framed, it was made void by the vote of the people on the 4th of January.

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as members of the convention? They would have been entitled to the same legal rights as the other delegates; for it will be observed that forty-four delegates from the other districts signed the constitution.

The position assumed by some, that the delegates who did assemble in convention at Leocompton and frame a constitution, were not legally elected; is not, in my judgment, sustained by the facts, and is without support in law.

It is further urged as an argument against the Leocompton convention, that a large number of the qualified citizens of Kansas refused to vote at the election of delegates, because they apprehended violence on the part of the pro-slavery men, and that they would be outvoted by fraudulent votes; and that even if they did poll a majority of votes, false and fraudulent returns would have been made to defeat them.

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