

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, stand by party, and unshaken by gain. Placed thus to Truth to Liberty and Law, We never cease nor for a Year shall we.

Our Future Looks Gloomy!

We know better how to advise, and prepare for a crisis by being able to look into the future, and know the intentions of our opponents towards us. It is this knowledge which has made the Herald of Freedom so correct in its position, and so much sought after by leading politicians during the last summer.

We stated several weeks ago that a friend had posted us in regard to every movement in the Leocompton Constitutional Convention, detailing weeks in advance all the leading characteristics of that instrument. We are ready to concede that we were more alarmed in regard to that intelligence than we have been at any preceding event which has occurred in Kansas. Through the smoke and gloom of the 21st of May, 1856, when confined a prisoner charged with the most infamous crime known to our laws, and knowing the plans of the enemy to enslave us, and all the machinations of wicked men to crush out the people of Kansas and their liberties, we felt less despondent than we did at the moment that intelligence burst upon us; for we were then elated with victory, and freedom seemed just in our grasp. The intelligence blasted our hopes, showed us new dangers, and our triumph, though certain, possibly lay through a sea of blood.

We have already communicated a portion of that information to the reader. The balance of it shall be given in the language of an esteemed friend, who writes us confidentially; but the character of the intelligence is of such a startling nature, and so far forward as to be forewarned, will justify us for giving extracts from that letter, suppressing, of course, the author's name. In the course of his letter, he says:

"Although I am aware that you have always thoroughly understood my views and position concerning Territorial politics there are many Free State men who have at times regarded me with suspicion or coldness. The Free State party at the late election assumed the same ground that I adopted at first, and, consequently, there is now no difference of opinion or sentiment, to interfere with a full and frank exposition of policy. Whatever I can do, individually or officially, to protect and vindicate the rights and interests of the masses of the bona fide settlers, will be done cheerfully and faithfully.

"You may regard it as settled at Washington that Walker and Stanton are to be rejected by the Senate, and both will then leave the Territory; in which event the Constitutional Government is to go into operation as necessary, as the several prominent gentlemen to whom President Buchanan will tender the compliment of the Kansas Governorship will all decline, upon the ground that a State Constitution has been framed, and Congress should accept it and let the Territory take care of itself! This is Senator Douglas's plan and will be forced through. The excitement likely to arise among the adherents of the Topeka Constitution and the advocates of the Leocompton will, will be relied upon as sufficient cause to enlist all the government strength upon Congressional action in order to prevent another civil war.

"When Gov. W. accepted the office of Governor of Kansas, his friends calculated that he would thereby render himself acceptable and prominent as a candidate for the Presidency, and he made his calculations accordingly. But Douglas heads him now but will behead him soon!"

The nomination of Gov. Walker and Sedy Stanton will no doubt be sent to the Senate Chamber on the first days of the session. That body convene a week from next Monday. Southern Senators will vote against their confirmation, because the Governor and Secretary have not been plant tools of the slave power! Northern Senators of the Republican stamp will reject them, because they have been engulfed in a sea of falsehood by the villainous letter-writers, who will meet in this city through Delegates on Wednesday next for the same purpose, we shall leave the matter to them, and follow their direction! It is evident, even to the superficial observer, that it is no time for temporizing, or for procrastination. The whole issue must be met by stern action! Let reason, not passion, guide, and we all will follow its teachings.

Walker and Stanton, then, are to be defested! The rest is told by our correspondent! The President nominates several other distinguished persons, and each adds the weight of his opinion in favor of the Leocompton Constitution. Kansas without a Government! A Constitution framed, and ready to go into operation, is before Congress; it is received, the balance of the Territorial authorities are withdrawn, and we are again on an open sea without chart or compass.

While we are free to concede that the future wears a dark and foreboding aspect, and ominous clouds are all the time rising above the horizon, and even according to the zenith, yet as time has passed on we have seen new cause for hope; and when assured that all other means of relief have failed, then we have our good right arms, strong nerves, and a united front, and Federal troops, nor Border Ruffian violence, nor the groans of the wounded and dying shall not deter us from the maintenance of our rights!

