Democrat Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, I IKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, DECEMBER 10, 1856.

VOL. 4. NO. 7.

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Wednesday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa;, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously in-

serted at the following rates, viz: 1 square 8 insertions, Every subsequent insertion, \$ 00 1 square 3 months, . 1 year, 12 00 " col'n 1 year, 30 00 15 00 Business Cards. Twelve lines constitute a square.

EW GOODS, NEW GO. . . THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing

to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now opening one of the largest and most desirable stocks of FALL AND WANTER GOODS! over presented to this community. Las stock consists chiefly of the following viz:

LADIES DRESS GOODS! such as Talmas, Vizettes, Shawls, Silks, Merinos, Cashmeres, Woolen Plaids, De Laines, De Bages, Alapacas, Ginghams, Calico; BONNETS is, Collars, Trimmings, &c. GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING!

anch as Over Coats, Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c. Also a large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS! such as Brown and Bleached Muslins, Drills,

Denims, Shirtings, Checks, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Cassimeres, Flannels Lindseys, Ticking, Blankets, &c. Also

B sets, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, and a large

He would solicit Farmers who are in want of GOOD CORN SHELLERS & STRAW CUTTERS to call and examine his stock; he would wish also to inform them that he has made arrangements to supply them with all kinds of FER-TILIZERS, such as Peruvian and Mexican Guexamine his large and well selected Stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell at smaller profits than ever before known in this vicipity. The ONE PRICE SYSTEM will be continued as heretolore, so that parents may send their children to make purchases with as much advantage as if they went themselves.

DANIEL M'LAUGHLIN. Tunnel Hill, October 8, 1856.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! !

THE subcriber would respectfully inform the good citizens of Ebensburg and the adjoining vicinity that he has returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most varied assortment of GROCERIES ever offered. The stock

Grocertes:-Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Rice, the Republic. Candles, Soaps, Fish, Salt, Bacon & Hams, Flour, Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Tobacco, Peaches, Dried Apples, Saleratus, Baking Soda, Dried Herrings, Durkee's Baking Powder, Sardines, Mustard, Spices, Holloways Worm Confection, Vinegar.

Confectionaries: Candies. Raisins. Lemons, Prunes.

Nuts of all kinds. Liquors :- Cherry Brandy, Blackberry Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, French Brandy, Port Wine, Old Rye Whiskey.

Brushes, &c., &c: -Horse, Sweeping, Dusting, Scrub and White Wash Brushes, Bed Cords, Twine, Corn brooms, Baskets of all kinds, Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Wash Boards, Butter Bowls, Nails, Lamp Globes, Curry Combs, Carpet Hammers and Tacks, Window Glass of all kinds, Arnold's lnk, Hover's lnk, Steel Pens, Station-

Together with a large assortment of other articles not enumerated, which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than any establishment in the RICHARD TUDOR. Ebensburg, July 30, 1856 -40.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the estate of Milton A Roberts, dec'd, for costs as Prethenotary and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as it will be ve-Ty unpleasant for me to have to resort to compulsory measures and thereby add costs, which will be imperative unless paid shortly. Howard J. Roberts, of this borough is duly au-

the same. He will attend for that purpose, a the Prothonotary's office, in Ebensburg, at the ensuing Court in December next. JOHN WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

Ebensburg, Oct. 25, 1856. -tf.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale that large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, situate on High street, in the Borough of Ebensburg, being the property occupied by Milton Roberts, dec'd., at the time of his death. Also, a validate LOT of GROUND situate on the Clay Pike, about one half mile from said Borough, containing 21 acres enclosed and an a good state of cultivation.

For terms apply to the subscriber residing on the premises, or to John Williams, in Ebensburg.
MRS. MALVINA ROBERTS. Sept. 17, 1856 .- tf.

NEW ARRIVAL! GROCERIES! GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

HART & BRO., would respectfully inform that they have received a large quantity of Gro- consequences, of their plans and purposes, they ceries, which for quality and cheapness cannot be excelled by any similar establishment west of the Allegheny mountains. We are determined to sell lower than the lowest, We have also, on

20,000 CIGARS which we will dispose of wholesale or retail. HART & BRO.

July 9, 1856.

SONS OF TEMPRANCE. Highland Division, No. 84, Sons of Tem DAY evening, in the upper story of R. Davis' building.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representative s. The Constitution requires that the Preside int the country, domestic or foreign, which es en-tially concern the general welfare. While p erforming his constitutional duty in this respect, thought and language. Extremes beget extremes the President does not speak merely to express Violent attack from the North and its inevitable whole, and of every part of the United States.

