C. B. Laville

WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

A National Democratic Newspaper-----Devoted to the Union and True Interests of the Country.

LARRABEE & COTTOM,] [PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] [PROPRIETORS.

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Weekly Sentinel.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING ON A MAMMOTH SHEET, AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

☞ Address, Post-paid, LARRABEE & COTTOM, Indianapolis, Ind.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1856.

That Wright Letter.

A few days ago the Indiana *Journal* published an article from the New York *Tribune*, from the correspondent of the *Tribune* in Kansas, stating that a letter had been received by Col. JAMES H. LANE, from Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, proffering him, (LANE,) his hearty support in the contest in Kansas. The article of the *Tribune* reads as follows:

"INDIANA TO KANSAS, GREETING.

From our own Correspondent:

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Jan. 5, 1855.

Colonel Lane received a note from Governor Wright, of Indiana, by the last mail from Westport, which, from the influence it has exerted, deserves to be recorded in the annals of our State. It is dated Indianapolis, December 4. He says that news had just been received of Lane's resistance to the border ruffians. He has money and sons, and is ready to come himself, and spend every cent he has got in defence of the Northern Free State emigrants. He has five hundred men who are ready to march at once for Kansas. "Write immediately, and telegraph if possible. The boys here are greatly excited, but have confidence in Jim Lane." Such is the substance of the letter."

These fusion correspondents and editors are extremely *smart little fellows*, at least in their own estimation. In this instance, however, the New York *Tribune*, the Indiana *Journal*, and their sapient correspondents, have been most essentially sold. A palpable, ridiculous hoax has victimized them. Gov. WRIGHT, we are authorized to say, has never written a letter to J. H. LANE since he was in Kansas on any subject, much less on Kansas difficulties.

The whole matter was a piece of mischievous, playful humbug, perpetrated by that *facetious fun-loving rollicking* genius, JOHN W. WRIGHT, of Logansport, who is a regular, square-quilt Abolitionist and Fusionist. His action in this affair is quite in keeping with his general character. He is at home in a muss, a fuss, a mob, or a riot. His men, his rifles, and his sons are like JACK FALSTAFF's forces, men of buckram, and things of his brilliant imagination—except the three sons. He has three sons, smart boys, the youngest about eight years old. He would probably make a good member of the Emigrant Aid Society, as good at least as some of those already imported from the East.

We have full authority for saying that Judge WRIGHT is the author of the letter, he having of his own accord, publicly stated that he had written such a letter to Col. LANE, on the day of its date, and since that time has frequently laughed at the joke and the hoax which he has played off on a gullable public.

In truth and seriousness there is but one wrong in the matter, (if we allow JACK WRIGHT to have his fun gratified,) that is for Fusionists to excite public trouble, and then try to palm their actions off upon sound reliable Democrats.

Eligibility of our Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

LETTER FROM COL. WALKER.

Editors Sentinel:—Since my nomination as a candidate for Lieut. Governor, I have been a little surprised, though not at all annoyed, to find the question of my *elligibility* the subject of speculation in certain quarters at our capital. I have only to say in regard to this matter that, upon consenting to the use of my name in connection with the nomination I now hold, I did it understanding perpectly my *legal* and *constitutional* qualifications. The members of my family older than myself will bear witness to the fact that at the time I might become Lieut. Governor of Indiana, if elected in October next, I will have reached the age required for that officer. In addition to this evidence I have ordered a transcript, authenticated by affidavit, of the record of my birth, now in the possession of a sister in California, to be forwarded at the earliest convenience.

Feeling confident of the satisfaction of my friends, at whose suggestion I make this publication, and caring nothing for the opinion or the charges of enemies, I will close with the single word, that *I shall make the race*, upon the track designated for me by my party, and will hope during the canvass to meet and address the people in every county in the State. Yours,

JNO. C. WALKER.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31, 1856.

☞ Governor MEDILL, of Ohio, closed his message to the Legislature in the following patriotic words:

"Centralization is the greatest danger of republics; and against such a tendency, whether the motive be the advancement of special interest or the gratification of sectional animosity, the American people can establish no barrier more secure than the admirable division of political power defined by the founders of our institutions.