If Congress desires to see these States belligerent, and fraternal blood flowing on every hand, if, in defiance of protest and remonstrance, and in disregard of our humble petitions for protection from a demagogue law whose only object is to fasten a Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in defiance of their will, knowing that the people will throw it off and inaugurate a revolution which will end in a dissolution of the Union, let them give vitality to that movement.

We have no threats, no bluster, but we pray our friends to be united, and prepare for the worst; but do not despond! The day of our redemption is near, or the end of Republican institutions on the American continent is rapidly approaching. Which it shall be God only knows; but

it shall not be the enslavement of the people of Kansas without a struggle which will carry them to the inhabitants of this Territory down to a common ruin with them.

Decision Against the People. What is to be done? We are credibly informed that Secretary Stanton received a letter on Saturday week, from Gov. Walker, written on the eve of the latter gentleman's leaving the Territory for Washington, stating in substance that he deemed it impolitic to convene an extra session of the Legislature at the present time, inasmuch as the regular session will be convened so soon. It is also stated that the Governor expressed his disapprobation, in the strongest terms possible, of the Leocompton Constitution, and a friend of ours represents that he said to him, that his abhorrence of that instrument grew stronger, if possible, daily, and he had not a doubt but Congress would reject it.

In consequence of this expressed opinion of Gov. Walker, Secy Stanton does not seem willing to assume the responsibility of calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet the contingency unexpectedly thrown upon the people, although he is free to express his regret at the conclusion to which Gov. Walker has arrived.

While we are frank to acknowledge our deep disappointment, and more particularly because of the reason for hope we had received personally from Gov. W., and because of the great disappointment it will be to the masses of the people of the Territory, who had placed confidence in the Governor's willingness to aid us in the crisis; and because of the grave results almost certain to follow this decision; yet looking at the Governor's determination as a political movement, in which personal consequences only are involved, we are not disappointed. For having done a plain matter of duty, in rejecting the infamous frauds at Oxford and in McGee county, charges are made against him at Washington, and throughout the South. These charges urged against him with the President, have such an influence there as to threaten the harmony of the Cabinet. Congress is about to convene, and that body will be called upon to either approve or reject his nomination.

Had the Governor consulted his highest interest, in our opinion, he would have bid the political tricksters at Washington defiance; and continued in the faithful discharge of his duties. The people would have sustained him and done him justice. In fact we believe he considered this, but he was looking with too much anxiety to the harmony of his party, as all politicians are too much in the habit of doing. Justice to him requires, that we should state that he felt he could present our cause at Washington in such a manner as to ensure success. If the Administration places itself in such a position, and through their instrumentalities, those rights, which we have been vitally robbed, are restored to the people, to Gov. Walker and Secy Stanton are we indebted for it; and not to the Democratic party, nor to the President, for both have been blind to the facts, only for those gentlemen have made them patent.

But it is not our intention to censure our Executive officers; nor to apologize for them! Our object in this article has been more especially to state the facts, and ask our readers what is to be done? We are on an open sea! The storm-cloud is gathering fast, and is threatening to break upon us in its wildest fury! All the skill of the mariner is now called into requisition! There is no time to lose in idle planning; nor in cautious action among the seamen! Our wisest counselors, forgetting self, and looking only to the common danger, are implored for advice to enable us to meet the pending tempest! Shall we reef the sails, lay bare the poles, and send before the wind? or with Herculean arm, undaunted nerve, and unyielding will, face the storm, meet it like men who fear not death, and like men of truth, let what will befall?

Reposing implicit confidence in the wisdom of the people of Kansas, who assembled in Leavenworth on Friday of this week in Mass Convention, to advise in regard to the contingency; and who will meet in this city through Delegates on Wednesday next for the same purpose, we shall leave the matter to them, and follow their direction! It is evident, even to the superficial observer, that it is no time for temporizing, or for procrastination. The whole issue must be met by stern action! Let reason, not passion, guide, and we all will follow its teachings.

There is Hope. In another article, we have stated the decision of our Executive officers in regard to calling an extra session of the Legislature, and have inquired "What is to be done in the exigency?"

