E. BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. THERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Carrier is that is published weekly on a large sheet, containing roart coturns, and furnished to sub-priners at the rate of \$1.50 if paid attrictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$21 n all cases when asyment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. Papers sont to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less that twelve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertistics:

3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Mouth 3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months, 12 Months, 12 Square, (12 lines,) \$1.00 \$5.00 \$8.00 \$2.00 \$6.00 \$8.00 \$12.00 \$1.00

JOB PRINTING. The CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the gest and most complete establishment in the county

Heneral & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT. President—Franklin Pierce.
Vice President—Jesse D. Bright.
Becretary of Stato—Ww. L. Marcy.
Becretary of Treasury—Horers McClelland.
Becretary of Treasury—James Guynbrig.
Becretary of Treasury—James Guynbrig.
Becretary of War—Jerfreson Davis.
Becretary of Nayy—Jas C. Dobbin.
Post Marter General—James Camprill.
Attender General—James Camprill.
Attender General—James Camprill.

torney General—Cales Cushing. ief Justice of United States—R. B. Taney. STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Janes Pollock: Socrolary of State—Andrew G. Curtin. Surveyor General—J. P. Brawley. Surroyor General—E. Banks. Auditor General—E. Banks. Freesurer—Henks S. Megraw. Judges of the Supreme Court—E. Lewis, J. S. Black B. Lowrit, G. W. Woodward, J. C. Krox

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. James H. Graham. Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Wood harn.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Profinontary—Daniel K. Noell.
Recorder, &c.—John M. Grege.
Register—William Lytle.
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Doputy, J. Hem-

inger. Jounty Treasurer—Adam Senseman. Doroner—Mitchell M'Clellan.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. Armernong Nonie.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould,
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Thos.
M. Biddle, John Thompson, Michael Sheafer, Henry
llass, David Sipe, Robert Irvin, A. A. Liue, Michael
Holeumb. ustables—John Spahr, High Constable; Robert rtney, Ward Constable.

OHUTAUTHO.

First Presbyterian Churen, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conwar P. Wing, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, Bunday morning at 11 o'clock, M. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. Mr. EALLS, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

St. Johns Church, (Frot. Episcopal) morthoast angle of Contro Square. Rev. Jacob B. Monss, Rector: Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford botween Main and Louther streets. Rev. Jacob Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. Keemer, Pastor. Services at 104 o'clock, A. M., and 8 b', o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first Chargo) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. John M. Sink, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 b', o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (scend Chargo) Rev. Thomas 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 b', o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (scend Chargo) Rev. Thomas 10 o'clock, A. M., and 8 b', o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (scend Chargo) Rev. Thomas 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 b', o'clock, P. M.

Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—

Rev. James Banert, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of cach month. Luthers, Church, corner of Pomfret and Juthers Church, Corner of Pomfret and Luthers. day of each month.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and
Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. Naschold, Easter. Service at /hen changes in the above are necessary the pro-ons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Science.
Roy Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy
and English Literature.
James W. Marshiall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Olis H. Tilfany, Professor of Mathematics.
William C. Wilson, Professor of Natural Science and
Office of the Museum. or Schem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School
James P. Marshall, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

GARMSLE DEPOST BANK.—President, Richard Parker, Cashier, Wm. M. Beetem; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. C. Musselman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stanart, Thomas Paxton, R. C. Woodward, Robert-Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry, Commentant Valley Rich Blood Conzanx.—President, Frederick Watta; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddie; Superintendant, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day. Easiward, saving Carliste at 10.25 o'clock, A. M. and 3.55 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, avaying Carliste at 10.43 o'clock, A. M. and 2.48, P.M. Olantske Gas and Waren Company. President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lomuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm M. Beetem; Directors, F. Watts, filchard Tarker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Boetem, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Uardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddie.
Cummentanny Nature Bank.—President, John S. Ster-

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postuge on all lotters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 ents pre-paid, (except to California and Or. gon, which is 10 cents pre-paid.)

Postage on "Tue Heard"—within the County, FRER, Within the State, 13 cents per year. To my part of the United States, 20 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents unpaid. Advertised letters to be charged with the cost of advertising.