Nor is it necessary, in order to command the public approval of these fundamental principles, to add any appeal in behalf of the Union. No citizen of the valley of the Mississippi will tolerate any doubt of the perpetuity of our league of States. With our relations to the lake, river, and gulf coasts of this mighty basin, any scheme of dismemberment, which sectional infatuation may engender, cannot be received otherwise than with mingled scorn and indignation by the patriotic communities of the west.

Let it be understood that the centre of our republican empire will soon reach the shores of the Mississippi, constituting the vast region drained by its tumultuous flood and innumerable tributaries, the natural arbitor—never a belligerent—in sectional controversy. And as long as the ashes of *Andrew Jackson* are inurned among the western people, so long will we cherish, in sentiment and in action, his stern and patriotic utterance, 'The Union—it must be preserved.'"

AN OFFER.—A widow lady advertises in the Boston *Times* for a husband—a lawyer. She says she is handsome—has $5,000, and a $100,000 claim in California. Haven't we some "sprigs" here who will take the "widder" and prosecute the "claim?"

SWALLOWED A TOWEL.—A girl in Indiana, the other day, was suspected of having stolen a napkin. It was found in her possession, but she crammed it in her mouth and *swallowed it!* Hurrah for Hoosier!

☞ In the New Albany *Tribune* of the 30th, GREGG, its editor falls into an error in attributing to Major MORRISON the authorship of an article on the subject of the WALKER matter, of the language of which article Mr. GREGG complains. I fell obliged to Mr. GREGG for his favorable expressions towards me, but regret that he should, without cause, speak so harshly of Major MORRISON. Mr. GREGG will probably change his views when I hereby inform him that the article was not written by Maj. MORRISON, but by the local Editor, Mr. COTTOM. It was, by mistake of our Foreman, placed on the wrong page of the paper instead of the page of the local editor. Major MORRISON expresses a hope that Mr. GREGG will for once excuse his "groveling," "coarse" "nature," or at least, for telling him of it without provocation.

W. C. LARRABEE.

Another Division of the Fusion Party Summoned to Duty.

The Indiana *Journal* of the 29th contains a semi-official call for the assembling of the Abolition wing of the Fusion party at Indianapolis, on the 21st day of February next. This is the right wing or principal division of the Fusion party. It is the rod that like Aaron's rod swallowed up the other rods. It is carrying out the advice and direction of that shrewd Abolitionist, WILSON, of Massachusetts as delivered to the faithful at the Fusion Convention last summer in this city. All other parties are to come under the banner of Black Republicanism, if its leaders can coerce them. They, the Fusionists, are but filling quite to the order the programme to which we called attention a few days since. There is to be a standard raised and a rendezvous opened for each division of the many-headed party. They are a worse organization than were the ten tribes of Israel in the worst days of their disobedience. They too have their JOSHUA, but like him, they nor father GIDDINGS will probably never be permitted to enter the land of promise. This mighty republic can never be ruled by men of the stamp of the Abolition school of the present day. What man of National heart and principles can co-operate in party organizations with men who have no regard for the constitution nor for the Union.

The advocates of Slavery agitation are invoked to attend. The *Journal* informs its readers that this call is made by "the old Executive Committee of the State Association of the Free Democracy." So, the real old stagers, such as Steven C. Stephens, George W. Julian, James H. Cravens, Steven S. Harding, A. L. Robinson, Rawson Vaile, Matthew R. Hull, and men of their kind, are to lead off the Fusion dance in this campaign, by assembling one day before the State Temperance Convention meets. The people will have much to interest them through the coming canvass if they will take observation of the movements of Fusionism during the summer.

We will, however, give our Abolition friends the credit of having couched their call in more reasonable and becoming terms than has either of the other factions, although they impute a good deal more than is true to the policy and conduct of the "Old Liners."

The Kansas Message.

