

# Thirty-Third Congress

[SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS]

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Senate is not in session. House.—Mr. Fuller presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The House then again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Homestead Bill. The discussion was continued at some length, the members being restricted in their speeches to five minutes each. The committee finally rose and reported the bill to the House with amendments. Mr. Dawson then moved the previous question, which was ordered. The amendment limiting the benefits of the bill to free white citizens was then adopted—yeas 101, nays 72. The amendments were then severally adopted. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was agreed to—yeas 107, nays 72.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of directing legal proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of money paid to any person out of the claim awarded to Gardner and Meares under the direction of the Mexican claim commission, and that they be empowered to send for papers and persons.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Senate.—Mr. Everett gave the reasons why he did not vote on the final passage of the Nebraska bill, which were unavoidable absence on account of his health, and fatigue. He asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to have his vote recorded against the bill.

Mr. Clayton, who also offered a nearly similar excuse, desired to have his name recorded against the bill. Objections being made, both requests were withdrawn.

No business of special importance was done in the House to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Senate.—A number of resolutions against the passage of the bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas were presented by Messrs. Cass, Sumner and Seward. One of the resolutions presented by Mr. Seward was from Brooklyn, N. Y. It measured twenty-two feet long, and bore the signatures of three thousand persons.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Homestead Bill from the House, with the unanimous recommendation that it be passed. The bill was, on motion, made the special order of the day for Monday.

House.—Mr. Kettredge made an ineffectual effort to present and read two resolutions from three thousand citizens of New Hampshire, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Dean asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the cause of the recent outbreak at Havana and the seizure of the Black Warrior, with instructions to report thereon, securing against a repetition of such an offense, and to inquire particularly whether our neutrality laws might not be suspended to ward Spain.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the Germans of New York City on Friday evening, Mr. Erosch, according to the New York Democrat, related the following anecdote:

"I have still some remarks to make to show to what kind of means the friends of the Nebraska bill have recourse. Before the meeting of a week ago yesterday, there came to me a certain associate, who was once a *gentleman* in Germany. He requested me to appear at the meeting and speak in favor of the Nebraska bill. Of course I was obliged to refuse. Thereupon he imagined, as was with me as with him, and that the clerk of dollars would perhaps soften my heart; so he laid twenty-five dollars upon the table. I said very quietly to him: 'Now I am still less inclined to go' (Thundering applause) When he perceived that he could do nothing with me he said: 'Erosch! have you not yet become knowing?' The Nebraska bill is a humbug, and every thing in the United States is a humbug. Come then make money! I looked at my wife and said, quietly: 'Charlotte, turn that humbug out of doors.' (Great laughter and applause.)

The story is pretty good, but it is a very bad idea for foreigners to take up that sort of thing in the United States is a humbug. But it is not so surprising that they think so if they have become acquainted with the humbuggery of bogus democracy and course the of Douglas in relation to Nebraska.

MONSIEUR TRUBBLE WITH CURA.—The detention of the steamer Black Warrior at Havana is likely to lead to trouble. She had cleared from Mobile to New York with a cargo of cotton and other freight and in accordance with custom, this freight was not on the manifest exhibition at the Havana Custom House, it being understood that that form was not necessary for goods in transit. She had no freight for Havana, and was entered as a ballast according to a form said to have been prescribed by the Captain of the Port on the occasion declared the manifest fraudulent, seized the ship, declared her cargo confiscated, and at the last dates it was in course of discharge by the Spanish officers.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Pittsburg, March 11.—Last night, John Hastings, the Collector of this port, was knocked down at Allegheny, and robbed of \$250 and a gold watch. They also took the keys of the Custom House and the safe, and entering the building, stole from the safe a bag of gold containing \$10,000 in \$20 pieces. Mr. Hastings was much injured by the blow, and is now in a precarious condition.

