

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843...WHOLE NO., 714.
AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857.
The following items of news were inserted in part only of our last week's edition.

Appointment by the Governor.
SAMUEL SLIFER, Notary Public for the county of Union, vice Geo. A. Frick, whose commission expires 28th Dec. 1857.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Jas B. Stedman of O. is elected Printer to the House, and Geo. W. Bowman of Bedford Pa. appointed Superintendent of Printing.

The 5th Governor for Kansas!—Pres. Buchanan has removed Sec. Stanton, acting Governor of Kansas, and appointed Gen. Denver in his place. Mr. Stanton's crime was calling together, at the request of the People of Kansas, the only Legislative body ever elected by themselves! It was to meet 7th inst.—Kansas is not yet "subdued!"

TO OUR PATRONS.

Three years have elapsed since it was announced that the LEWISBURG CHRONICLE would thereafter not be sent abroad to any except Paid-Advance subscribers. To this general system, we have adhered, except in a few cases under peculiar circumstances. When we attempted it, we were entirely alone in the effort, and our friends, with severely an exception, provided a failure. We were compelled to erase Two Hundred Names from our list—many of them, we knew, were honest, worthy, and reliable; but no partiality could be shown.

Three long years have since passed, and we are again spared to resume. We plan pleasure in saying, that the Advance plan stands the test of Experience. We have not lost 3 per cent. on all our business. We have more more subscribers than we had under the "slow plan," embracing most of those at first discontinued. We receive one third more money yearly, than during any previous years. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of our Patrons (and all are now "patrons" indeed) express their approbation of the system. And several of our contemporaries acknowledge the propriety and justice of the Advance system, (which the Democratic Editorial Convention has recommended for general adoption from the 1st of January, 1858.) We trust they will each adopt and inflexibly adhere to it.

THE FUTURE.

Without changing our plan, we propose to "do as we would be done by" and aid all who wish our paper—which we do not intend to force upon any one—by giving them a little longer time to pay in. The security of money renders more latitude proper. Many of our patrons commence with the New Year. Those whom it does not suit to pay just then, yet who desire the Chronicle, we will gladly wait upon until March next. Those who desire to pay in Produce, Work, &c. we will endeavor to accommodate as far as lies in our power.

Patrons at a Distance

Will remember that postage stamps will answer as well as gold or notes. We send out 100 single papers. Could not send of those who receive them, get us a small club in their neighborhood? We will send, each month, for \$1; sixteen months for \$2; 2 copies for \$3; four copies for \$5; or one copy four years for \$5; or two copies two years for \$5; and ten copies one year, or five copies two years, for \$10. This is cheap enough, and we think our paper—now published by the senior proprietor, & now by a firmly established, and will repay its price.

Subscription Paper.

To accommodate those who in Union and other counties desire a formal Prospectus to obtain or renew subscribers, we give the following. Cut it out and attach it to a sheet of foolscap. These in this county may commence at New Year's and pay during next Feb. Court.

Single copies at the rate of 3 cts. per week, or \$0.75 for six months, \$1.00 for eight months, \$1.50 for one year.
Four copies one year, or one copy four years, for \$10.00.
Ten copies one year, or five copies two years, for \$20.00.
Twenty copies one year, or ten copies two years, for \$40.00.
Fifty copies one year, or ten copies two years, for \$100.00.
One hundred copies one year, or ten copies two years, for \$200.00.
The above rates are for the LEWISBURG CHRONICLE, published by J. R. CORNELIUS, at the Union Store, Northumberland, Pa., containing over 600 pages, elegantly printed, and illustrated with plates and other engravings. The Book will be a very acceptable present, and a desirable work for Winter's perusal.
P. O. BOX 100, LEWISBURG, PA.
J. R. CORNELIUS, Proprietor.

For the LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.
The following lines were written by a lady not sixteen years of age, who has had no educational advantages more than a common school affords. If you think them worthy, please insert. (Age—welcome. Kns.) A. F. S.

Lines written on the death of our dear little Brother Willie.

In the parlor lone and dreary
Little Willie's name we cry,
At his side I'll sit and watch him
By the taper's flickering light.
He is fair—this lovely being
As when angels shade his face,
And his dimpled face is radiant
With a smile of pleasant grace.

Willie's fairy hands are folded
Peacefully upon his breast,
Willie's smile no more no longer,
They are closed in happy rest.
Strange that little Willie slumbers
From his room he can't get out,
Morning, noon, and some evening hymn:
"Morning, noon, and some evening hymn!"

Here it is so dark and lonely
When he wakes, he will cry,
Starting up in baby terror,
Finding only the night sky high.
Wrap his warm arms in his blanket,
Bring him to the nursery bright,
Do not leave our pretty boy!
All alone, this wavy night!