The *Journal* finds much fault with the Kansas message of President PIERCE. This was naturally to be expected. These abolition papers which have been employed in making political capital out of the Kansas difficulties, and in charging that the General Government sustained and approved the lawless acts of the Missouri intruders, must now feel mortified and sore, to see an official document laid before Congress, falsifying the whole tissue of their unfounded assertions. The demagoguery of Governor REEDER, with a view to place himself in Congress, is also exposed, and for disavowing his administrative acts, the *Journal* would censure the President. The laws of Kansas are to be executed or nullified. Whose duty is it to see that they are executed if the General Government does not interpose its reserved power in the Territory. The President calls upon Congress to take such steps as it may deem advisable to produce peace and order in Kansas. Does the *Journal* fear that Congress will do its duty by responding to these reasonable suggestions of the President? Whoever desires a true and reliable history of the state of affairs in Kansas, and of the course of the administration in regard to these questions, will read this message with care and attention. We consider it a document ably prepared, well expressed, and given to the country at a proper time.

Dark Prospects of Fusionism.

The fusionists are quite discouraged at their poor success at fusing. The New York *Tribune* says:

There must be some concessions of opinion and some compromises of existing party arrangments in order to bring about the fusion of political opposition; otherwise it will be useless to undertake the canvass. The Democracy will enter the contest with a compact organization, no matter who may be chosen their standard bearer, and even to a minority. This fact is a symbol of strength and a token of victory.

☞ EL. VINTON, the popular landlord of the U. S. Hotel, at Cambridge City, Indiana, is the "prince of good fellows," and keeps the best regulated house in that section of the State. A hint to the traveling public.

MULISH.—We notice in the Wilmington Herald, that the Town Clerk of that city advertises that proposals will be received until the first day of April, "for executing the Town Printing and *boarding the Town Mules.*"

☞ The case of W. G. KENDALL, late postmaster at New Orleans was settled on the 23d at the Post Office, Department, by the payment of $3,889, which was the balance found against him.

SUICIDE.—MR. JOHN SMOOT, a young man residing in Daviess Co., commited suicide on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

☞ MICHAEL ROACH, who kept a grocery store on Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, committed suicide on Saturday evening last, by shooting himself with a rifle.

Congress.

The House of Representatives has at last done one thing. It has passed by *one* majority the following resolution, offered by GEORGE G. DUNN:

"That the restriction (of the Missouri Compromise) should be restored, as a proper vindication of the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman who imposed it, and as a necessary and certain measure of reviving harmony and concord among the States of the Union."

The reasons assigned in the resolution above for the restoring of the Missouri line are very remarkable. Who were the great statesmen who imposed the restriction, and whose wisdom therein should be vindicated? It is not possible that Mr. DUNN, or indeed any gentleman of sufficient intelligence ever to find his way to Washington, could allude to Mr. CLAY. It has been demonstrated, so far as any fact can admit of demonstration, that Mr. CLAY was not, as was at first supposed, the author of that measure. JEFFERSON was not one of those statesmen. He was opposed to the measure and feared evil and evil only, not to one section merely, but to the whole country, from the adoption of a geographical line of demarcation dividing the Union into two great antagonistic sections. Who then were those statesmen referred to in the resolution?

How is the restoration of that famous line to revive concord and harmony among the States of the Union? Is it not known that the formal restoration of that line of demarcation would involve an entire subversion of the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and would be resisted, even to the danger of dissolution, by nearly, if not quite half the States? Harmony and concord indeed! Singular notions of "harmony and concord" must be entertained by gentlemen who propose a measure which must, under present circumstances, result in excitement and divisions, to the utter destruction of the Union.

But suppose the restoration of the Missouri line be desirable, how and when can it be accomplished? The House of Representatives, should it be unanimous thereon, cannot accomplish it. With the aid of a Fusion President, should they elect one, it cannot be accomplished. In order to effect it they must have the Senate, and when can they control the Senate? Not this year, nor next, nor the year after. The whole term of the next President must expire, before, under any circumstances likely, or even possible to occur, the anti-Nebraska faction could control the Senate. What then can they do? Nothing but agitate, agitate, agitate, agitate, and keep the Government in the condition in which it now stands by their failure to organize the House of Representatives—a condition of confusion and imbecility.