TUST RECRIVED-

Frah STRAWERRIES,

4 PINE APPLES,

4 LOBSTERS,

WOHATO KETCHUP,
PIOKLED ONIONS,
OHERKINS,
PICULIA,
PRESERVED GINGER,
TABLE OIL, &C.

4 bove articles warranted equal to any in market,
reals low, for cash at

Above articles warranted equal to any in market For sale low for cash at July 16, 1866.] WILLIAMS.

FALL STYLE OF HATS AT KELLER'S OLD STAND elegant assortment of BDYS GAUS and WINTER HATS of every variety and the most fashiomble styles. He has also constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of his own manufacture has well as city made liats and Cape, suitable for the season, comprising every rariety of Russia, Beaver, Miloskin and Silk. Hats, finished in the latest style, togsher with a full assortment of CAPS of every shape, and description, and at every price. He particularly invites the public to call and examine his excensive assortment, which in style, material and the same and the secondary assortment, which in style, material and which he is able to put at prices lower than every Se. Remember his old stand on North Hanover street next door to Huysty's Grocery Store.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING of the minister, meantime, facilitated opera-

Boetry.

THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home! how bright it beams evening shades around-us fall: And from the lattice far its glean To lo e, and rest, and comfort call. When wearled with the tolls of day, And strife for glory, gold or fame, How sweet to seek the quiet way, Where loving lips will list our name

Around the light at home. When through the dark and stormy night, The weary wanderer homeward hies, How chooring is that twinkling light, Which through the forest glood It is the light at home; he feels

That loving hearts will great him there, And safely through his bosom steals The loy and love that banish care Around the light at home. The light at home! whene'er at last

It greets the seaman through the storm, He feels no more the chilling blast That beats upon his manly form. Long years upon the sea have fied, Since Mary gave her, parting kiss, But the sad tears which then she shed

Around the light at home.

The light at home! How still and sweet When the rough tolls of day are o'er. Sad is the soul that does not know he blessings that the beams impart, The cheerful hopes and joys that flow, Around the light at home.

Select Cule.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. . A Triangular Bridal.

We have recently become acquainted with he facts of one of the most extraordinary dramas in social life, of which we have knowledge. The materiel, which will gradually unfold itself in the following narrative, combined with the requisite machinery, and interthe artistic developement of the plot, would ever, is an unfinished daguerrectype of facts bloody ground," and situated not a hundred as an idle spectatress of a dramatic scene.

ly commanding the admiration of the gallants immoveable as a statue. Near and trying to of the vicininge had attracted zealous suitors sooth ber, stood the dismayed father, astoundunrivalled charms, and received numerous that had befallen his house. declarations of attachment, many of them sincere. Like most queenly damsels enjoying two bride's grooms claimed the hand of the fortunate positions in the social world, she bride. Each one had come with glowing anrielding her resistless sceptre unmercifully on | ticip

her matchless fascinations. but seemed to be promoted without apparent- With a heart-rending gasp he struggled for a ly approaching culmination, and splendidly illustrated the remorseless tyranny of capri- to the floor. It was that appalling sound, cious and passionless beauty. Fatigued at mingled with the shricks of the bridesmaids, last and sated with the common place tri, which so startled their guests in the midst of umphs of ordinary coquetry, she introduced. their joyous anticipations and hilarity. by way of episode, the expedient of engagement to marry. Not satisfied, however, with berself to two lovers, whom she adroitly man-Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral | aged to keep profoundly ignorant of their mu

> One suitor was a talented young minister, of fair possessions. The other a gentleman of "elegant leisure," and lord of many broad acres. Both were tilting for the whimsical beauty, each conscious of the other's devotion -but, as we have said, mutually unaware of their mutual success. The young minister was favored by the damsel's father, and was accepted by him as the future son-in-law --Acquainted with the mother's hostility to himself, and conscious of her preference for his rival, as well as conceiving the father's consent adequate for the accomplishment of his purposes, and trusti g to time and cir comstances to mitigate her prejudices, the young minister forbore application to her. His rival, meantime had been accepted by the mother-who, like himself, was ignorant of the young minister's successful negotiations and desming himself sufficiently justified to proceed, and appreciating the father's objections to himself, he. on the other band, as his rival had refrained from submitting his petition to the mother, neglected his obliga-