The condition of the domestic interests of the

gation and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional rregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and charac-

terized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons who are of ight, or contingently, to preside over the adminstration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people .-We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate. And thus it is that as the Scuators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States .-Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action the people of the United States have sanctioned

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion. wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment 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

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties ; of marshalling in hostile array towards eac h other the different parts of the country, North

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incal enlable mischief, and which the considerate s mse of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had the y not been disguised by suggestions plausible i n appearance, acting upon an excited state of the mind, induced by causes temporary in the ar character, and it is to be hoped transient in ! heir in-

Perfect liberty of association for poli tical objects, and the widest scope of discussio 2, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, frar aed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not torbid citi sens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech or any other metho is short of physical f ree, the Constitution and f ne very existence of the Umon. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the bows and usas of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the Sta tes, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slave ty into the present or future incheate States of the Union. are really inflamed with desire to chaoge the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of deprecating th government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellowcitizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and thorized by me to receive said fees and rece pt for claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a re-

They are perfectly aware that the change in ces in the slaveholding States, which they would to them is a loreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and service war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history; and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing 1 their old customers as well as many new ores | that such, and such only, are the means and the moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of

> It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds

those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active memies of the Constitution. Ardently attraches to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to onsider practically how the objects they would atshall, from time to time, not only recommend to tain can be accomplished, nor to reflect, that, the consideration of Congress such measure s as even if the evil were as great as the y deem t, he may judge necessary and expedient, but also they have no remedy to apply, and that it can that he shall give information to them of the be only aggravated by their violence and uncorstate of the Union. To do this fully involves ex- stitutional action. A question, which is one if position of all matters in the actual condition a of the most difficult of all the problems of social

personal convictions, but as the executive min ister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations. to scan with an impartial eye, the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States. The condition of the domestic interests of the by a sectional organization, and movement, to Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navi - usurp the control of the go remment of the Uni-

ted States. I confidently believe that the great body of those who inconsideratel g took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, u pon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror fr cm any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it leads to civil war and disunic na, and which has no others. er possible outlet. There have proceeded thus far in that direction, in co asequence of the successive stages of their pro gress having consisted of a series of secondary i ssues, each of which professed to be confine 1 within constitutional and peaceful limits, but T .hich attempted indirectly what few 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 aggression, the first step was t' ne strenuous agitation, by citizens of the northe rn States, in Congress and out of it, of the quest on of negro emancipation in the southern States.

The second it ep in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and in several ins cances of their governments, aimed to facilitate due escape of persons held to service in the south ern States, and to prevent their extradition whe r. reclaimed according to law, and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. guarant ed. In order to nullify the then existing act of (longress concerning the extradition of fufrom service, laws were enacted in many forbidding their officers, under the several ies, to participate in the execution of any Congress whatever. In this way that sysof harmonious co-operation between the author ities of the United States and of the several es, for the maintenance of their common inutions, which existed in the early years of the public, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction ame to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication 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 were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates in a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well constituted Union. Thus here. also, aggression was followed by reaction; and the attack: upon the Constitution at this point

fence and security. The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was propoposed to admit the state of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory coded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the letter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of

a geographical line of limitation. In this connection it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the as compromise acts-nay, more, who unequiv-Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their libertu, property, and the religion they profess"-that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than improved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statue books, howevpromote, is beyond their lawful authority; that 'er for a number of years ; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it proposed to acquiesce in its 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, regardless of the line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying North or South of thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact

> Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in ef feet it was treated on the oceas on of the admission of the State of California, and the or- into to the Union. canization of the Territories of New Mexico. Utah and Washington.

length to pass insensibly to almost equally pas- the fullest argument, and after the most de- the States

sionate hostiley towards their fellow citizens of | liberate considerations the Supreme Court of | the United States had finally determined this gions of the United States, if emigration be

> The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co equal in domes-Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is with the latter, such irresistibly superior via mere nullity; it takes away no right, it con-fers none. If it remains on the statue book unrevealed, it remains there only as a monu-to produce the suppossed result, in spite of unrepealed, it remains there only as a monu-ment offerror, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it its accomplishment, and of the more numerwill 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.
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> Of course these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice and disseminated in

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in clause of the act organizing the Territories of of civil liberty and self-government. Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occision of a wide spread and dangerous enactment of new laws of restriction, and con-

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation,

its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith. An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, nore especially if it be constitutionaly valid is the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on emu compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no seperate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty arrogated for the federal government the powstipulations of the subject.

It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, or sentiments of the members of Congress .-But if it had moral authority over men's consciences to whom did this authority attach? incompatible regulations upon the subject .-And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, 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 lawgivers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal did not serve to raise up new barriers for its deauthority. More careful investigation may by a geographical line, had been repealed, the prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the | the voice of a patriotic people States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemu compact though it be between the sovereign States of the Union. In which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that 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 obedience to existing laws of the land, havocally disregard and condemn the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought, by every n cans within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question. was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in realimits of slave labor beyond those previural as well as intended effect; and these baseconstitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was tionality, could have no influence to obstruct | ical agitation elsewhere. or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might pre-

It was a free field, open alike to all, wheth- same discription in the States,

Is it the fact that, in all the unsettled repoint, in every form under which the question left free to act in this respect for itself, withcould arise, whether as affecting public or out legal prohibitions on either side, slave laprivate rights-in questions of the public do- | bor will spontaneously go everywhere, in premain, of religion, of navigation, and of sur- ference to free labor ? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to tic legislative power. Congress cannot change all the world, they will penetrate to the exa law of domestic relation in the State of clusion of those of the Northern States? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared the assumed moral and natural obstacles to

passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to of the most earnest solicitude terms repealed by the last Congress, in a all the fundamental doctrines and principles

The argument of those who advocate the demn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of governmen' have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion-if it venture to try the experiment of of the United States. leaving men to judge for themselves what into all the new territories of the United States.