The fact is, the Missouri restriction, as it is called, can never be restored. It was all wrong in the first place. It has been only wrong in its continuance. Its re-enactment would be a wrong which never will be perpetrated in our day.

The principle of the compromise measures of 1850, which principle is applied and carried out in the Nebraska bill, is right—right politically, right morally, and right intrinsically. Those who oppose that principle either do not understand the theory of the government of the United States, or are in heart opposed to the Constitution and in favor of disunion.

Trouble in the Camp.

The New York *Tribune*, the organ of the Fusion party of the North, is down on Hon. SAMUEL BRENTON, fusion member of Congress from the 10th district in this State.

The *Tribune*, after charging Mr. BRENTON with having turned traitor to the sentiments he was elected to represent, and having basely sold the men who confided in him, says:

"The police records of all countries show that there is a class of men to whom it is of no use to preach, and upon whom all exhortations to pursue a life of honesty are thrown away, and even treated with ridicule. In the annals of crime there are professional pickpockets, burglars, confidence men, thieves, and rogues of every kind and degree, who resolutely pursue their occupation, regarding a detection and a temporary residence in the penitentiary or prison simply as an accident, or disagreeable episode in their career. But they never take it as a practical hint that they had better improve their morals and change their course of life. They cannot be made to believe in the doctrine that honesty is the best policy."

The *Tribune* seems plainly to charge Mr. BRENTON with belonging to this same class of men.

It is something new out this way to hear Mr. BRENTON classed with "professional pickpockets, burglars, thieves, and rogues, regarding a residence in the penitentiary as only an accident, to which they are at any moment liable. We have always heard him spoken of as a respectable man. Either Mr. BRENTON must have sadly degenerated in morals, since he went to Washington, or the *Tribune's* code of morality is very puritanic.

These gentlemen, however, must settle the matter among themselves. Mr. GREELEY is the great High Priest of Fusionism, and Mr. BRENTON, as well as Mr. DUNN and Mr. SCOTT, must, we suppose, obey his behests, or suffer excommunication, and perhaps martyrdom.

Mr. BRENTON's crime seems to have been the voting, or threatening to vote, for some other man, than N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

More Trouble in the Camp.

The Fusion papers have been "pitching in" to one of their own great leaders, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, for giving a vote in Congress without the fear of Horace Greely before his eyes. Campbell gets spunky and closes his letter, assigning his reason for the vote he gave, as follows:

I give these reasons briefly now from a regard to those who have requested them in respectful terms. To the outsiders here who may have "lobs" in view, and to the editors elsewhere who have denounced me as a "traitor" to the principle I have always advocated and still adhere to, *I bid defiance!* I am neither to be *led* as the puppet of the former, nor to be *driven* under the lash of the latter.

☞ Ice has frozen six feet thick on the streets of Cincinnati.

Views of the Governor of Maine on the Maine Law.

We have received from some friends a copy of the address of Governor WELLS, of Maine, on his inauguration. GOV. WELLES is one of the ablest lawyers in New England. He has served for several years as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and no man ever retired from the Supreme bench in that State with a higher reputation for ability. He is a man of the purest moral character, remarkable for fairness, candor, and sincerity.

The Maine Law, as all know, has been in operation in that State for some years. It may be interesting to know the views of the newly elected Governor on the operations and effects of that celebrated Law. The following extract from his address presents his views of the whole matter:

"The regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors will claim the early attention of the legislature. The laws upon that subject have undergone frequent changes, and with the light of experience, a new one may be framed, which will suit the wants of the community. The liability to abuse and excess in the consumption of such liquors, calls upon society to restrain the sale as far as is consistent with the liberty of the citizen. Intemperance is a great evil, the parent of many sorrows, vices and crimes, and every legitimate and proper means should be used to prevent it. But the true foundation of temperance must be laid in education. Fines and imprisonment terrify and restrain to some extent, but they rarely reform. Every man capable of managing his affairs has the right to determine for himself, what shall be eaten and drank in his own house, and any attempt by law to control him in the exercise of it, cannot be justified. But when one undertakes to act upon society, by selling liquor, the law can properly prescribe rules for his government, he then makes himself amenable to the will of others. Society, in the employment of a proper discretion, may protect itself. The use of stimulants containing the intoxicating principle, has prevailed among all nations from the earliest times, and it is not probable, that it will ever be entirely abandoned.

