

that a convention of the people, if a legal body at all, was clothed with power to perfect that for which it was brought into being. There can be no question about this. Hence, it had power to pass an election law, and every convention that has ever met in this Union has passed such laws. Even the Minnesota Convention passed laws. It said, all laws of the Territory, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be continued until altered, amended, or repealed, under the State government. Is not that legislating? Do you not, in the schedules of all the Constitutions made by all the Conventions in this whole Union, uniformly find the same provision? They are clothed by the people with the same power to perfect their work. The people have a right to continue in existence old laws under the new organization. The people delegate that power to the Convention. It is invested with full power to perfect the end for which it was brought into being, and no other authority on the face of the globe can interfere with them. Not the whole Federal power brought together can stay their hand or check them in their career, when they legitimately proceed to the consummation of the end for which they were called into existence.

I know it is said, however, that this Constitution does not embody the will of the people of Kansas; and this is made the great pretext for the opposition to the admission of that State. What is the public will, as contradistinguished from the making known of that will in the form of law? I know no public will except as that public will comes through the channel of the law. Then it falls upon the ear with its commanding influence, and none of us can be deaf to its commands; but the wild cry of the infuriated mob is not the people's voice, and we can never in this method ascertain the people's will. It is through the channels of the law, purified, kept chaste, kept holy, that we are to ascertain the people's will. When the people go to the ballot-box and deposit their votes, the people's will is known—not always perfectly. Imperfection stamps all that is human; but, according to the common consent of the human race, it has been found by the wisest statesmen on the face of the earth that this approximate to the best method of certainty in ascertaining the people's will.

Here we have had first an opportunity in voting whether there should be a Convention or no Convention; and secondly, second, here was an opportunity for the people to elect delegates to a Convention, and the people elected their delegates, clothed with power unrestricted and unrestrained; third, the people had to vote whether they would have slavery, or no slavery, and we hear the voice of the majority against six thousand seven hundred and ninety five voting on that question. It may be, for aught I know, though I am not willing to concede it, that there are more opposed to it than six thousand seven hundred and ninety five. There is one thing I am not satisfied of, that the vote of the 4th of January at which they pretended they had a large majority—ten thousand against the Convention—is not only void, as I before remarked, but that it is spurious; they have not the number in the Territory. The reason why I think so, I shall postpone until a future period, and present it in a more tangible shape, if it should be necessary.

Thus the people's will has been made known to the Convention, so far as we have a right to know anything legally on the subject, is the people's Constitution, and embodies their will. The power of amendment I have heretofore spoken of. I have not a single doubt on that subject. The people have the right, but mark, the people must exercise it in an orderly, legal manner. I know that some say it is an anti-republican Constitution, because the people's hands are tied up till the year 1864. When Indiana was admitted, that complaint was not made. Indiana said no change should be made in her Constitution for twenty years after its adoption, and then after that, only once in twelve years thereafter. (Mr. Jones, Iowa, said so, too.) and yet they were admitted. Why is it we cannot have as much liberty on the subject towards Kansas—"bleeding Kansas"—if you please—to heal her wounds and restore peace? Why not be just? Why not extend the same rule to her, and say it is a matter with the people, and with the government of that State, and not a matter for the supervision of Congress.

But look at the hypercity—I must use a harsh word, and apply it to those to whom it properly applies in Kansas—of those who say that it is evidence of its being anti-republican, when their own Topeka Constitution, in favor of which the honorable Senator from Vermont made an elaborate report, and through the good of the country required the Topeka Constitution to be here regarded as the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and the State admitted under it, with a population of less than twenty-five thousand, said there should be no change in that Constitution until the year 1865, one year longer than this of Leocompton. That was all right, proper, just, republican—necessarily republican—and was supported not only by Republicans, but by those who have a Christian name (black) attached to them. Now however, when Kansas comes up with a Constitution which does not say it shall not be changed until 1864, what do we find? The Constitution said no change should be made until the year 1865; the Constitution of Kansas says after the year 1864 change may be made in a certain method. Some argue that before the year 1864 they may be made in other methods than those mentioned in the Constitution; but after the year 1864, they can be made only in a certain manner, as there is stated; but I care nothing about these legal quibbles. I have ever held this to be the true doctrine: that whenever a government undertakes to reform itself, it must comply with the Constitution which prescribes the mode; but whenever the people, through their legal organization, choose to call a convention and exercise their original rights, they may disregard the Constitution altogether.