Yet those words are vain and idle,
And my tears fall down like rain,
For I know, by some sad token,
Willie can not wake again!
For his sleep is still and perfect
In its deep and silent flow,
As when upon his couch he rested
And his face in beautiful glow.

Tiny limbs have lost their motion,
Ridged lips like coral show,
And his eyes are closed for ever,
In the sleep we all must know!
Never more shall Willie's rattle
In his downy cradle bed,
From his room he can't get out,
To the chamber of the dead!

Like a tender little pilgrim,
From some previous strife,
You're brought to your last home,
And you'll rest in peace here,
It may be for hours, or maybe
Calling to him from the sky,
"Come up hither, little Willie!"
To the heavenly station high.

TERRELLVILLE, PA. KITTIE L.

A German Christmas Story.

THE MILL IN THE SEA.

In olden times there lived two brothers, one of whom was rich and the other poor. When Christmas was near at hand, the poor one had not so much as a bit of meat or a crust of bread in the house; so he went to his brother, and begged him to give him a trifle. This was not the first time that the rich brother had given the poor one something, and he was not particularly delighted when he saw him coming. "If you do as I tell you," said he to the unwelcome visitor, "you shall have a whole ham that is hanging up to be smoked."

The poor brother said he would do what he told him, and thank him too. "There it is," said the rich brother, flinging him the ham, "and now go to the lower regions."

"Since I promised it, I must," observed the other, taking up his ham, and going his way. After wandering about the whole day, just as it grew dark he perceived a bright light at no great distance from him. "It must be here," thought he. On going somewhat further in the forest, however, he found an old man, with a long white beard, cutting wood.

"Good morning," said he with the ham. "Good morning," replied the old man, "whether may you be going?"

"Oh, I'm going to the lower regions; only I don't know as I've come the right way," replied the simple-hearted man.

"Yes, you are quite right," said the old man, "the entrance is just here;" and then he added, "when you have got down below, they will all want to buy your ham; for swine's flesh is a great rarity there; but you must not sell it for money; so, rather ask to exchange it for the old handmill that stands behind the door. When you come up again, then I will teach you what to do with the mill; for it has its use, I can tell you."

On entering the underground dwelling, everything happened just as the old man had told him. All the imps, great and small, gathered around, and began out-bidding each other for the ham.

"I had intended feasting upon it, on Christmas eve, with my wife," said the man; "but, as you seem so bent on having it, I'm willing to part with it; but I will not take anything in exchange except the old handmill behind the door."

The chief imp did not at all relish parting with his mill, and he began to haggle and bargain with the man, but the latter remained firm; so, at last, they let him take the mill away. When the man had emerged from the underground dwelling, he asked the old wood cutter how to use the mill? When he told him, he thanked him, and returned home, but let him make what speed he would, he did not reach it till twelve o'clock at night.

"Where in the world can you have been?" said his wife, as he came in; "I've been sitting here and waiting hour after hour, and I had not as much as a couple of splinters to lay across each other under the gneel-pot to cook our Christmas dinner."

"Oh," replied the man, "I could not come sooner, for I had some business to mind, and was obliged to go a long way about it. But you shall see what I have brought back with me."

He then placed the mill on the table, and made it grind, first of all, candles; then a table cloth; then, food and beer; in short, all that was wanting for a Christmas feast; and whatever he called for, the mill ground it, immediately.

His wife stood by, and crossed herself many times over, and was very anxious to know how her husband had come by the mill! But this he took care not to tell.

"It matters not how I got it, wife," said he; "you see it is a good mill, whose waters do not cease to flow, and that's enough."

And then they ground eatables and drinkables, and every possible dainty for Christmas week; and on the third day, he invited his friends to a banquet. When the rich brother saw that a feast was in preparation, he turned hot and cold with vexation, for he grudged his brother the least windfall.

"On Christmas eve," said he to the other guests, "he was so miserably poor that he came to ask me for a trifle in God's name; and now, all of a sudden, he is as grand as if he had become an earl or a king." Then turning to his brother, he said: "Where on earth did you get all these riches?"

"Behind the door," answered the other, who had no mind to let the cat out of the bag. But, towards evening, when he had taken a drop too much, he could not keep his counsel any longer, and brought out his mill.

"Here is the golden goose that has brought me all my riches," said he, and made the mill grind first one thing and then another. On seeing this, the brother wanted to buy the mill of him, but the other would not hear of it at first. At length, however, as his brother seemed to wish for it so very much, he said he would take three hundred pounds for it, only he bargained not to part with it till harvest time; "for," said he, "if I keep it till then, I shall be able to grind you for many a year to come."