Whether a person will or will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is a question for his own determination. One may persuade another as to what he shall do in relation to himself in morals or religion, but coercion in respect to such action is persecution. It is founded in the sentiment that one knows what is best for his neighbor, better than the neighbor knows for himself, and a unity of will must be made by compulsion. An attempt of this kind is at war with the very elements of civil liberty. The wants of the community will be satisfied with a very restricted sale, by granting licenses in each city, town and plantation, to no more sellers than will conveniently accommodate the purchasers. It is a desirable object to place the traffic in the hands of respectable citizens. Innholders furnishing liquors to their guests and travelers alone, would stand in the same situation as the heads of families. Importers under the laws of the United States should be allowed to sell the original packages. And there are some classes of persons to whom sales should be prohibited, those whose habits show them unfit to be trusted with what they are sure to use improperly.

The public good requires that no intoxicating liquors should be allowed to be drank in the shops where they are sold. Such practices lead to breaches of the peace and other conduct injurious to society. It does not accord with wise and consistent laws to forbid the manufacture of an article, which is permitted to be sold. No doubt the legislature will enact a law, with suitable penalties, that will receive the approbation of the people, and will accomplish all that legislation can be expected to do, in promoting the cause of temperance.

Although many well meaning persons have approved of the existing law on the subject, believing it to be the best instrumentality to advance a good cause, it seems to me, that they have done so, without a thorough examination and understanding of it, and that no rational and unprejudiced man, who has studied it attentively, can sanction its details, and recommend it, as a rule of government, to a free people."

Scandalous Conduct of a Minister.

We alluded a few days since to the fact that Rev. James P. Jennings, late pastor of the First Methodist Church of Rome, had been indicted, and subsequently arrested, by the Methodist Ecclesiastical authorities, upon a charge of gross immorality, and was to have been tried on the 8th inst., upon charges preferred against him. The Utica *Herald* says of the case:

"We have been cognizant of the facts in the above case for some time, but were requested not to make them public until it had been further investigated. We are informed by those whose painful duty it has been to investigate the case, that it reveals an extent of depravity on the part of the accused which is absolutely shocking. The girl is young—only 17—and of one of the most respectable families in the town of Rome. Her parents, and we believe herself, were members of Jennings' Church. The family reposed the most implicit confidence in him; permitted him to make their house his home during the absence of his wife in the East; requested him to watch over the conduct of their daughter, and reprove her for her occasional giddiness—in fact, rather placed her under his charge, and bestowed upon him a thousand expressions of confidence.

While they were doing this, *he* was compassing her ruin. During a residence of some weeks at her father's house, he had peculiar opportunities for carrying on his infernal purposes. After the girl had been sent off to school, her reverend seducer opened a correspondence with her. In these letters various meetings and assignations were appointed, some of which were fulfilled, and some providentially miscarried. We are told that the style of the letters written by Jennings to the girl is most disgustingly filthy.

The case is one of the most painful on record. Hitherto Jennings is said to have borne an irreproachable character. He was commended for his kindness of heart and eminent piety universally. The church over which he presided was in a most prosperous condition. By his fall the cause of Christianity and good morals receives a heavy blow."

Railroad Riot.