The Constitution does not consist of one clause only, but you must harmonize it all. One clause says the people have an inalienable right at all times to alter, change, amend, or abolish their Constitution. Another clause says after the year 1864 the Legislature may do so, taking the initiative towards an amendment of the Constitution. Give force and effect to these two provisions, and to what point do you arrive? That if the Government itself undertakes to change the Constitution, it must follow the mode pointed out by the Constitution; but if the people instruct their Legislature to call a Convention, it is an exer-

cise of original power declared sacred in the Constitution. You must give force and effect to that provision as to the other, and giving force and effect to both those provisions, we necessarily come to the conclusions I have stated.

But again, the people cannot be cheated out of their original right by incorporating into the constitution the only mode in which the people can change it. I will illustrate: some Constitutions say two-thirds of each House, at two successive sessions, may make change in the constitution. If the governing power under takes to make a change, they must have two-thirds of each House at two successive sessions, to comply with the constitution; but while this may be the mode in which the Government may change itself, the Legislature can pass a law, at the instance of the people, saying the people may elect members to a Convention representing themselves and make their own constitution in their own way. This original right is clear and indisputable when I state it in this way; and they cannot be cheated out of it by incorporating into it the only mode in which the people can act; for their right is older than the constitution, anterior to the constitution, and cannot be tied up or conveyed away by the constitution. The right of self-government is not the right of a mob; but it is the right of change, of improvement of amendment, to be exercised in a legal, orderly way. I cannot recognize the right of a body of men, gathered in a tumultuous assemblage, and disregarding the lawful authorities, undertaking to change their Constitution; but though their members in the Legislature, and though they have the right to call a Convention, and in that Convention they have the right to a voice that shall reform every provision which they deem obnoxious.

Mr. President, I have said all I desire to say on these subjects. I have discussed them fully before, and I have only said this much now, because I wish to treat the Senator from Vermont with no discourtesy, and he insisted that I should make some opening remarks; in other words say something which should constitute a hook upon which he might hang his speech. Having done that, I shall wait further discussion, and before the close of the debate I may have occasion to meet objections that may be brought up in the further continuation of the debate. I ask leave to have printed the amendment I shall propose and which I have already indicated.

A Humane Soldier.
I was not more than eight or nine years old when the country became riotous in our neighborhood. Standing at the window of our drawing-room, I saw thousands of determined men march past. My mother, servant, and myself, were all of the family in the house at the moment; I hurried to the servant, who seemed petrified, and, leaving her, as young as I was, I pushed home the outer doors, and bolted them. I mounted again to the drawing-room; the intruders were retreating. The Sixty-third Regiment, under the Earl of Balcarra, who managed so badly in Jamaica afterwards, charged the rioters with the bayonet, and ultimately dispersed them. A second time I witnessed a similar scene, when troops and a six pounder loaded with grape, were drawn up under the same window. The riot act was read. Six thousand men were demanding bread; they committed no acts of violence, but used threats. Refusing to retire, the gun was pointed into the midst of them, in a confined street. Match in hand, the artillery only waited for the command, the gun into the hands of the commander, a militia colonel, would have discharged the gun into the mass of human beings before it, not a dozen yards distant from the muzzle, when the adjutant, an old captain in the line, interposed, "Lower the touch-hole, for God's sake—they are all in our power." The gun was fired. The shock struck me with fear. I thought of the rioters dispersed; few were hurt, as the shot nearly all went over their heads, owing to the adjutant's interference with those to whom he had read a lesson of humanity. It was now discovered that the people were suffering in a painful manner from want. Then, as usual in England, when the mischief is done, steps were taken to provide remedies, which, had they been taken at the time the ordinary forecast dictated, would have prevented the outbreak, and an extended feeling of discontent with authorities, till then respected; but that would have been styled, in those days, yielding to popular clamour.—*Fifty Years Rec.*

The Europa's News.
By the British mail steamship *Europa*, which arrived at New York, on Saturday night, we have Liverpool dates to noon of the 20th ult. The monetary and commercial intelligence is highly important. Money was abundant in London, while the demand for it was quite moderate. The returns show an increase of £756,484 in the amount of bullion in the Bank of England. The funds were exceedingly buoyant. Consols, which were quoted on the 13th ult. at 96½ to 96¾, closed on the 19th at 97½ to 97¾ for money. American securities of all descriptions were active at advanced rates. The Bank of France had reduced its rates of interest to four per cent.