During this length of time, we may imagine that the mill was not allowed to grow rusty, and when harvest time came, the brother had it given him, only the other had taken good care not to tell him how he was to manage it.

It was evening when the rich brother brought the mill home, and on the following morning he told his wife that she might go into the field with the reapers, and he would meanwhile prepare the dinner. Toward mid-day, therefore, he placed the mill on the kitchen table.

"Grind away," said he, "and let us have some herrings, and a mess of milk of the best sort." So the mill and herrings flowed out and rolled out, until all the dishes and pots and pans were filled, and at last the kitchen was completely flooded. The man kept twisting and turning the mill, but do what he would, the mill did not cease grinding, and at length the milk had risen so high that he was in danger of being drowned. He now tore open the chamber door, but it was not long before the chamber was likewise inundated; and it was with difficulty that he could make his way through the milky tide, and manage to unfasten the latch of the house door. No sooner had he opened the door, than out he rushed, still pursued by a torrent of milk and herrings. And so he ran till he reached his brother's, and then he treated his poor relative to take his mill back; "for if it goes on grinding for another hour," said he, "the whole village will be inundated with milk and herrings."

But the brother refused to take back the mill unless the other counted him out three hundred pounds more, and, as there was no help for it, the rich man was fain to pay him the money. So now that the poor brother had money as well as the mill, he built a house that was far handsomer than the one his rich brother inhabited. With the help of the mill, he collected so much gold that he could cover the walls with plates of gold, and, as the house stood near the shore, it could be seen shining from a great distance at sea. All who sailed near the coast were sure to anchor in the neighborhood, and to pay a visit to the rich man in the golden house, in order to see the wonderful mill.

One day, a captain, who, like so many others, had come to see the mill, inquired, after looking at it, whether it would grind salt?

"Yes it can grind salt as well as anything," said the man.

The captain then wanted to purchase it, at any price; for, thought he, if I had this mill, I should not be obliged to sail so far over the rough seas to fetch salt, and then I could make myself comfortable at home.

The captain teased and teased so long, that he consented to part with it for many thousand pounds. As soon as the captain had obtained the mill, he did not remain long in the neighborhood, for fear the man should repent of his bargain; so, without even stopping to inquire how he was to manage the mill, he went back to his ship and sailed away. On reaching the main sea, he took out his mill, and cried: "Grind salt, and let it be prime stuff." And the mill began to grind salt, till it split and cracked again.

When the captain found his ship was full, he tried to stop it, but, in spite of all his endeavors, the mill went on grinding, and the heap of salt grew higher and higher, till it finished by sinking the ship! So now the mill stands on the bottom of the sea, and keeps grinding on at this very day—which is the reason that sea water is salt.

BUCHANAN'S LAST ON THE KANSAS QUESTION.

In 1820, James Buchanan's name is prominently connected with opposition to the admission of the evil and the curse of Slavery into Missouri. He acted with the Anti-Slavery men of the North, until the Presidency had come within the range of his ambitious vision. He then fell violently in love with the very Missouri Compromise which he had combated, and in his celebrated Harrest Home Berks County Letter not only glorified that Compromise but recommended its extension to the Pacific ocean. In his speech for the admission of Texas, he sought to stify the moral sense and misled the judgment of the North, by arguing that Western Texas was "not adapted to Slave labor," and that the admission of Texas would really work for the destruction instead of the advancement of Slavery. When the Missouri Compromise was ruthlessly annulled, Mr. Buchanan, being absent, was not identified with or against that measure; and the Democratic party therefore nominated him for President, not daring to take up either Pierce or Douglas, on account of their being obnoxious to the North. Buchanan bound himself to the Platform, and the campaign was conducted, and he was elected, on the specious (but it now seems false) plea that the people of Kansas should have full and fair power to form a government to suit themselves exactly.

At the North, it was claimed that Mr. B. and the Democracy were most favorable to "Freedom for Kansas." In his Inaugural Address, Mr. Buchanan reiterated the party cry and pledge, adding that the real question was whether the people had power to abolish Slavery in a State or Territorial Legislative capacity.