Our own plan is, first, to exhaust all peaceful remedies, and when these shall fail, let us fall back upon our own right arms, and our inviolable determination that we will not be enslaved, and demean ourselves as men who have mighty responsibilities involved in the issue—as men worthy of the noble ancestry from whom we are descended.

Since Secretary Stanton, who is ex-officio Governor, during the absence of Gov. Walker from the Territory, declines to assume the responsibility of calling the Legislature together, let the people, through resolutions, adopted at Mass Conventions, and Delegate Conventions, invite that body to convene in obedience to the wishes of the People; and let a quorum of that Legislature when thus together ask the Governor to legalize their session by Proclamation. He cannot so far disregard the people's will as to refuse this reasonable request. That granted, let them proceed to enact laws in accordance with our past suggestion, avoiding all excessive legislation, and limiting their action to the business which called them together.

This done, and the voice of the people recorded almost unanimously against that Constitution, will certainly defeat it before Congress, and hurl its infamous authors into merited disgrace, and stamp them with eternal infamy!

This act will save a resort to bloodshed; it will preserve the American Union; it will be a triumph of popular sovereignty over all the machinations of the demons of the infernal regions; it will be an act which Heaven will approve, and good men everywhere applaud!

Let this be our next line of policy; and let none despond, for there still is hope!

The Tables are Turned. When the demons of the slave power thought to rule Kansas with an iron rod, they chose to clothe their villainous acts with the semblance of legality. It was then they took possession of all our offices, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and by violence, backed by federal authority, they made laws of us, and enacted a code of laws, which Draco, in the bloodiest period of his history, would hardly have dared to execute.

But times have changed! The hand writing appeared on the wall, saying "They have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting," and power has departed from them. It passed to that of the people. Those they sought to enslave, have become the rulers, and now set in judgment upon those who have employed fraud, and artifice, and all the vile machinery which a hellish heart could invent for their destruction.

Look at the history of Kansas for the last three years! Crime has stalked abroad at noonday, the highway robber, the conspirator who labored to rob a people of their liberties, and the authors of every crime known to human laws are abroad, and no one calls them to account. It is not for the want of laws, for the code made against abolitionists, if properly interpreted, apply, with ten-fold force against the authors of those laws, because they are the ones who have violated them. They have done so with impunity, because they were permitted to set in judgment on their own case.

With the power transferred to the people, it is well for them to search over that bloody code, and learn from Christ that it is their duty to apply to their enemies that saying of his on the mount, "What measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." They should learn from the story of Mordecai and Haman, that the latter, who erected a gallows ninety-two feet in height, on which to hang his enemy, swung himself at that immense distance from earth, as a just retribution for his gross wickedness. They should learn, too, that it has been a characteristic feature in the history of all ages for the oppressed, to become instruments in the hands of God, to punish the oppressor.

And since we have the tools which Border Ruffian misrule have made with which to punish our enemies, we should be careful that none of these tools are destroyed; but should—like the French people, when they beheld on the guillotine the vile wretch who had invented that instrument for his own base use, when they obtained possession of the government so long wielded by tyrants—turn those instruments against those who would tyrannize over us. But a single law needs changing, and that to give the Judges of the Probate Courts concurrent jurisdiction in criminal cases with the Judges of the District Courts. Behold the result:

Our statute books provide proper punishment for crimes. These crimes have been committed, and the criminals, as we have stated, are at large. Here are Coleman, and Jones, and Tins, and Clark. The murderers of Dow, and Barber, and Brown; of Collins, and Jones, and Stewart, and Central, and Hoy, and Frederick Brown; of Partridge, and Hoppe, and other, all are in our midst. From numberless graves the cry comes up to us for vengeance.

Desolate homes are seen all over the Territory. The lurid glare from burning houses yet strikes terror into many a man's breast; and the tear and the sob of the widow and orphan has not been relieved by the punishment of those fiends incarnate who have brought such distress upon our people.