The rivals had now become importunate, and solicited the speedy consummation of the contemplated alliance. Their beirothed, how ever, capriciously vexed and tan alized them to her heart's content, deln hing them with al ternate threats and promises, like Macheth's 'aside to his two sweet, hearts, Int finally concurred with their ardent positions, and appointed the same day, hour and place, for the solumnization of the triangular bridal Arrangements were sub-equently made which added richer spide to the culminiting dram i. The minister and his betrothed agreed to celebrate their nuptials quietly, a few of their buying escaped the misfortune of marriage. mutual friends only, being advised. On the other hand, ostentations preparations were made for a magnificent display. Carls were of the young minister (Coulyet its Just deverts, disputched for and near heaves and We will not decide for you. Our sketch is a dispatched far and near, by our hardine, and the mother's choice, and all the gallantry and true narrative and its moral is profound. beauty of the country, were informed of the approach of the bridal period. The absence

the -- parents romained in ignorance in the imidst of active preparation has not developed, but those familiar with the inventive wit of a sprightly woman will readily imagine the keen diplomacy of our heroine, who so successfully managed her double intrigue into the crisis of consummation. Suffice it, that at the denouement, the parents were the most completely confaunded of all.

The nuptial eve rolled round. Guests as sembled in glittering concourse, exuberant in joyous anticipations, and aplendidly decorated. The most brilliant vivacity and gayest confusion prevailed. The officiating minister apthe fullest realization of all happy anticipations. Moments were frittered in pleasant interchange of compliments. Beautiful women vivaciously responded to the happy devoirs of gailant gentlemen, and the buz and musical hum of pleasant voices agreeably confused the senses, till the minute hand of the parlor clock pointed the hour. Expectation now commanded silence. Curiosity a tip too suspended merriment, and only suppressed murmurs were heard in intervals of

The sonorous bell sounded the hour, and xpectation became intense. Scarcely had the last echo of the clauging clock died away in silence, when every cheek paled, every pulsation of hearts suspended. A heavy sound as of a human body, sunken with fearful suddenness to the floor, and accompanied by wild shricks of terror resounded from an djoining room. A rush as of hurrying feet, and a mingled echo of fearful exclamation, terrified every heart, a moment before so joyous. There was an instinctive rush forward ; the flimsy barrier intercepting the progress of the hastening throng, gave way, and a spectade was presented beggaring description.

A frightened group of beautiful women pale as the snowy robes of the bride, cowered in dismay, over the fallen form of a stricken man, dressed as for a nuntual night, deathly pallid, and lying apparently lifeless in the centre of the floor. Several gentlemen were chafing the temples of the fallen man, while fair woman agitated, but self possessed, woven with fictitious characters necessary to kneeled at his side, with his head in her lap, administering powerful restoratives. The complete a profoundly interesting, if not an bride arrayed in all her transient leveliness absolutely thrilling romance. Our sketch, how- stood on one side, the lustre of her brilliant countenance alternately deepening to carnawhich recently transpired in one of the most tion, and paling to fleecy whiteness, while in attractive inland cities of the dark and other respects she seemed calm and unmoved

niles distant from "la Belle Riviere." We Opposite her stood a gentleman dressed like submit the skeleton, leaving the elaboration the fallen man, trembling and fearfully agiand finishing touches to be woven into drag tated, alternately scanning the beautiful but matic texture, by artists enjoying more time passionless vision beford him, and the lifeless and possessing more-skill and imagination form at her feet. Outside the circle and half hidden from view, sunken into the deep em-A lady, youthful, loving, accomplished, and brace of an arm chair, with her face buried the daughter of a distinguished Kentuckian, in the folds of her garments, reclined the half enjoying independent competence, imperious- paralized mother of the bride, speechless and from abroad. She was a belle of the most ed and overcome by the apparent calamity