We have news from India dated at Bombay on the 24th of January. The rebels had been twice defeated at Lucknow. Quiet prevailed generally in the Province, and some of the insurgent Rajahs had spoken of peace terms. The ladies from Lucknow had arrived in Calcutta in safety. There is no later news from China. Canton was in possession of the allies, who commanded all the positions around the city also. The Chinese, however, continued firing from the house tops. Lord Palmerston's Ministry had been defeated in the English House of Commons, by a majority of nineteen, on the second reading of the "Conspiracy to Murder" bill. Permission had been given for the introduction of the new bill for the government of India. General Wyndham had been exonerated in both houses from any connection with the recent defeat of his division of the army in India.

Cotton at Liverpool was firm, at an advance of half a cent per pound on the price current on the 13th ult. The sales during the week ending 20th ult., amounted to 68,620 bales. Trade was very good at Manchester. Flour continued dull, at former rates.

The devil says our office is very pleasant and warm, since we got a new stove.



Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.
EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER.
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESLEY FROST.
Of Fayette County.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

The idea of the instability of the Democratic party is so unfamiliar to the American people at the present time, that the very utterance of it recently by certain "distinguished individuals," excited a feeling of surprise in the minds of men of all parties. The party has passed unscathed through so many trying vicissitudes within the last sixty years, it has recently become so exclusively the guardian and protector of the Union of the States, that even its bitterest opponents, felt and almost conceded, that it would continue to exist in its full vigor, as long as the Constitution of the United States continued to be recognized as the charter of our liberties.

And who are the men who are now endeavoring to disorganize the Democratic party, and give currency to the idea of its instability? Not merely the men who have always been opposed to it, but men that the party warmed into life. Of the prominent members of the Democratic party who are now endeavoring to annex it to the Black Republican party, we intend to refer particularly at present to John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Press. We refer to him particularly, because he is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and because an attempt has been made by a certain clique in this place to convince the Mountain Democracy, that the "Press" is a sort of Democratic oracle, a reliable exponent of Democratic principles. During the last two or three months, the "Press" has almost daily been filled with the most odious attacks against the President of the United States, his Cabinet and the members of Congress, who sustain his Kansas policy. They have been boldly charged with endorsing a swindle, with endeavoring to force a fraudulent Constitution on the people of Kansas. Indeed, we can truly say, that the "Press," since about the first of last November, has been a more efficient organ of the Black Republican party, than the "New York Tribune." And this is the paper which the Democracy of Pennsylvania are asked to recognize as the organ of the party in this State. Mr. Forney delivered a speech at an "Anti-Leocompton" meeting in Harrisburg, last week, from which we will now make a few extracts, for the purpose of showing that in what we have said we have not done him the slightest injustice. It is right, that the demagogue should be unmasked, that the arch-traitor should stand forth in his true colors. In his Harrisburg speech after boasting of what great things he had done for Mr. Buchanan in 1866, he proceeds to say: "Our creed comes from God, and not from committees. I stand here as a Democrat, and have never struck the ticket, and have often voted for my personal enemies; but I never can and never will vote for any man who supports the infamous Leocompton fraud."

The Democratic State Convention last Friday, declared in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, and nominated a State ticket composed of men who stand on the platform which the Convention erected. Will Mr. Forney sustain or oppose that ticket? He cannot support it if he carries out the declaration contained in the above extract. In a subsequent part of his address, he acknowledges that he is outside of the Democratic party. "I am outside of the Democratic faith"—these are his very words. Of course he is now free to go where he pleases.

In the conclusion of his address he uses the following disrespectful and insulting language, in speaking of Mr. Buchanan: "We are sought to be made slaves of the President. If Mr. Buchanan had followed out his own honest opinion he would have trampled the Leocompton fraud under his feet. But they had three or four parasite Senators in the north, who would not vote to confirm his nominations in the Senate, unless he acceded to their demands to sustain the Leocompton Constitution." Here is a direct charge that the President was actuated by the basest of motives, in declaring in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution; that he was afraid fearlessly to do his duty.