The laws made to punish abolitionists, and made by those murderers, are good enough to answer our purpose in punishing them. Let us examine them: First, The law provides for the emancipation of a Grand Jury. Not, as in the States, are they selected at large from the best men in the judicial district, and then by lot; but here they are selected by the ministerial officer, who is irresponsible to any one how he discharges his duty, hence they have been chosen from a particular locality, and such men only have been placed in those responsible positions as would subvert the interests of the party summoning them. Their work is seen in the endless number of indictments found against our people, and which have been used as one of the instruments for our enslavement.

Second, The Petit Jury. These, too like the Grand Jurors are summoned by the ministerial authority, who, as in the first instance, are irresponsible to any higher authority, and who have invariably been the most willing tools of the slave power. They have but echoed the opinions of the Court, and for all practical purposes their places could have been filled by automatons.

Third, The definition and penalties for crimes are all we can desire. Enforce the bogus laws against its violators and we have ample redress for the many wrongs committed upon us, as far as they can be redressed. The murderer, the highwayman, the incendiary, the thief, all will soon be expiating their guilt on the gallows or in prisons, and such prisoners what are they? On the 16th page of the 22d chapter, we find the mode of punishment in the penitentiary.

"Every person who may be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction, under any law in force within this Territory, to punishment by confinement and hard labor, shall be deemed a convict, and shall immediately, under the charge of the keeper of such jail or public prison, or under the charge of such person as the keeper of such jail or public prison may select, be put to hard labor, as in the first section of this act specified; and such keeper or other person, having charge of such convict, shall cause such convict, while engaged at such

labor, to be securely chained by a chain six feet in length, of not less than four-sixteenths nor more than three-eighths of an inch link, with a round ball of iron, of not less than four nor more than six inches in diameter, attached, which chain shall be securely fastened to the ankle of such convict with a strong lock and key; and such keeper or other person, having charge of such convict, may, if necessary, confine such convict while so engaged at hard labor, by other chains or other means in his discretion, so as to keep such convict secure and prevent his escape; and when there shall be two or more convicts under the charge of such keeper, or other person, such convicts shall be fastened together by strong chains, with strong locks and keys, during the time such convicts shall be engaged in hard labor without the walls of any jail or prison."

The 34 section of the same chapter, provides that such convict may be employed at labor for any incorporate town, or city, or any county, or at private hiring.

It is our purpose to cause S. J. Jones, Col. Tins, Capt. Donaldson, and others, to be arrested, under those laws for the destruction of our office, and for setting it on fire; and we shall prosecute them to conviction. When sentenced to the penitentiary, we propose employing them, chained together in the manner provided by law, and attaching to each a chain of the largest dimensions allowed, which is six inches in length, and to the end fasten a six inch ball, which will weigh, probably, between thirty and forty pounds. When thus in our employ, and forced to service, it will be our pleasure to execute jobs for any of our citizens, who wish grading or other labor on the streets, at the most reasonable price. The leaden bullet in Jones' back will make his services less valuable than some convicts, but Tins will make up any deficiency on the part of Jones, and Donaldson will bring up the rear, as he is able, and athletic. These men believe in slavery; we want to show them what kind of slavery we are in favor of.

There are many statutes, all showing similar wisdom on the part of their framers; and it should be the care of the next Legislature that they all remain in tact, so far as past offences are concerned. If these tools need sharpening to make them more effective, it will be very proper to put them on the grind stone for a time, and give a few extra turns, so they will cut easy.

Months ago we signified our desire to get possession of the Territorial government, that we might wield it for the punishment of those who had labored to enslave us. We expressed an earnest desire to get the club they had bent on us with to pound them over their own heads. If we could not use Sharp's rifles we advocated the idea of employing a flint-lock musket to work out the problem of freedom. Now we have the club and the musket, too, and we hope they will be used effectually, until our oppressors are compelled to cry "Hold, enough!"

Billingsgate the Argument. We advised last week to the election of all the officers under the bogus Constitution as the most effectual way of killing it, and we repeat that advice, and shall urge it from this time forth with all the energy we can command, unless the people advise a better way, the silly assaults of simpletons to the contrary notwithstanding. How supremely ridiculous some men can make themselves. They never originate an idea, but are eternally quarreling with those who do; the result is, they are without influence, and always will be. The Free State party took issue with the Territorial laws, and resolved they would have nothing to do with them. For two and a half years we have been overrun by semi-savages, and have only just worked ourselves out of that dilemma by so far changing our action as to vote under those bogus laws, by which we have now control of the Territorial Legislature.