At the moment appointed for the nuptials, all who ventured within the charmed radii of ting themselves upon the approach of the moment that would find them united to the ob-She reighed ruthlessly during a long and ject of adoration. Each was conscious of the orilliant career, and her reputation for come- other's claims, and the effect, when the dread liness and social skill neither waned with the fact burst upon them was tremendous. It lapse of time or her crue) exercise of power, was too overwhelming for the young minister: moment and fell, headlong and heart stricken

The spectacle presented to the rushing and terrified throng of beautiful women and gay the usual termination of happy courtship, she gentlemen was terrifying. The tableaux of improved upon usual oustoms by betrothing the fallen groom; the calm and unmoved bride; the agitated groom searching her with glaring eyes and livid features; the paralyzed nother; the astonished and humbled father; the kneeling forms of lovely and sympathetic women; and the grave and ominous silence of their attendant groomsmen, was one perhap's never before witnessed on a nuptial.

After a while the ministrations of kind surses began to produce a re-action in the prostrated system of the fallen groom. Signs of returning animation became visible. The ictors and witnesses of the tragic scene reguined composure. The father's colf-passes sion returned. Advancing to the extremely heautiful but heartless author of the painful drams he sternly commanded her instant choice between the concesting suitors. : The nother, still true to her partial ties, advocated her favorite. The father maintained neuir: lity, but reiterated his commands. The laughter, standing in and of her father, plead or a moment's reflection. It was granted, but a flying messenger was immediately des putched for the officiating minister, who, it was now discovered, had excaped in the con fusion unperceived, and had repaired thoughtof the daughter were thus far attended, with I and socrowful towards his home. After the happiest success, and it is presumable much persuasion he returned, and the compassion happiest success, and it is presumable much persuasion he returned, and the compassion happiest success, and it is presumable much persuasion he returned, and the compassion happiest success. ness and silence, again repaired to the parlor to await the final development of the closing not. The broad doors were now flung open. A stream of brilliant light succeeded by flood of beauty irradiated the scene. The bridal train swept in. The nuptial ceremony hound indissolutely the heartless, magnificent bride to the devoted, but suffering young minister, whom at the last moment she had; cho-

Render, you will liniging the decision of the mother's favorice. His agony, it he loved her truly, must have been mingled with emotions of gratification in the consciousness of with a presionless and marble hearted firt. You will likewied jailge if the deep affection

The review of Christian obedience at the close of life is truly delightful; it softens tions, and gossipping rumor failed for once to the pillow of death, and fortifies the soul with MEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED tions, and gossipping rumor falled for once to Law Prompt AT THE "HEBALD" JOB OFFICE. mar the execution of a brilliant design. How cooperage in its conflict with the last enemy.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After a brief allusion to the general prov perity of the country and a grateful recognition of the favor of Providence, the President nters on the discussion of the political ques ions of the day. We give this portion of the Message in full:

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. In the brief interval between the terminaion of the last and the commencement of the resent session of Congress, the public mind ins been occupied with the care of selecting. or another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States. The etermination of the persons, who are of right, r contingently, to preside over the adminisration of the government, is under our Bys- States. em. committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced n the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate .-And thus it is that as the Senators represent he respective States of the Union, and the embers of the House of Representatives the everal constituencies of each. State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him s the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovreign authority of the Union. It is impossiole to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced. They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have afirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citisens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth or residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union, and they have claimed their devoted and unafterable atschment to the Union and to the constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, mphatically condemned the idea of organizng mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West. Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the coniderate sense of the people has rejected, sould have had countenance in no part of the ountry, had they not been disguised-by suggestions plausible in appearance; acting upon an excited state of the public third, induced by causes temporary in their character, and is to be hoped, transient in their influence. erfect liberty of association for political obects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the inorbid citizens, either individually, or associated together to attack, by writing, speech, or the government they assail, associations have been formed in some of the States, of individ. unis, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future or incheate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing dicate themselves to the odious task of depre-

n the relative condition of the white and of a geographical line of limitation. t cannot be affected by any praceful instrunentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only outh to its accomplishment is through burnoreign, complicated with civil and servile our ; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad hosom a degree of liberty, and an which there is no parallel in history, and abetituting in its place hostile governments; lriven at once and inevitably into mutual de astation and fratricidal caruage, transform ing the now pencuful and felibitous brother: and into a vast permanent comp of armed Asia. Well knowing that such, and such to deprive the Constitution and the laws of norm authority, and to undermine the fabric. f the Union by appeals to presion and sed tional p. eju-lice, by in factrin ting its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them n stand face to face as enemies, rather than houlder to rhoulder an friends.