And these are the sentiments, publicly expressed, by the Editor of the "Press," a newspaper which the anti-Leocomptonists have, during the last two months, been industriously endeavoring to circulate through this county. Are they still willing to recognize the "Press" as their organ? Do they still recognize John W. Forney as their leader, champion and defender. Perhaps the "Mountaineer" will be good enough to enlighten us on the subject. It may not be improper for us to state, that towards Mr. Forney personally, we entertain no unkind feelings. We have no desire to misrepresent or place him in a false position before the people of this county. He has seen fit voluntarily to abandon his old and tried friends, and act the part of a demagogue. Having sowed the wind, he must expect to reap the whirlwind.

We have concluded not to publish a report of the proceedings of the Court of quarter sessions last week. The cases were either of a character improper for Publication, or so trifling as to be unworthy of notice.

There is a man in town showing Mrs. Cunningham's profile; take a peep.

That Communication.

The last number of the "Mountaineer" contains a personal attack on the editor of this paper, in the shape of an anonymous communication. We never used the language which this anonymous scribbler puts in our mouth, and he knew well that he was inditing a vile and malicious falsehood when he penned it. We know the bar-keeper at Foster's Hotel too well to suppose for even a moment, that he would be guilty of the low piece of blarney attributed to him. The communication is nothing but a mere fancy sketch, unworthy of the slightest notice. We know very well who the author of the communication is, but we will not now name him. He is a man possessed of talents, which, if properly directed in days gone by, might have enabled him to occupy a position, in which it would not be necessary for him to prostitute his intellect and do the dirty work of disappointed applicants for mail contracts, under the general government. If the editor of the "Mountaineer" is willing to degrade his paper into a "Jakey" sheet, a sort of medium through which anonymous scribblers can vent their petty malice against particular individuals, of course we have no objections to urge.

"Come read me my Riddle"

Come hearken my tale
Come hearken my tale
The last number of the "Mountaineer," contains an address to the Democracy of Cambria County, by that embryo Statesman, George M. Riddle. George says that he voted for a resolution in the meeting of the County Committee on the 9th ult., sustaining Gov. Packer. He and his friends assert that there were only 4 members of the Committee in attendance. At the Conference meeting at Tyrone on the 12th ult., he refused to vote for a resolution sustaining Gov. Packer, because he considered that a body composed of 7 men had no right to adopt resolutions. Will George please to explain, why a body composed of four men as he and his friends assert, had a right to adopt resolutions and a body composed of 7 men had not the same right. The Jewel of consistency said to have been lost by the last generation has certainly not been found by Mr. Riddle. The circumstance of Mr. Riddle having resided in this County scarcely two years, accounts for his ignorance of the fact, that it has always been the custom for Conference Meetings in this "region of country" to adopt resolutions on newspaper controversy, for the purpose of gaining a little notoriety! If so, we beg leave to state that we can do nothing for you at present. Hereafter when we have a little spare ammunition to waste on such small game as Tompkins, we will probably attend to you; until then we pray thee have us excused. In the meantime George, allow us to say in the way of a little friendly reminder: remember that although a resident of Carrollton, you are not Carroll township, and that the citizens of Carrollton and Carroll township are generally in the habit of thinking and acting for themselves. By the way George you wrote that address to the "people" for you! Do enlighten us on the subject.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., and effected a permanent organization by appointing Hon. John L. Dawson of Fayette County, President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Dawson, on taking the Chair, delivered a powerful and convincing address, sustaining the principles of the Democratic party, and the Kansas policy of the National Administration. During his address, he was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers from the members of the Convention. After the Convention had transacted a considerable amount of miscellaneous business, the Hon. H. B. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported resolutions democratic in their tone and sentiment, and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of one hundred and eleven for to one against them. This is truly a brilliant triumph for the Democracy of Pennsylvania over Treason and Faction, and proves that our noble old Commonwealth is still entitled to occupy the proud position of Keystone of the Federal Arch.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Convention proceeded to place in nomination a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the party at the general election next October. On the first ballot, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Supreme Judge. On the third ballot, Wesley Frost, of Fayette County, was placed in nomination for Canal Commissioner. Judge Porter is one of the ablest legal men of our State, an honest man and a reliable democrat. The Democracy of Cambria will roll up an old fashioned Buchanan majority in his favor. Hon. Wesley Frost is well known to the people of Pennsylvania as one of the most efficient and active democrats in the State, and a man of ability and unblemished integrity. The Democracy of Cambria will yield him a prompt and efficient support. We will endeavor next week to publish the report of the proceedings of the Convention in full. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention. Read them; they speak for themselves:

Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas and Nebraska Act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organiza-

tion of Territories, and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States be preserved and ensured.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power, though duly chosen representatives, and through them to enact a Constitution and Government; or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of Government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the established practice of the States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duty of organized Government in Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention of Delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such Delegates having assembled in convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may, at all times, alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper; that the provision contained therein as to a particular mode of alteration after the year 1864, does not forbid any other mode, the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time; and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of constitutional law.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease, and determine; that if the schemes of bad men are still to agitate that Territory, the conflict should be local, not National; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the free State men of that Territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists in Kansas and elsewhere, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation; and while they are bold in their protestations against a thirst and thirst for political place, which they would grasp, at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union, they are not so bold in their actual conduct; and while they are bold in their protestations against a thirst and thirst for political place, which they would grasp, at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union, they are not so bold in their actual conduct; and while they are bold in their protestations against a thirst and thirst for political place, which they would grasp, at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union, they are not so bold in their actual conduct.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation the able and timely support which the Hon. William Bigler has given in the U. S. Senate, to the policy of the National Administration. His wisdom in council, his logical skill and talent in debate, his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interest of his constituents may be safely confided.

Resolved, That in the election of Wm. F. Packer, Governor of the State, the Democratic party have secured the services of one in every way well qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interest. With an enlarged experience he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen, as much as possible, the heavy burthens imposed upon the people by taxation; and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of banking and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

—ANECDOTE OF MRS. BURNS.—It is generally known that Mrs. Burns, after her husband's death, occupied exactly the same house in Dumfries which she inhabited before that event; and it was customary for strangers who happened to pass through or visit that town to pay their respects to her, with or without letters of introduction, precisely as they do to the churchyard, the bridge, the harbor; or any other public object of curiosity about the place. A gay young Englishman one day visited Mrs. Burns, and after he had seen all she had to show—the bedroom in which the poet died, his original portrait by Nasmyth, his family Bible, with the names and birth days of himself, his wife, and children, written on a blank leaf by his own hand, and some other little trifles of his own hand, he proceeded to entreat that she would have the kindness to present him with some relic of the poet, which he might carry away with him, as a wonder, to show in his own country.

"Indeed, sir," said Mrs. Burns, "I have given away so many relics of Mr. Burns that, to tell the truth, I have not one left."—"Oh, you surely must have something," said the persevering Saxon; "anything will do—any little scrap of his handwriting—the least thing you please. All I want is just a relic of the poet, and anything, you know, will do for a relic." Some further altercation took place—the lady re-asserting that she had no relic to give, and he as repeatedly renewing his request. At length, fairly tired out with the man's importunities, Mrs. Burns said to him, with a smile, "Deed, sir, unless you like to buy, then, I dinnas see how you are to get what you want; for, really, I'm the only relic of him that I ken o'." The petitioner at once withdrew his request.

COMMUNICATION.

We hope our friend Dr. Smith will excuse me for giving publicity to a few extracts from a private letter which we received from him last week. He has hosts of friends in this County, who will rejoice to hear a little of his Democratic talk and more.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26th, 1858.