While, therefore, in general, the people of the Northern States have never, at any time. er to interfere directly with the domestic con-dition of persons in the Southern States, but, with those few who pursue their fanatical obrapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the Constitution and the existence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So, when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States. country was urged to demand its restoration. and that project also died almost with its birth. Then follows the cry of alarm from the North against imputed Southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by

Of this last agitation one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the present instance, a political engetment, the people of the territory of Kausas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factious or interests within itself as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of lutervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress which enacted the ing the same popular designation and quality | law for the organization of the territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its views of policy, there casuel, as matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views, in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these aud other incidents, many acts of disorder, it is understoon, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption, rather than the peamanent sus pension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the son and truth. It was imputed that the meas- Territory were undertaken, both in the North ure originated in the conception of extending , and the South, and entered in on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the has existed within it a state of insurrection a- than in the States. less assumptions were made, in the Northern gainst the constituted authorities, not without States, the ground of unceasing assault upon countenance from inconsiderate persons in be republican in form, but it would be a monthe difficulties in that Territory have been ex- exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would already obsolcte, and also null for unconstitu- travagantly exaggerated for jurposes of polit-

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 filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence

scribe new States, hereafter to be admitted | Imputed irregularities in the elections held in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the or the statute line of assumed restriction were the sphere of the Executive. But incidents nity for calm reflection and wise legislation the Union by appeals to passion and sectional Such was the State of this question when repealed or not That repeal did not open to of actual violence of the time arrived for the organization of the diverse opinions and of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to ry, or of Congress, will see that no act shall prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with recipitude of the time arrived for the organization of the diverse opinions and of law, pertinaciously remain on its statute book violative of the Such was the State of this question when repealed or not That repeal did not open to of actual violence or of organized obstruction either the legislative assembly of the Territorocal hatred, and educating them to stand face Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the domestic institutions a field, which, without time, have been met as they occurred by such remain on its statute book violative of the to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoul- progress of constitutional inquiry and reflectional means as were available and as the circum- provisions of the Constitutional inquiry and reflectional means as were available and as the circumtion. it had now at length come to be seen them; found that field of competition already stances required; and nothing of this charac- of the great objects for which that was orclearly that Congress does not possess consti- opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal | ter now remains to affect the general peace of dained and established, and will take all other of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the character upon any present or future State of tionable enactment, unconstitutional in affectdomestic institutions of the southern States, as at the Union. In a long series of decisions, on sud injurious in terms to a large portion of tionary government, though sedulously en- ment, of all the constitutional rights, privicouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid leges, and immunities of editions of the Uni-

from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, bave been prevented from entering or compelled to leave

it Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political distur-bances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person isnow enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the set-

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse 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 savages of the frontier, to employ it for suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter

On this occasion of imperitive necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results, by such means is greatly enchanced by the consideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquiltiy has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces

The restoration of comparative tranquility that point, is undoubtedly binding on the stitutions will best suit them-if it be not in that Territory furnishes the means of obconscience 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 solution with a strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point—if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once the enactment of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable. that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this

It is idle to suppose that the particular To prom ote this object, legislative enactments and like any other controverted matter of leg- on the contrary, have disarowed all intentions, provisions of the organic law were the cause and othe a means were adopted to take away or defeat 1 ights which the Constitution solemnly sed by compromise of the conflicting oninions with those few who pursue their fanatical oboccasion, or the pretext of ag jects avowedly through the comtemplated was inherent in the nature of things. Conmeans of revolutionary change of the govern- gress legislated upon the subject in such ment, and with acceptance of the necessary terms as were most consonant with the prin-Not to those of the North, who had repeated- | consequences-a civil and servile war-vet | ciple of popular severeignty which underlies ly refused to confirm it by extension, and who | many citizens have suffered themselves to be | our government. It could not have legislahad zealously striven to establish other and drawn into one evanescent political issue of ted otherwise without doing violence to anoagitation after another, appertaining to the ther great principle of our institutions, the same set of opinions, and which subsided as inprescriptible right of equality of the several

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions, have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. -The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former.

Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the fredom of self government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such inter-forence, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive. In those parts of the United States where,

by reason of the i flimed state of the public mind, false romers and misrepresentation have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local circtions. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such powor All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper ifluences, by violence or fraud.

But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights and to suppose that they will not remidy, in due season, any such incidents of civil feedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of seif-government The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon ously assigned to it and that such was its nat- eastern by the way of Missouri ; and there their legality in the Territories any more

If I had such power the government might each of the great sections of the Union. But arehy in fact; and if he had undertaken to have been ju tly subject to the charge of usurnation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irreglarities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours. where the right of self constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong

I confidently trust that pow when the tary of the same