ainds of many, otherwise good, citizens, have neen so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the bly to almost equally passionate it stility to wards their fellow altizons of those States, and Thereupon this soundment densed to have thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship binding virtue in any sense. whether as 16 with the arowed and active enemies of the apects the North or the South; and so in effect the abstract, they do not stop to consider sion of the State of California, and the bras practically how the objects they would attain nization of the Territories of New Mexico

"国家"。第二人的"And Mark

if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and stitutional action. A question, which is out of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intenperance of thought and language. Extremes eget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked of the attempt, of a portion of the Slates, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United

I confidently believe that the great body o those who inconsiderately took this fatal step. are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation shrink with unaffected horror from any con scious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path, which leads nowhere unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series" of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what fow men were willing to do directly, that is to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggree sion, the first was the strenuous agitation, by sitizens of the `northern States, in Congres and out of it, of the question of negro emanci pation in the southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consiste facts of the people of the northern States and in several instances of their governments aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held, to service in the Bouthern States, and to prerent their extradition when reclaimed accord ing to law and in virtue of express, provision of the Constitution. To promote this object egislative enactments and other means wer adopted to take away or defeat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guarantied. In or-der to nullify the then existing act of Congress oncerning the extradition of fugitive from ser ice, laws were enacted in many States, for bidding their officers, under the severest pen alties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co operation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintainance of their ommon institutions, which existed in the ear ly years of the Republic, was destroyed; con flicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication elligence and integrity of the people, do not of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States any other methods short of physical force, the were the ministers, respectively. of foreign Constitution and the very existence of the governments in a state of mutual hostility, Union. Under the shelter of this great liber - rather than fellow magistrates of a common ty, and protected by the laws and usages of country, peacefully subsisting under the prohere, also, aggression was followed by recac tion; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise new bar riers for its defence and security.

THE MISSOURI COMPRONISE. : The third stage of this unhappy sectiona States. To accomplish their objects they de- controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments, and the ad ciating the government organization which mission of new States into the Union. When tands in their way, and of columniating, It was proposed to admit the State of Main with indiscriminate invective, not only the by separation of territory from that of Maoltizens of particular States with . whose laws sachusetts, and the State of Missour', former they find fault, but all others of their fellow, of a portion of the territory coded by Franc dizens throughout the country who do not to the United States, representatives in Conparticipate with them in their assaults upon gress objected to the admission of the hitter the Constitution, framed and adopted by our un es on conditions suited to particular views athers, and claiming for the privileges it has of public policy. The imposition of such cured and the blessings it has conferred, condition was successfully resisted. But at the steady support and grateful reverence of the same period, the question was presente their children. They seek an object which of imposing restrictions upon the residue hey well know to be a revolutionary one. the territory ceded by France. That question They are perfectly aware that the change was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption

black races in slaveholding States, which they In this connexion it should not be forgotten would promote, is beyond their lawful author- that France, of her own accord, resolved, for ity : that to them it is a foreign object; that considerations of the most far-sighted sagneity to cede Louisiana to the United States, and accession was accepted by the United States the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabi tants of the ceded territory shall be incorpora ing cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered ted in the Union of the United States, and adpopulations, and all that is most terrible in mitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Cons itution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States and in the meantime bey shall be maintained amount of individual and public prosperity, and protested in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess"-that's to say, while it remains in territorial condition, its inhabitants are mair tained and protected in the free enjoyment o their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footnen like the rival monarchies of Europe and ing of perfect equality with the original States. The enautment, which established the reonly, are the means and the consequences of strictive geographical line, was acquiesce i in their plans and purposes, they endeavor to rather than upproved by the States of the repare the people of the United States for Union. It stood on the statute book, however sivil war by doing everything in their power for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquie ced in the re enact ment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to auquiesce in it further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the northern States, who, It is by the agency of such unwarrantable regardlers of the statute line, juristed upon nterference, foreign and domestic, that the applying restriction to the new territory gen erally, whether lying north or south of it; thereby repealing it as a legislative compro mise, and, on the part of the North, persist-Southern States, as at length to pass insensi. ently violating the compact, if compact there