C. D. MURRAY ESQ.

My Dear Sir—Permit me to congratulate you upon ascending the tripod for I know that in our Mountain home you will be a vigilant Democrat and Sentinel to watch over the time honored principles and usages of the party. For my friend Devine you may assure him he has my best wishes for any new avocation in which he may embark. The news of the Editorial change somewhat took me by surprise and the first notice I saw of it was in a City paper. That you will be sustained by the Democracy of the county I have no doubt, and I am sure you that our friends here like much the tone and spirit of your editorials. Your paper of the 24th inst. has just been received and read with pleasure, and it afforded me no small gratification to see that although absent, I was not forgotten by those with whom it has often been my lot to cooperate in many a campaign. I hope to be with you again, for it is unnecessary for me to say that I shall always feel a deep interest in the welfare of the party in Cambria. The efforts to disorganize our party, or to break any number of our forces to the Republican camp I feel assured cannot succeed and that the Buck and the Administration must be sustained. You know not how much pleasure it afforded me in reading the proceedings of the County Committee, and also of the Senatorial Conference at Tyrone. They were published and duly commended upon by the Pennsylvania, and upon the office it was with pleasure I read, and I hope to be with you again, for it is unnecessary for me to say that I shall always feel a deep interest in the welfare of the party in Cambria. The efforts to disorganize our party, or to break any number of our forces to the Republican camp I feel assured cannot succeed and that the Buck and the Administration must be sustained. You know not how much pleasure it afforded me in reading the proceedings of the County Committee, and also of the Senatorial Conference at Tyrone. They were published and duly commended upon by the Pennsylvania, and upon the office it was with pleasure I read, and I hope to be with you again, for it is unnecessary for me to say that I shall always feel a deep interest in the welfare of the party in Cambria.

There is not any thing new here published but business is gradually reviving. The season of the Anti-Leocompton is beginning to be fully understood by the people, and they are beginning to feel that it is a long article in the Buck relative to their leader Gov. Walker clearly shows it is a settled matter that the Leocompton Constitution will be recognized by both houses of Congress, and that Kansas will shortly become the Union as a free and independent state; that all agitation will be local, and we will be rid of a question which has so long and so long disturbed the peace of the whole country.

And as I hope to visit Elensburg ere long, shall not say any more but subscribe myself
Your Friend,
WM. A. BURNES

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Democrat & Sentinel.—Sir.—The Elensburg "Mountaineer" published a call two weeks ago for a meeting last week of those opposed to the Leocompton Constitution. I was not present at the meeting, as I did not read the call at the time and was told it was for a Democratic meeting in general. I signed it, which would not have done had I read it, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution.

JAMES MAGUIRE
Elensburg, March 8, 1858.

—THE GREEK LOVE OF BEAUTY.—The poet, in speaking of the four things which contain beauty, the state and the people, life, all contributed to awaken and excite in the mind of Greece a love for the beauty of the material as well as of the beauty of the spiritual world. It was at one of Xenophon's banquets, which he sav. "By the gods, I would rather be useful than be King of Persia!" The thorough Greek sentiment of the poet, in speaking of the four things which contain beauty, the state and the people, life, all contributed to awaken and excite in the mind of Greece a love for the beauty of the material as well as of the beauty of the spiritual world. It was at one of Xenophon's banquets, which he sav. "By the gods, I would rather be useful than be King of Persia!" The thorough Greek sentiment of the poet, in speaking of the four things which contain beauty, the state and the people, life, all contributed to awaken and excite in the mind of Greece a love for the beauty of the material as well as of the beauty of the spiritual world. It was at one of Xenophon's banquets, which he sav. "By the gods, I would rather be useful than be King of Persia!"

—HERE IS A CHARMING LITTLE VOLUME—sent to the editor of the Portsmouth Courier I saw you one day, oh, Editor dear! In your cozy office chair. With your indolent pen behind your ear (It usually seemed to be there!) You used the scissors, you used the pen, And the Daily Chronicle grew; And once in a while, in desperate haste, You seized the pen, and in excellent mood, Invented an item new!

A murder and burglary here and there, A steamboat or railroad accident rare, A pleasant fiction of stocks— An account of a temperance meeting, Or a "great revelation" to make people stare, From the knowingest spirit that lives, And you put up your feet on the table, And pronounced to-day's Chronicle best— An exceedingly graphic sheet, But you looked round the sanctum, and saw a low sign, And mournfully wished some dear friend might— But our eyes chanced not to meet! Surely, the pleasant thing in the world, Were to be an agreeable editor's wife, And up in the sanctum to stay— And sit among papers up to one's eyes, In a clear little chair, with some dead And help him to edit all day! To turn the machine for the poems, Or help disintangle refractory rhymes, From lines that poets might send, No cooking to do, for world live on, And if'er that sweet retirement taste, Why, we'd go and take tea with a