THE CARS IN THE OHIO AND MISSISSISSI RAILROAD STOPPED BY A MOB.—Yesterday afternoon, as the cars on the above road were nearing Lawrenceburgh, Ind., from this city, they were prevented from proceeding by a crowd of infuriated laborers and mechanics, who swore that no more traffic should be done upon the road until the arrears due them were liquidated. Expostulation appeared only to inflame them, for they declared that they would tear up the track and demolish the cars if the engineer attempted to proceed, when, finding it useless to contend against an overpowering force, the word was given, and passengers, baggage and freight returned to this city. It is said that the men have been suffering severely in consequence of their pay being withheld, many of them, with their wives and children, during the late severe weather, having been compelled to find shelter in barns and outhouses.—*Cin. Enq. 30th.*

☞ Concerts for the benefit of the poor are being given in almost every city in the Union just now. The one in Cincinati the other day realized upwards of $1,000.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and earnestly recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestion of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional construction: One, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory are measures which of right fall within the power of the General Government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory, considered as an inchoate State, are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide, according to the provisions and principles of the Constitntion, at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by the act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of republican government, distributing public authority among the lawfully created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the General Government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were entrusted to a Council and a House of Representatives, duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they may deem essential to their prosperity, happiness and good government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing those qualifications hereafter described, should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the Territory;—but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly; provided, however, that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act; and, provided further, that no officer, soldier, seamen or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Such of the public officers of the Territories as, by the provisions of the act, were to be appointed by the General Government, including the Governors, were appointed and commissioned in due season—the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th of June, 1854.

Among the duties imposed by the act upon the Governors was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants or qualified voters of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such modes as he might designate and appoint; to appoint the time and place of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the Council and House of Representatives for each county or district; to declare what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of holding the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly.— In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Kansas.

While, by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first legislative Assembly met on the 16th of Jan. 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the Territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his Government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization, that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants, until so late a day that the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855; so that, for a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress, and the officers to be appointed by the Federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a complete Government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course, without the ordinary guaranties of peace and public order.

In other respects the Governor, instead of exercising the constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality which are prone to exist in all imperfectly organized and newly-associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for the election of a Territorial Legislature, an election of Delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, and the Delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the Governor so that the election for members of the Legislative Assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for Delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as the people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the Delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could be afforded for systematic interference of individual States.

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary causes and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States which has so long disturbed the repose of our country and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-abiding, to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the power of Congress.

The persons and parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect, was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate State.

With such views associations were organized in some of the States, and their purpose was proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was thus the most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensive counter-movements which ensued.

Under these inauspicious circumstances the primary elections for members of the Legislative Assembly were held in most if not all of the precincts at the time and the places and by the persons designated and appointed by the Governor, according to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes had been polled, abounded on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the Governor, in the exercise of the power and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by law on him alone, officially received and considered the returns; declared a large majority of the members of the Council and the House of Representatives "duly elected;" withheld certificates from others because of alleged illegality of votes; appointed a new election to supply the place of the persons not certified; and thus, at length, in all forms of statute, and with his own official authentication, complete legality was given to the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

Those decisions of the returning officers and of the Governor are final, except that, by the parliamentary usage of the country applied to the organic law, it may be conceded that each House of the Assembly must have been competent to determine, in the last resort, the qualifications and the elections of its members. The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the Territory. Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that question as to which, neither now nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the President of the United States. For all present purposes the Legislative body, thus constituted and elected, was the legitimate Assembly of the Territory.

Accordingly, the Governor, by proclamation, convened the Assembly thus elected to meet at a place called Pawnee City. The two Houses met and were duly organized in the ordinary parliamentary form; each sent to and received from the Governor the official communications usual on such occasions; an elaborate Message opening the session was communicated by the Governor, and the general business of legislation was entered upon by the Legislative Assembly.

But, after a few days, the Assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in the Territory. A law was accordingly passed against the consent of the Governor, but in due form otherwise, to remove the seat of government temporarily to the "Shawnee Manual Labor School, (or mission) and thither the Assembly proceeded. After this, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the Governor refused to sign it, and by special message, assigned for reason of refusal, not anything objectionable in the bill itself, nor any pretense of the illegality or incompetency of the Assembly as such, but only the fact that the Assembly had, by its act, transferred the seat of government temporarily from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. For the same reason he continued to refuse to sign other bills, until, in the course of a few days, he, by official message, communicated to the Assembly the fact that he had received notification of the termination of his functions as Governor, and that the duties of the office were legally devolved on the Secretary of the Territory; thus, to the last, recognizing the body as a duly elected and constituted Legislative Assembly.