It is proposed to fight this same battle over again—to get up the same issue of the last summer—and join in crying down the Herald of Freedom because its policy does not agree with that of some others, and place ourselves, in case Congress shall admit Kansas into the Union, in an indecisive position. Our policy is one of activity. Those who differ with us propose inactivity.

We join openly in hostility to that Constitution, and even endorse violent means to crush it, but we are not willing to rest our efforts there. The people of Kansas are in the majority of more than twenty to one against that instrument. They can, with such a majority—all residents of the Territory—ensure fairness, and they can compel John Calhoun to be an honest man, and they should do it—and unless they mistake their true interests they will do it.

Why this necessity of abuse and villainy in a time like this? If other men have the cause of freedom at heart, as they profess, why have they not the manliness to hear the arguments of those who differ from them, and if they prove to be sophistry, refute them by argument, not by abuse? A friend answered that question the other day, when he said "A man who has no brains, cannot invent an idea, but he can quarrel with the ideas of others, and knows just enough to deal in billingsgate on every occasion. If the editor of a newspaper he don't know how to write an editorial unless he is abusing somebody."

With our Free State exchanges we have no quarrels, and shall not have any. If they choose to assail us, or our position, it will be a one-sided controversy, as in the past; but we do hope the people will put the mark upon those who have nothing but denunciation to employ against those who differ from them.

An Urgent Request. The members of the Council and House of Representatives of Kansas Territory, are requested to meet in Lawrence, at the Rooms of the Territorial Executive Committee, on Wednesday next, the 21st day of December, to remain during the session of the Delegate Convention. Let every member be present, if in his power, as his attendance is important. By order of the Committee.

The members of the legal bar of Lawrence have organized an Institute and Lyceum, for the purpose of purchasing a public Library, and for improvement in the science and practice of the Law, and for general intellectual improvement. The Constitution which has been adopted is exceedingly liberal in its provisions. While it attaches to the institution a name imparting an exclusively legal character, it opens the Institute to all classes and professions.

It provides in its system for lectures, which are to be delivered monthly by some member, for the variety of tastes, and predilections which obtain in all communities, by allowing the Lecturer to choose his own subject. The Lawyers probably would prefer to discuss some branch of jurisprudence, and members of other professions and employments would discourse upon some literary or scientific subject. Another provision throws open the subject matter of the lecture to the general discussion of the Institute. These features of the institution we much admire, and it will give it a popular interest it would not otherwise have.

The following individuals were elected officers of the Institute, at the first regular meeting: E. S. Lowman, President; G. W. Brackett, Secy; William Hutchinson, Treas.; G. A. Reynolds, Librarian; John M. Coe, Charles Robinson, J. K. Goodin, Edward Clarke, and A. H. Mallory, Board of Directors.

We are glad that a move has been made in this direction, and hope that the efforts of the gentlemen who started this enterprise may be seconded by all the citizens of this town who are interested either in matters of law or of science and literature.

We are happy to inform our friends that notwithstanding the fact that the Missouri has closed this year, nearly a month in advance of the usual period, yet we have secured our stock of paper for the winter, enough to supply ten thousand subscribers from this until after the opening of navigation in the spring. In consequence of this arrangement we shall be able to keep up our regular weekly issues. Some of the vile slanders who could not succeed in lying us down, by charging us with border ruffianism, have lately attempted it by saying that we were about to suspend our paper, and that our list was falling off very rapidly, and a thousand other falsehoods of a like character.

The truth is, the Herald of Freedom is established on a permanent basis, and it is not dependent on the caprice of its enemies a single hour for its existence. It has lived and flourished in despite of their opposition, and it will continue to do so. It is the oldest Free State paper in Kansas, and yields an influence equalled by none; and more than that, its editor has been connected with the press long enough to know that the more violently a paper is assailed with falsehood the more it will prosper in the end! So, gentlemen, "pitch in" and give us as great a notoriety as possible. "Let those laugh who win."

