ERIE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1858.

of Hot. Wm. BIGLER PROBYLVANIA, SAS AFFAIRS

ME 28.

or to restrain passion and presee clearly the public good --

Ulinois has delivered what prespecch against the Kanat his ability to make the at this of facts and circumstances nes can equal him in this ly syself, I make no such pretenour rights, privileges, and rethis floor we are equals. Forat tresent difference, I think my

rould be idle to attempt to an arguments, and controvert his ructure resting on a very und preumstances with great skill case but he will pardon me fibe opinion that, in tone and and and sound theory, in praceth others, it will not, in my and so much of public favor as er former efforts of that gifted be men of his own party; whom he in power, and who, at this criteld the only functions of governthe should have indulged in when dealing with the views of The allegation that that able

which involved the whole country, the conventions of the present to the proper as protoget, and the people of the second the proper as protoget, and the proper as protoget to the proper as protoget, and the proper as protoget to the proper as protoget, and the proper as protoget to the proper as protoget, and the protoget to the proper as protoget, and the protoget to the pro elected them, and not to Congress or to the ediministration. So much for the views of the ad-

> not suly to deny nearly all these positions of the administration, and especially the right of the legislature to call a convention—for he has said the law for that purpose was "aull and void from the beginning," but he goes further, and maintains that to admit the soundness of all the positions of the administration, the State wast not be admitted until the question of sourts, corporations, banks and railroads shall be nottled by a vote of the people, and herein is the issue. As to the power of the legislature to sall a convent tion, it will be seen that the senator comes in direct conflict with the views of Governor Walks er, who, in his inaugural address, held that the legislature was "the power ordefined for that

the expression that it had been desmed best to

Remose was bound, as a matter of duty, to runpoul to the dimer elements of the follow's discussion of the obligations of the obligations of the follow's discussion of the obligations of the follows proposed to the follows another to-day, by voting on so much of and andisputed rights of the President and governor, addressed the constitution as relates to that subject. After may as to make the impression, if
the follows people is follows

The government, as manifested for two years ment, to be found in the "Pederality," but
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The government association to form the proposition of the obligations of the constitution as relates to that subject. After may as to make the impression, if
the constitution as relates to that subject. After may as to make the impression, if
the proposition of the object of the constitution as relates to that subject. After may as to make the impression, if
the constitution as relates to that subject. After may all that has been said about fraud and trickery all these had been greated; greated to obtain the proposition of the object.

The government, as manifested for two years ment, to be found in the "Pederality," but
the proposition of whom had attempted to creek the instructions as relates to that subject the constitution as relates to that the constitution as relates to that subject the constitution as relates to that subject the constitution as relates to that the

purpose "But the most startling doetrine inspect of the sensition of the position of the most startling doetrine inspect of the sensitor, with all the sensitor, with all the popular sensition, after the propose of a Territory and their room loss representation. At presentation on a very un-

is wright—and no one will call the possession of the Toombe bill of rights—and no one will call the possession and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the possession and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the possession and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the possession and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is remainded after 1854, the bill of rights—and no one will call the subscipling made a distribution and State is designed to the possession and the color of authority from Congress, the incipient steps of which had not call the convertion; not because they did not attend at the Congress, the incipient steps of which had not call the convertion; not because they did not attend at the country; nor character of that conference has been missuaded. He subsciple the talk, justine them designed that the subsciple made of authority will in the convertion; not because they did not attend at the Congress, the incipient step is will not controlled the subsciple made of their own. Congress the subsciple made of authority will not convertion; not because they did not attend to the convertion; not because they did not attend to the convertion of the subsciple made of attendance

this they have a right to delegate their sourceign authority to representatives to any extent they please—to the extent only of preparing forms of government for their supervision, acceptance, and find it exceed, and find it exceed, and find it exceed, and find it exceed, would have a right to make a constitution and State government for adminism into the Union; that where there is no limitation in the original grant of authority, the limitation in the original grant of authority, the limitation in the constitution and State government for the case is no limitation in the original grant of authority, the limitation in the original grant of authority and state of authority and state of authority and state of aut limitation in the original grant of authority, the latter measure of power may be exercised; that the sovereignty of the people is inalienable, and mant revert to them after having performed the fauctions for which it was delegated, and that therefore the people are at all times clothed with matherity to alter and smend their forms of government; but to hold that the people cannot delegate their sovereign authority to make laws for their submitted to the popular vote. Certain States, and and antonometric to discount one whole own use and enjoyment, is to discard our whole under enabling acts, may have submitted their representative system, and the practice under it constitutions to a vote of the people, and others since the government began. And to say that have not. There seems to have been no unj. laws so made, unless the popular sense is taken formity of action on the part of the new States