It will be perceived that if any constitutional defects attached to the legislative acts of the Assembly, it is not pretended to consist in irregularity of election or want of qualification of the members, but only in the change of its place of session. However trivial the objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all the superstructure of acts, plainly against law, which now threatens the peace not only of the Territory of Kansas but of the Union.

Such an objection to the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly was of exceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the expressed terms of the organic law, the seat of Government of the Territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and yet the Governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of Government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the time the Assembly was called to meet at Pawnee City. If the Governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of Government, still more had the Legislative Assembly. The objection is of exceptional origin for the further reason that the place indicated by the Governor, without having an exclusive claim of preference in itself, was a proposed town cite only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation, and for participation in which illegal act, the commandant of a post, a superior officer of the army, has been dismissed by sentence of court martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the Legislative Assembly might not with propriety pass the Territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some prohibitory or incompatible provision of act of Congress. But no such provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted, says "the seat of Government is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and Legislative Assembly." These expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when, in a previous section of the act, it was enacted that "the first Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint," the word "place" means place at Fort Leavenworth, not place anywhere in the Territory. If so, the Governor would have been the first to err in the matter, not only in himself having removed the seat of Government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both instances.

But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do impliedly what it has not done expressly—that is, to forbid to the Legislative Assembly the power to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary seat of its deliberations. That is proved by the language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 3, 1855, which, in making appropriation for public buildings of the Territory, enacts that the same shall not be expended "until the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government." Congress, in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the permanent seat of Government, but recognizes the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." If, in view of this act, the Legislative Assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of Government at any place in its discretion, of course by the same enactment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of the Legislative Assembly were illegal by reason of this removal of its place of session was brought forward to justify the first great movement in disregard of law within the Territory. One of the acts of the Legislative Assembly provided for the election of a delegate to the present Congress, and a delegate was elected under that law. But subsequently to this, a portion of the people of the Territory proceeded, without authority of law, to elect another delegate.

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the Territory into a State, and have framed a Constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and other officers and Representatives to Congress.

In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigan, and others, were self-organized, and as such were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while in a majority of cases a previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and in some cases the Territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand, or to confirm afterward, in its discretion; but in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duly constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of the Territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a constitution and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right, or common sense confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact, what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local law of the Territory. It will become treasonable insurrection if it reach the length of organized resistance by force to the fundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the General Government.

In such an event the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The Constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they be opposed in the Territory of Kansas he may and should place at the disposal of the Marshal any public force of the United States which should be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the *posse comitatus*; and, if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval force of the United States. So also if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained, they shall most certainly receive the aid of the General Government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of Public Freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification on revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means of relieving people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulousy guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignity sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peacable and ordealy citizens of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own Legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintaenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely unfounded or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulousy diffused through the remote States, to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save agitated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic institutions of the future new State would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contigious States, personal or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement, and the pursuit of happiness on the part of settlers themselves, with good wishes but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question which is at this time of such disturbing character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every act or propose of resistance to its laws. Above all the emergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially of those contigious to the Territory, neither by intervention of nonresidents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures, and that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the Republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether Federal or local, against all attempt, of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachment from without, and in full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured to them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Although serious and threatening disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the Governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence, until some decisive mearures be taken to dispose of the question itself which constitutes the inducement or occasion of internal agitation and of external interference.

This, it seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duty elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that affect.

I reccommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may be requiste in the execution or the laws or the miantaenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

From the Concord Patriot.

A Revolting Sentiment.