Water I good market when it and recard to Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in it was treated on the cocasion of the admis can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even Utah, and Washington.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be, seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religious of avergation of the content of the suprement of leaving ment to indeed for the content of the

point, in every form uniter which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mero nullity; it trkes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To reped it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Taritories of Kansaa et al. (Solven and the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrutik from conspletion of a wide-spread and dangerous agitative of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for the experiment of leaving men to judge for the experiment of leaving men to judge for the memselves what institutions will best ault them situation of the new right of the not strained up to perpetual themselves to a time the mest tunit; if them is titutions with same to at in the very spirit of the not strained up to perpetual themselves to fleaving men to judge for the mesticution of the new right oxertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of the content politices of the new representation on the set into a time; if it be not strained up to perpetual themselves in the severiton of the statute oxertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with simple feet of the new represents of the

and-Nebraska, that repeal was made the object of a wide-spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an edious breach of faith. An act of Congress, while it remains "unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to prohounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people. of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opin.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable featpassed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress.
But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach that the conflicting passed to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, which passed the law for the organization of the Territory. And when propagandist of the Territory. of course it could not have had any as to the

South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to its peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conterms; but they cannot thus Bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with shinlar ment. Aggressive and mostreprehensible inresponsibilities, and clothed with equal au both in the North and South, and entered thority. More circful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experi ence may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reuson and right combine not merely to ustify, but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, leg-islative, executive and judicial, is open to islative; executive and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it; solemn compact though it in truth is between the soyereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no worst right to enact such Congress had no moral right to enact such Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obdience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more; who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal ortion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guarantied alike to all by the fundamental

compact of our Union.

The argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundations. tion in reason and truth. It was impute that the measure originated in the concep-tion of extending the limits of slave labor leyond those proviously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional

right.
The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already, obsolete, and also null for un-constitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation o conflicting views of political or sacial insti-tution. When the act organizing the Ter-ritories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settle-ment, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private in-terest, there to be found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without, such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened; in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute book of an objections, ble. enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

gions of the United States, Hemigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave-labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor to its to he fact, that the peculiar domestic institution or the southern States possess relatives on much of the state. lors of the southern States possess relative that confrover who have the southern states possess relative domestic institutions was directly to much of vigor, that, whereseeves that of the sound is freely open to all the world, hey will penetrate to the exclusion of those

of the northern States? Is it the fact, that Such was the state of this question, when the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of Compared Workshop of the dent of climate, soil, and all other accident Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the tal circumstances, as to be able to produce

of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had been thus under-

But the difficulties in that Territory have

But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for the purpose of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts.

Thus the Territory has been seemingly all of with extravaguations, when the whole Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole mount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citi-

zens, but without being regard as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or consistent of the law partial contents of the law partial con of organized obstruction to the law, pertinaccously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means a were available and as the circumstances equired; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of The attempt of a part of the inhabitants

of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been provented from entering or compelled to

eave it.

Predatory bands, engaged in acts of re-sine, under cover of the existing political listurbances, have been arrested or dispers-d. And every well-disposed person is now enabled once moreto devote himself in pages to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Texts.

ry. It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to amounde the peaceful condition of things in Kausus, especially considering the means to which it was necessery to have resource for the attainment of the end, namely, the to which it was necessery to nave resource for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the saverages of the frontier, to employ it for the suspension of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most carnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and they predence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there; trangulity has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accompliahment by the forces of the United States.

observing calmly, and apprediating at their to just value, the events which have occurred there; and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the nor