people of a territory and their own local representatives. This never could have been a sound
or safe practice as to any State or Territory;
of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Consentatives. This never could have been a sound
or safe practice as to any State or Territory;
but it is utterly out of the question under the
organic act for Kansas, which has committed all
domestic and internal affairs to the people to be
regulated "in their own way."

It is no matter of pleasure to me
the unpleasant difference between the honorable
sonator and myself, the other day, touching the
consultation of senators at his residence, in July,
1856, on the policy of the Toombe bill; but
however disagreeable the task, justice to myself.

submission of "the great distracting question" (slavery) was all that would be necessary to give Kansas peace and the diguity of a State He afterwards adopted by the convention.

The Senator from Illinois, in a speech delivered at Springfield, in his State, on the 12th of June last, said:

"Kansas is about to speak fu

The state of the s

State. I am aware, sir, that the registry of voters at the election in June was very defective; but

How this mystery is to be solved I cannot tell, but the statements are singularly contradictory. What my action may be on the question of admission, should the new constitution be presented, I cannot precisely foresee. The case is not yet fully developed. No man can tell what a day may bring forth in Kaneas. Those who are to conduct the election upon the slavery article. most remarkable, and most to the point, is, that the result, whatever it may be: But if that approve it, but it contains the provisions recog-Mr. Stanton indicated, at that early day, that the election be fairly conducted, I shall feel required nising alarary, which he cannot approve; and the result, whatever it may be. But if that election be fairly conducted, I shall feel required to vote for the admission of the State either with or without slavery. I should do this under the firm belief that it is the best mode possible of patting an end to the existing strife; for, after even then indicated, most pointedly, the policy patting an end to the existing strife; for, after all, when we look at this question practically, it does hot involve half so much as some would make us believe When the State shall have been admitted, not only slavery, but all other institutions, will be subject to be changed and remodeled by the people. They can, if they please, do this within six months after Kansas

called to promote the public good. My resoller rebellion, as in the case of the Topeka convention was clear that I left the conference under tion. I do not understand the honorable senator other day, by his colleague, on the Michigan and about oppression and unarpation, and about sa juy the opportunity of voting for or against to be indis.

Arkanese cases, and when afterwards replying to cred rights, which they indignantly refuse to exer- blavery. This is clearly a mistake. The ballot, the first interest the clear is the first interest.

the constitution as relates to that subject. After way as to make the impression, if preside, that all that has been said about fraud and trickery all these had been granted guaranted and prices touching this issue, the great overshadowing fact touching this issue, the people of Kansas in the shope of the Kansas Mahriella fact.

Then, again, as to the tota of the shares

"Les me ast, sir, is the

I mover, I sainet conscionary.

This, Mr. President, in hardly plansible; for I have already shown the fallacy of the senator's assumption, that the elector is to be tous androve the constitution entire balore he di vote for or against slavery. I now propose show that the senster's plan would be liable to nearly the same objections.

He insists that the constitution, as should be submitted. Now, suppose this ha been done with the slavery article in R, and he had male his appearance at the polls as a pro-slavery man. Looking at the constitution, he Then suppose he appeared again as a free State table to him, and he is exceedingly sorious to Certainly, he will not propose to prescribe all the action of the people in convention. This bas mover been dene, and never one be done. The truth is, that the senator, in his arder to m tain what he conceives to be a just position, has been driven into the use of abstrace ties, and, in more instances than one in this dis cussion, her dwelv-upon alleged wrongs in the proceedings of the Lecompton convention, against the repetition of which he can in no way protect the people

In another part of his speech the senator remarks: "But I am heeseshed to u

Here, again, it is difficult to determine what be means to allege. He says "there may be a large vote returned." His language-would seem fraud to come? No department of the government here will have an opportunity to do