We think we have never heard or read a sentiment of a public man, upon a public occasion, which impressed us so much by its grossness, its beastiality, as that contained in the reply recently made by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, to a question propounded by Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi. The question was—"you believe in the equality of the white and black races of the United States, and do you wish to promote that equality by legislation?" Mr. Banks said, "he had adopted the idea that when there is a weaker race in existence, it must succumb and be absorbed in the stronger race. This he considered a universal law as regarded the races, and he proposed to wait until time should determine the superiority of the black or white race, by one of them absorbing the other."

It is difficult to perceive how any man, not lost to all emotions of decency, of delicacy, could utter such a reply, in the presence and hearing of hundreds of refined and intelligent women, who were gracing, by their attendance, the gallaries of the House of Representatives. Can it be possible that, in this day of knowledge and science, a representative of a district of Massachusetts, who receives nearly one hundred ballots from nearly one hundred men, for Speaker of the House, does not know whether the white race is superior to the black, but must wait until one absorbs the other, before deciding! And yet we ought not to wonder. Such sentiments are the direct result of the teachings of the black republican abolition-negro-philanthropists. Every man who joins them in their efforts to direct all the legislation of the country to the consideration of less than three millions of Africans in this nation of thirty millions of white men, must come himself to entertain such revolting opinions. There is no escaping it.

This "amalgamation" doctrine, so boldly avowed by Mr. Banks, is one which concerns all—women as well as men. It concerns the mothers, the sisters—they who are the affectionate and effective teachers of the human race, they who would mould and fashion beings who are to live forever. It concerns all to know how this absorbing the one by the other, is to go on! Are the negroes and the whites to intermarry till the black is lost in the white, or the white in the black? Or does Mr. Banks contemplate other indulgences, which, by reason of being between races of different color, are as disgusting as they are immoral!

From the Shield and Banner.

The Good Work Begun.

There are thousands of Democrats who have been inveigled into the Know Nothing dens throughout the country that are now as [illegible] withdrawing from this Abolition or[illegible] being convinced that it is a trap [illegible] Democrats, and revive [illegible] new name. We [illegible] Plain [illegible] set purposely to cat[illegible] Federal fanaticism under a [illegible] cut the following from the Cleve[illegible] *Dealer:*

"There is Death in the Pot."

"Strike my name from the Nottingham list!" exclaimed a covenanter, in the olden time. The exclamation is now to be varied by substituting "Know Nothing" for "Nottingham." As the Presidential campaign approaches, and the national men of the land define their true position, there will be "covenanters" in scores and thousands in every part of the land where the dens of Know Nothings are to be found. Here is the first gun from northern Ohio, and it is a loud one too. All praise is due to men, who, by every species of craft have been deceived into these infamous haunts, have the moral courage to *come out*, "face the music," denounce and defy the order:

FRANKLIN MILLS, Jan. 14.

EDITOR PLAIN DEALER.—Please insert the enclosed list of seceders from Know Nothingism in your paper, for the benefit of the Union. The original is retained, of which this is a true copy, and much oblige,

Yours, truly, &c.

COUNCIL ROOM, Dec.

We, the undersigned, being members of the Council of Know Nothings, so called, in the Township of Franklin, county of Portage, and State of Ohio, believing that we have been deceived in the political action of the Order, take this method of disowning any further connection with said Order, and wish hereafter to act with those who go for a union of the States:

Jesse Christopher,	A. W. Sawyer,
S. L. Dunning,	John Bruner,
William Moody,	Isaac Willcox,
Erastus Hinds,	Fred. Cains,
I. G. Whitcomb,	F. E. Rockwell,
J. H. Baird,	John P. Johnston,
Norman Merrill,	Benj. Lindsey,
Noah Merrill,	John Reed,
G. B. Reeves,	R. A. Russell,
Rodney Russell,	R. H. Day,
F. Dunning,	G. W. Bruner,
F. Merrill,	J. H. Shietleff,
Wm. Willis,	T. Haught,
Elisha Willis,	Henry Haught,
Geo. Willis,	H. H. Bruner,
Miram Merrill,	J. Ackin,
M. H. Morris,	David Hager.

SEPARATED.—The Mexican papers publish a paragraph, stating that it is certain that Santa Anna and his wife have separated. Interesting to gentlemen with wooden legs!