Progress of the Hotel. Col. ELDRIDGE has succeeded in completing the walls of his magnificent hotel facing Winthrop street, and has a greater part of it under cover. That facing Massachusetts street is complete to the second story. Here we fear he will be compelled to rest until warmer weather sets in. It will be decidedly the best building in Kansas when completed, and an ornament to Lawrence. The Colonel has met with numerous disappointments during the summer, the most serious of which was the non-reception of his cast iron front. He has nevertheless proved himself a man of nerve and business tact, and has triumphed over all difficulties but the excessive cold of the last week. This, we apprehend, he will find difficult to master, though we shall still hope for a favorable change in the weather on his account.

Let Us Throw Open Our Doors. We hope our friends in Lawrence and vicinity will improve upon the suggestion of Judge SCRUTLER, in our last issue, and make provisions for entertaining the Delegates to the Convention in this city, on Wednesday next, free of charge. They come a long distance to advise together for the good of the cause. Let us show a willingness to reciprocate the favor, as far as is in our power, by throwing open our doors.

A committee should be appointed by the citizens on the morning of that day, who should pass through town, see how many each family can accommodate, and the Delegates should be distributed among the families here according to this arrangement.

School Notice. A free school will commence on Monday next, November 30th, in the school rooms, in the basement of the Unitarian Church, and continue fourteen weeks. The school will be under the supervision of Mr. Edwards, with four assistant teachers, and will furnish accommodations for one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred scholars. All who wish to attend, must, to secure seats, either be present on the first day of the term, or make immediate application to Mr. Edwards or Dr. A. NEWMAN.

Land Sale. It is reported that ranges 17 and 19 in Douglas county, are now opened for pre-emption. Our own impression is that the Shawnee Lands, in Johnson county, will also be open in a few days, and it is represented that the whole herd of Missourians who came over last spring and registered their names, purpose coming over to pre-empt. If so, they have no legal claim whatever, and the actual settlers there will be on the lookout for them.

Our friend Mr. Morozov has closed his connection with the Morrow House, passing its management over, for the time being, to Mr. ELDRIDGE. In Mr. E.'s hands it will continue its favorable reputation, and maintain thrived with visitors.

Steamer Blowed Up! The steamer Cataract, running on the lightning line between Jefferson City and Weston, burst some portion of her steam works at a wood yard near Boonville, on the 18th inst., by which some twelve persons lost their lives. But little damage was done to the boat.

The Begun Constitution. We publish this week the entire Constitution recently adopted by the Leocompton Convention, as the fundamental law of Kansas. That it has many wise provisions no one will deny, as it is in many respects a copy from the Constitution of other States. Its slavery feature, and its refusal to give the people an opportunity to express themselves in favor or against it, are its principle objectionable features, among which are the following:

Sec. 3, Art. 4, declares that the Governor to be elected under this Constitution, shall have been a resident of the United States for twenty years, and of Kansas five years next preceding the day of election.

The committee on Territories, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was first submitted to them in the winter of 1854, reported that "outside of the Indian Agents, traders, missionaries and employees of the United States, there are not three white inhabitants within the entire limits of the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska." Less than four years have elapsed since that report, and a Constitutional Convention provides, besides its Know Nothing feature, that the Governor who shall be elected in January next, shall have been a "resident in this State at least five years next preceding the day of his election." This looks like a desire to make the Rev. Tom. Johnson Governor. The people will find in Doctor BARBER, the Baptist missionary among the Shawnees, now located four miles West of Lawrence, a gentleman qualified according to this provision, and everywhere qualified for the post.

Sec. 17 of the same article requires five years residence in the Territory as a qualification for Lieutenant Governor. The Rev. Mr. PRATT, Baptist missionary among the Delawares, will fill this requirement. The Pro-slavery party evidently intend to nominate Whitfield for that post.

Sec. 25 of Art. 4 makes every civil officer in the State a slave hunter, and authorizes the Legislature to make enactments for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

By article 5th it will be seen that the Oxford frauds are recognized, so far as to base representation in the State Legislature upon those frauds.