FLOOD IN OHIO.—Cincinnati, March 10.—A tremendous rain storm prevailed here for the last 24 hours. The Ohio and its tributaries are rising with unprecedented rapidity, and all the bottom lands are threatened with an overflow. The merchants in the lower part of the city are removing their goods to places of safety, as the Ohio here is rising at the rate of eighteen inches an hour.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIGGIE who refuses bread unless it is buttered, and who is indignant at potatoes unless they are peeled. He alarms the house by kicking the door.

George E. Pugh has been elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, in the place of Solomon P. Chase.

# HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1854.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY!  
Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid punctually in Advance.  
\$1 75 of gold within the year.

## SPRING ELECTION.

The following tickets have been settled by the Whigs of each Ward for the Borough Election on Friday next. The selections for the different offices are certainly judicious, and must meet with public approbation. Let every Whig now turn out and give the nomination a hearty and cordial support. Attempts have been made by our opponents to disparage and divide the Whig strength of the Ward, but the effort has signally failed, and we think the staunch Whigs of that Ward have determined that their own ticket shall be triumphantly put through. They can, if they will, achieve a triumph worthy of the days of yore.

## WHIG BOROUGH TICKET.

Chief Burgess—ARMSTRONG NOBLE.  
Assistant Burgess—CHARLES OGILBY.  
Assessor—AGUSTUS A. LANE.  
Auditor—ROBERT HENDERSON.

## EAST WARD TICKET.

Judge of Election—THOMAS HACKETT.  
Inspector—JAMES WALKER.  
Town Clerk—CHRISTIAN INHOFF, JACOB SHILLING, JOHN GUTSHALL, THOMPSON BOSLER.  
School Directors—HENRY SEXTON, for 3 yrs. Geo. M. HYMAN, 1 year.  
Constable—ROBERT MCARTNEY.

## WEST WARD.

Judge—THOMAS B. THOMPSON.  
Inspector—ROBERT H. SMILEY.  
Justice of the Peace—Geo. Z. BREYER.  
Town Clerk—E. BRATTY, Geo. Z. BREYER, DAVID RHOADS, JOHN B. PARKER, ISACAR H. BOYER.  
Constable—WM. H. HARR.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, and organized by appointing Judge SHANNON, of Allegheny, President, assisted by one Vice President from each Senatorial district, and eleven Secretaries. In afternoon session the balloting for candidates was had with the following result:

For Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER was renominated on the first ballot. The vote stood—Bigler, 127 votes; James S. Bell, 5.

For Canal Commissioner, two ballots were had. On the first Henry S. Mott, of Pike, received 36 votes; George Scott, of Columbia, 23. On the second ballot—H. S. Mott, 83; Geo. Scott, 20. Seating 28.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black was nominated by acclamation.

The ticket stands, therefore, Bigler, Mott and Black, as the candidates of Locofocism for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court at the next Fall election.

Resolutions were introduced into the Convention in reference to the Nebraska question, but they were promptly voted down. The leaders are afraid to force the people on the issue they have themselves raised. But it won't do. The influence of the leaders has gone in favor of the bill, and they must take the consequences.

ADJOURNMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Both branches of the Legislature adjourned last Tuesday, to meet on Thursday of this week—but it is not probable that a quorum will be present before a week from last Monday. This is an extraordinary proceeding. If such an act had been committed by a Whig Legislature the anathemas of Locofocism would have filled the atmosphere of the State. But the bogus-Democrats commit no faults. What they do do is all right, either with or without reason. In 1847 a Whig Legislature did all the business, and adjourned on the 14th of March, thus saving a large sum to the State. But the present Legislature, which has done very little and said, probably intend staying at Harrisburg until May or June, as the people are fond of paying taxes.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL, which has just passed the House of Representatives, that any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, that is a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which at the time of the application may be subject to private entry, at 1 25 per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

A NEW PAPER.—A new weekly paper called the "Pathfinder, and Traveller's Western Guide," has been commenced at Cincinnati, by D. Bann Boyer and J. E. Sawyer Dwyer. It is weekly gotten up, at \$1 per annum and will, from its maps and explanations of routes and distances, be a valuable paper to travellers by railroad and steamboat, through the western country. It also contains the usual quantum of general news, &c. We wish the editors success in the enterprise.