The overthrow of the Pro-Slavery party at the last Kansas election under Gov. Walker, has caused another somersault of Buchanan and his party. That election demonstrated that Slavery could not be retained in Kansas under the promises heretofore held out. Hence, the bogus Constitution formed a Constitution not to be submitted to the people. Mr. Buchanan now practically denies any power to abolish Slavery, whether in State or Territory. His first Annual Message is hostile to all direct and implied pledges, and proves that they have from the first determined upon having Kansas enslaved. True, he does not in express terms urge the acceptance of the unsubmitted and unapproved Constitution; and Senator Douglas, Walker, Forney, and other leaders of his party have evidently ceased him to modify his first extreme committal to forcing the galling yoke upon unwilling necks; still he argues, fortifies, and prepares for a general submission and giving in to that policy. Thus, at first, Texas, the Tariff of '46, and the Missouri Compromise, were not pushed by the Administration; but, relying upon EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE—Money and Office—they were forced upon the country against its well known and expressed wishes. We do not doubt that the South intend to carry this measure in precisely the same way.

To give Mr. B. and the Slave Propagandists fair opportunity to argue their cause, we give that part of the Message in full. It is a carefully studied presentation of their side of the question—cool, tortuous, truth-suppressing, falsehood-stating, evasive—more like the quibbles of a pettifogger earning his fee for defending a sheep-stealer, than the deliberate views of the chief magistrate of twenty millions of freemen writing for the keen eye of impartial history—more like the speech of a paid attorney than the charge of an honest Judge. We give it, ENTIRELY, with a few comments interspersed.

"It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and an accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary."

Not so fast, Your Excellency. No doubt you would like to slide over and bury the black record of the past. But it is necessary, in order to a fair understanding of the question, to refer to its antecedents. In any controversy, the whole state of the case is essential to be known to arrive at the truth. You would have your readers utterly ignore the fact that Kansas had been solemnly consecrated to freedom for ever. You know well that the question of slavery was re-opened by your party, and North and South invited to the combat! You would have us forget that Gov. Geary as well as Gov. Reeder resigned, to save themselves from assassination, and because the Presidents under whom they acted had refused to sustain them as promised, in their efforts to do RIGHT. You would have the world not know that the contest is between a usurped government and the owners of the soil—just such a contest as between the Hessians and Indians and our Whig fathers—between the Russians and the Poles—the Mussulmen and the Greeks—the Austrians and the Hungarians!

You attempt to conceal the fact that

not a Territorial Legislature (until that elected last Oct.)—nor a Congressional Delegate (until Mr. Parrot)—nor the Convention which has assumed to form a Constitution, were elected by the bona fide residents of Kansas, but by citizens of Missouri and other Slave States, in a forcible and unlawful manner. You would have us forget that "ALL JUST POWER IS DERIVED FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED;" consequently, that all those Legislatures and Delegates and this Convention are totally fraudulent and fictitious and their acts not binding in law or equity. The truth respecting the former of the alleged "elections" is abundantly established by the 1200 pages of evidence published by Congress, and you nor your party can ever blot out the dark record, nor obliterate its memory from the minds and hearts of the lovers of fair play and common honesty. Sir, you well know that the "hostile array" was simply the real people of Kansas on the one side, and the alien border ruffians and hired mercenaries of Slavery on the other, and the latter actuated by the one object of imposing slavery upon free soil, and thus far backed up and sustained by every department of the general government. These men, thus engaged in an unlawful and wicked object, and boasting of the rapine and murder which have followed their track, are not only unpunished by you, but are sustained and promoted to office. All this you think it "unnecessary" to state! You never appointed a Free State man to office in Kansas: you express not the least sympathy for her sufferings: your condemnations rest wholly upon the people, and not upon the invaders: cold, calculating, prejudiced, one-sided, you nowhere breathe a syllable of a wish that Kansas should be free!—"Buchanan and Free Kansas" indeed!

"On the 19th of February previous, the territorial Legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions."

There was no fair election provided, for the power was all on one side—all lodged in the hands of the Ruffians, whereas, in justice, each party should be represented on election boards. In previous elections, as was clearly shown, the ballot boxes had been invaded by lawless voters, and even a fair registering would have been no security (under the same officers) against a repetition of the violence enacted. And as to the "registering," in many counties, no registrars appeared or were known; in others the registrars refused to enrol Free State men; the lists were sometimes not put up at all; sometimes not in season to be examined: in short, the whole machinery was in the hands of the Ruffians, who openly boasted that they would not enrol enough Free State men to defeat them at the ballot-box—and they did not enrol one half of them. It is false and insulting, then, to assert that the Free State men could but would not vote! It was like one of Napoleon's "Elections" in France—a cheat and a fraud!

"At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election."