Sec. 23d of the Bill of Rights prohibits free negroes from living in the State. This, we suppose, will give full satisfaction to the friends of a black law.

It is unnecessary to follow up and point out its infamous provisions, as we did this to some extent in our last issue. It is worthy the men who framed it, and is becoming of John Calhoun, the head, and arch-conspirator, who was very indignant just before the election in June last, for representations we made in regard to him, and who published in the Union the following, as a vindication of himself and colleagues:

To the Democratic Voters of Douglas County:—It having been stated by that Abolition newspaper, the Herald of Freedom, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the vote of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention were opposed to submitting the Constitution to the people. We, the candidates of the Democratic Party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic Convention which placed us in nomination, and which we fully and heartily endorse, as a complete refutation of the slander above alluded to.

JOHN CALHOUN, A. W. JONES, W. S. WELLS, H. BUTCHER, I. S. BOLING, JOHN M. WALLACE, WM. T. SPRIGLEY, L. A. FRATHIER, R. T. JUNE 13, 1857.

Resolved, That we will support no man as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, whose duties it will be to frame the Constitution of the future State of Kansas, and mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he pledge himself fully, freely and without mental reservation, to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people, in order that the said Constitution may be ADOPTED OR REJECTED by the actual settlers in this Territory, AS A MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS MAY DECIDE.

If John Calhoun and his colleagues have kept that pledge we should love to see the proof. Our present opinion is, that they have proved false to their solemn obligations, to their party, and this is another reason why they are unworthy of public confidence, or even of life itself, which, by their baseness, they have forfeited.

Workers of Iniquity. The bastard Constitution provides that in the case of the death or inability of John Calhoun to count the votes given in favor of the Constitution, as well as for the election of officers under it, the duty shall devolve on the President pro tem of the Convention, who is Hugh M. Moore, of Leavenworth; or in case of the inability of either of them, then the duty is to devolve on a committee of seven persons, to wit: Dr. B. Little, of Fort Scott; John D. Henderson, of the Leavenworth Journal; J. T. Hereford, of Atchison; Wm. H. Swift, of Oswego; John A. Randolph, of Big Blue; S. P. Blair, of Douglas; and Isaac L. Heiskell, of Atchison.

It is reported that Calhoun has gone to Washington to head off the movements of Gov. Walker against the nullifiers; and Henderson has also left the Territory. We hope no accident will befall Calhoun on his route to Washington, because he seems a fit person to perfect all the machinery under his pet Constitution.

Send Good Funds. Our Friends sending us currency, will oblige by remitting funds which are current in their respective localities. Some people in the States seem to think that as we are so near to Nebraska, the currency of that Territory will be good here; such is not the case as it is only good for nothing. A thousand dollars of the trash will hardly buy a bundle of paper, or a sack of flour.

Notes on any of the specie paying banks in the States are current with us, and Ohio funds are preferred, particularly those of the State Bank.

From the Independence Mo., Messenger. Kansas Affairs. It was not our intention as a public journal, in speaking of Kansas matters, to cater to the prejudices or desires of either the pro or the anti faction, but to give the facts as they exist in relation to the feelings of the people of that Territory on the exciting questions which have agitated them, as well as the Union at large. The most prominent of these is the formation of a Constitution to govern them as a State, and in this, Missouri, are more immediately concerned than any other portion of the country. For three years we have had a continual din and turmoil of opposing factions in that distant Territory, which has extended to these States. Time and again have we been called on to furnish money and to carry on a political campaign in Kansas, and the heated blood of the masses there has been inhaled among the masses until a race which has seemed inoculated with a rancor which has led to numerous outbreaks and crimes which in ordinary times would have been deemed too barbarous for any but the most savage tribes to be guilty of. This feeling has been so fully nurtured and fanned by wily demagogues who have no other purpose to accomplish than political advancement.