BEARSTUFF AT THE WEST.—The accounts from the West, represent the granaries and warehouses there as filled to repletion with immense quantities of grain and flour; and the opening of spring will witness an active rivalry in forcing these vast supplies on East.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.—It is stated that the Government is extremely indignant concerning the seizure of the steamer "Black Warrior." The Cabinet has been consulted, and the President will probably transmit to Congress a strong message on the subject.

THE HARPERS are carrying forward their work of repairing with great industry, at their new building, No. 82 Benjamin street. No less than forty-five presses are at work for them at N. Y., besides others in Philadelphia, Boston, Cambridge and Andover.

TRIBUTE AHEAD.—A letter from a highly respectable source in Washington says: "There is trouble brewing with Mexico—and you need not be surprised at any news from that quarter."

THE NEW YORK Crystal Palace has passed into the hands of a new Board of Directors. Just elected. Barium is on the list, as also Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and George B. Butler, of the Journal of Commerce.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Now counterfeits \$5 notes on the Empire Bank of Lancaster have made their appearance. They can easily be detected by the word "Five" being engraved across the ends of them.

# WHAT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

We publish an article from the Ledger, one of the best we have read in that paper, for some time. It is worthy of serious consideration, especially the passages in Italian:

When the Federal Constitution was adopted, after a series of debates unprecedented for their wisdom and moderation, it was thought, by the great artificers of the work, that they had established a government which was more than a shadow. The idea that the Constitution would be interpreted in one way to-day, and in another, to-morrow, never suggested itself to their minds. As little did they suppose that difficulties would arise at the expense of the Federal Government and those of the States. The privileges of the one were so strictly described, and the reserved rights of the others were so generally understood, that neither Madison nor any other statesman, far seeing as they were, suspected even the possibility of misconception. But, as if to render certain more certain, there appeared a series of articles, long known as the "Federalist" papers, in which the spirit, as well as the letter of the new instrument was luminously set forth, by Hamilton, Madison and Jay. With such guides before us, then came the additional knowledge of the character of the old Confederation, (whose evils the present Constitution was framed to correct,) it would seem impossible that any one could be so stupid as to suppose that the Constitution was not what it was, and what it was not.

Yet, scarcely was the ink dry, with which the great document had been signed, when cooler pretensions doubt as to the meaning of the Constitution began to arise. Two great parties sprang up almost in the first Congress. One was for a Federal, the other for a State, or rather for a State and Federal, government. The former was the Federal, the latter the Republican party. At the beginning the former prevailed. After awhile the latter obtained the ascendancy. In 1800, the policy of a mixed party, whose policy at one time leaned to a strict interpretation, and at another time to a liberal one. Under Washington's Administration a United States Bank was established. Twenty years after such an institution was virtually declared unconstitutional by Congress. Then, after the interval of a few years, another National Bank was created. It was pronounced unconstitutional in turn. In a similar manner, the system of internal improvements, pursued by Monroe, and vigorously sustained by John Quincy Adams, was abandoned by General Jackson as alike inexpedient and unlawful. Yet the same President, while denouncing a bank, and repudiating internal improvements, was at the same time a general government in his celebrated proclamation against South Carolina, fully equal to those which the strongest Federalists had ventured to demand in their palmy days.

Another great error has been committed. A Pacific railroad is now maintained to be constitutional, though Gen. Jackson pronounced schemes far less dangerous, and far more warranted by both the letter and the spirit of the constitution, to be utterly illegal. Louisiana was purchased without constitutional authority by Jefferson; and California and New Mexico were also acquired in a similar manner. The Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere nullity by the present Senate. With this compromise, the old policy of the Federal Government towards the territories—a policy adopted by the framers of the Constitution, who knew, if any men ever knew, the meaning of the word "territory"—is now regarded as unconstitutional. Nor is it Congress alone which thus vacillates. The Supreme Court, whose immutability might be expected, if any other contract in respect to the Missouri Compromise, which was declared constitutional by the Cabinet of Monroe, of which Calhoun himself was a prominent member, is now regarded as a mere