The people who approve the Topeka Constitution, it will be admitted by all candid men, are the large majority of the Territory. They never "avowed the object of putting down a lawful government," but they would have driven from power the unlawful usurpers, had not Pierce and Buchanan interposed the federal bayonets to keep down true popular sovereignty and keep up a foreign despotism. The Topeka Constitution never contemplated resistance to U. S. authority, and the Free State men, discriminating between the legal although oppressive U. S. government, and the Ruffian usurpation, have from the first to the last been loyal to the former, and spurned and disowned the latter. Buchanan himself, with all his studied, artful, lawyer-like pleas, does not assert that the Legation Constitution represents the majority. The Slavery propagandists have the power, and intend to use it, regardless of the majority's wishes. By the forms of law, they intend to cheat the people out of its substance.

[And here, at last, we are to find what "squatter sovereignty" in Kansas really means, as interpreted by Democratic practice. The first Legislature, Congressional Delegate, and the late Convention, were all foisted upon Kansas by Missouri votes. Her Governor, Secretary, Marshals and Judges were all appointed at Washington. Her election officers, sheriffs, &c. were appointed by the Legislature elected by Missouri. A constitution formed by an ex parte convention, which, its President boasted, was not chosen by one-seventh of its people, is to be forced upon them without a chance to vote except upon one blind

and deceptive section. And John Calhoun has the appointment of Commissioners who appoint all the election officers: and Calhoun and two like him count and determine all the votes! This is "popular sovereignty"—to deprive the people of electing any of their officers! And no sooner does Sec. Stanton, convene the first honestly chosen Legislature, than he is hurled from office, and the meeting of such a Legislature to be prohibited! Great is Democratic "popular sovereignty!"

"The act of the territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' Under it, Kansas, 'when admitted as a State,' was to be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

"Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of Slavery, or did they intend, by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore, in instructions to Gov. Walker of the 25th March last, I merely said that when 'A CONSTITUTION should be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting FOR OR AGAINST THAT INSTRUMENT, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.'"

That is it, Mr. President—"THE CONSTITUTION"—the fundamental law—not a part of the Constitution, not a portion here and there, but the WHOLE THING, was promised to be submitted to the people. They, it was everywhere proclaimed, should have "the RIGHT to vote for or against THAT INSTRUMENT"—not for a section of that instrument that may be doled out to them as a special favor. The world hold you and your party to a strict construction of your carefully chosen language, and an exact performance of the specific promise upon which you triumphed. No special pleading to mystify the promise—no juggling to hide its full proportions—will do. But let us proceed:

"In expressing this opinion, it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of Territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained."

"Important," quotha! Here we begin to see the arts of the partisan Jesuit. You promised a vote upon "the Constitution—that instrument," not upon what you, or they of Missouri, or other out-siders, might consider the "important" part of a Constitution: THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS are to judge for themselves what is or is not "important," if they choose, but the whole Constitution—nothing less—was promised them. Of course, it is well that you and thousands like you regard Slavery—the spread of the negro "institution"—as the most "important" thing. Your administration, like your predecessor's, is prostituted to the "one idea," (and that above all law and constitutions) of enlarging the area of human bondage. But, sir, there is more than the "nigger question" which concerns the inhabitants of Kansas; there are many "domestic institutions" besides chattel slavery; there are hundreds of questions embraced in or affected by a Constitution; and your impudent assumption that only Slavery is "important," shows only what is uppermost in your own mind and in the minds of the slaveholding Cabinet with which you have surrounded yourself. With this "important" idea, let our readers narrowly watch the ingenuity with which he proceeds to prove himself false to his professions and his promises!

"The election of Delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the

fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influence may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions! How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

"The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its mis-provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of 'popular sovereignty,' which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally-ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing 'the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.'"

"The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large portion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

"This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, had been admitted to the people. I trust however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota 'should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State, may be followed on future occasions. Took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms."

Here let us take a little rest. The men who made the Lecompton Constitution were elected by less than 2,000 out of 15,000 votes. We know of no Constitution, formed by a body not called by the people concerned, and known to be abhorred to their wishes, which has been forced upon any State of this Union! You, Mr. B., can not name such a case. You know that the honest, real citizens of Kansas did not call that Convention—nor did Congress call that Convention—nor do the people approve its Constitution. It is an infamous imposition, from the bastard Legislature that appointed it, to the false Executive who is now seeking to slide it upon an unwilling people. We in Pennsylvania vote for our Constitutions, and so in every separate amendment, and so in other States as far as we know. The people of Oregon and of Minnesota vote for all their Constitutions, not for what the Slave Oligarchy may deem "important." You "take it for granted," promised, and ordered that such should be the case in Kansas; the people desire to have a fair vote upon a constitution; but the SLAVE POWER—your party—forbid it, and you acquiesce as servilely as the dog crouches at his master's feet. In the face of all your own and your party's pledges and expectations, you turn about and offer

COPY PREPARED