Although opposed at the start to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which had given peace to the country for nearly twenty-five years, we acquiesced in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill from the fact that, that bill embodied in it the rule of the majority. To this rule, abstractly considered, no republican in principle could object, but when a compromise of conflicting opinions had been fairly settled, we, in common with many others, thought it best to let that compromise stand rather than re-open a question which might so much peril to the very existence of our republic, as that of the Slavery question. Our predilections in regard to the trouble which the repeal of that bill would give, have been fully realized, but we had, and still have, hopes that the matter might be settled in the only possible way it could be settled, to wit:—by the full, free and fair expression of opinion in the formation of a State government by the people of that Territory. In this it seems we have to some extent been taken, as the late Constitutional Convention in Kansas has refused to submit the Constitution which they have made, to the vote of the actual inhabitants of that Territory. This is a gross violation of the wishes of the people of the Territory, of course the Constitution they have made will be ratified by the people, but if they do not ratify it, the wishes of the people will not and should not only be a Constitution so made, and the only way to ascertain this fact, is to permit them to vote upon it. But in refusing to permit a vote upon it, it shows a fear of rejection of that work. We are sure, that the Constitution which has been framed for the people of Kansas, and it may be unobjectionable, but if the Convention has a right to force a good Constitution on the people, it has the same right to force a bad one on them.

Another matter connected with the doing of this Convention is the manner in which the vote is to be taken on the slavery question submitted to the people—the slavery clause. There are great difficulties in the way of this question, only the fact of being on the Territory on the day of election. This, of course, will invite a competition between the people of Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska to rush into Kansas at the election in the fall, to vote as possible, and as a consequence the actual results will not have as much voice in the formation of this Constitution as outsiders. This interference of outsiders has been the cause of great difficulties in Kansas and so long as it is kept up, there will be a continued strife, because no people, worthy of freedom, will submit to laws made by others longer than they have to vote to overthrow these laws.

In Kansas there has been the sole cause of all the troubles and the welfare and the wishes of the people have been disregarded whenever they conflicted with schemes of politicians.

It is from these facts, as well as from the tone of the most conservative journals printed in the Territory, we are constrained to believe that unless there is a fair test at the ballot-box by the people of Kansas on the subject of the Constitution, and that the people of the Territory, and if they are renewed because of the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people, it will at once alienate all the Democracy in the Northern States from any feeling towards the government of the country in the hands of the Abolitionists.

For it was only the principle of submitting the question to a voice of the people, that the Democratic party have been enabled to secure any success in the Northern States in their vote in favor of Mr. Buchanan.

The Republicans as well as the radical Abolitionists, will of course make common cause on this question with the Free State Democrats, hence the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people will, if sustained by Congress, lead, we fear, to worse scenes than have yet been enacted in that bloody land.

We understand that G. W. Brown, Esq., of Lawrence notoriety, at the late Black Republican meeting held at Leocompton, rose to address the meeting and got a fair hearing. Mr. Chairman, we are not just at this moment, but we have expected to catch the eye of Ex-Sheriff S. J. Jones, and so great is the fear he entertains for that gentleman that he could proceed no further. His face turned deadly pale; he was unable to utter a word, and he hurriedly scolded "never to return again" during that day.—Leavenworth Journal.

The last news from Jack Henderson represented that the editor of the Journal was perfectly paralyzed with fear, as LANE says "all but his legs," and was absolutely making tracks down the river to escape "just retribution for his many crimes. The author of the above falsehood is the same person who had not brains enough to meet the facts which Dr. Grant, of the Geary City Ev, plied against him with such effect, but like a base coward as he proved himself in this case, sent his cotemporary a challenge.—The patron who fabricated that statement, had he known the facts, knew that we were on our way to St. Louis at the time that Convention was held.

Meeting in Sumner Township. Pursuant to a public notice given by the Committee, a meeting of the citizens of Sumner township was held at the Union School House on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21st. The meeting was organized by electing Dr. John Doy, Chairman, and Samuel F. Tappan, Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was the selection of four persons to represent this township at the Free State Convention to be held in Lawrence on the 21st of December. The following persons were elected:—Samuel F. Tappan, John Doy, J. F. Tabor, and Wm. Yates.

On motion of Mr. Yates the number of delegates were increased to six, by electing Robert Hughes and J. F. Walker.

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