J. J. Miller. 3

White Cloud Kansas Chief.

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Choice Poetry.

WHAT'S TRUMPS?

There are so many cards to play,
So many ways too choose,
In Love, and Politics, and War,
That forwarding our views
With ladies fair, with statesmen wise,
Or men of loaver bumps,
Before we lend our strongest suit,
'Tis well to know what's trumps.

Once, worshipping at beauty's shrine,
I knelt in bondage sweet,
And breathed my vows with eagerness,
And offered at her feet
My soul, well stored with Cupid's wealth—
A love-consumed lump:
A King of Diamonds won the trick—
My HEART was not a trump.

Having to see my rival win
Upon a single rub,
As he had played the deuce with me,
I followed with a Club.
Two days within a station house,
Reflecting on my sin,
I found, as others may have done,
CLUBS very seldom win.

Grown wise by sad experience,
I ceased to deal with maids;
I shuffled youthful follies off,
And turned up Jack of Spades.
Yet still I find, as dust is scarce,
And smaller grow the lumps,
That though the SPADE's an honest card,
It is not always trumps.

But in a world of outside show,
Where Mammon rules the throng,
To ease the little jolts of life,
And smoothly pass along;
To find an antidote for care,
And stern misfortune's thumps;
One card is very sure to win—
DIAMONDS are always trumps!

Select Tale.

CANDIDATE FOR SCHOOLMASTER.

BY HORACE B. STANIFORD.

A few years ago I chanced to be a member of a superintending school committee, and among the various comical scenes that came under my notice, I must relate the following:

One afternoon, as I sat at my desk, a wagon rattled up in my door yard, and in a few moments more there came a thumpety thump upon my door. I went to see what was wanted, and I found upon my piazza one of the most original specimens of the genus Yankee that it was ever my lot to fall in with. I mean of such Yankees as we read of, but which are seldom seen. He stood about "six feet two," was rather lean, and yet giving evidence of plenty to eat. His dress was evidently his best, though the coat had surely come down to him from a gentleman that had passed away. His vest was of blue, homespun cloth, short, and buttoned with brass buttons; his handkerchief was of checked gingham, while the woe bit of a dickey which had been pulled up to sight above it, was but a more extended binding of his coarse cotton shirt. His face was open enough, in all conscience; and his hair, which was of several hues, from that of flax to that of wilted hat, had been greased thoroughly, but it would not stick down. His boots were evidently made for wear, and were visible half way up the top, the trousers either having shrunk up or mayhap having been made to clear the mud.

"Good mornin', 'squire," said he, in a tone not unlike the grating in a mill saw.

"Good day," I returned, not wishing to repeat his exact salutation, seeing it was nearer evening than morning.

"I kinda thought as haow I'd come an' git yeou to gin me a sartiferkate, bein' as they wanted me to hev one afore I commence keepin' schewl in this taown."

It was in the fall, and as the day was cool, I asked the applicant to walk in, hinting to him first, that he could wipe his feet on the mat. He gave his boots a wipe, and then followed me to my study. He took a seat on my lounge, deposited his hat upon the floor, and then took out an old pocket-book from somewhere within his vest.

"Ef you're in a hurry, 'squire, don't know as there'll be any need of your 'xaminin' me, for I've got a sartiferkate from the selekmen of aour taown. I kep' schewl thar last winter; an' yeou'd better b'lieve I made the wool fly. Jes' let me tell yer 'baout that;" he rattled on with as much assurance as man could have, and in a tone of self-esteem ahead of anything I could have suspected from his looks. "Yer see they've got the all-firedest ugly set of boys over there in Perdishun Holler, ye ever hearn tell of. Why, they licked the schewlmaster an' lugged 'im out of the schewlhouse every winter for six winters. By gimerky, I was mad. Sez I, jes' let me keep that schewl. That kommitty hearn tell on me, an' they sent for me at wonst. They 'xamined me, an' guv me a sartiferkate rite orf. An' I kommenced the schewl. Sum of the big boys kommenced wonst or twist to kick up a raow; but apple-sarse an' greens! didn't I wollup 'em. Yer never seed sich a schewl as 'twas. The folks said as haow't there hadn't been such a schewl there for forty years!"

The "schewl-master" waited a few moments to see if I would express any astonishment, but as I did not, he went on.

"It seemed as some of the folks down here in Purdunk hev heard tell haow I sukseeded, an' they've sent for me to kum an' try my hand thar."

I remembered now to have heard the agent of the school in the district which was generally known as Paudunk, say that he had sent to try and hire a teacher who kept a school in B——, the previous winter, and I supposed this must be the one. His fame had only reached our town connected with a thrashing exploit, in which he had floored some have a dozen big boys.

"As I was sayin', 'squire, thar's no need of yeour 'xaminin' me. Here's the sartiferkate."

And as he thus spoke he handed me a soiled and crumpled paper, which I found to be indeed a bona fide certificate, and signed by two of the school committee of B——.

"Of course you'll guv us a reckommendasbun, 'squire."

"I believe I must examine you a little, first," I said; for I had a curiosity to see how much the fellow really knew.

"Wal—of course yeou ken. Put rally, 'squire, I dono but I may be a leetle mite rusty. Hain't brushed up any lately. But rather reckon you'll find me prime. Heow'll yeou take me? What cums first?"

"Suppose we try a bit of geography first," said I.

"Wal," he uttered, not quite so confidently as before. "Go ahead. But mind, 'squire—as I said afore, I may need a leetle brushin' up."

"What is the capital of this State?" I asked first.

"Port—l—. Let's see—ya-as—Portland."

"No, no," said I. "Portland used to be, but Augusta is now the capital."

"Wall—naow I didn't know that. It's been changed sense I studied jografy. Howsumever go ahead!"

"What is the capital of Massachusetts?"

"Wal," he replied, slowly and solemnly, at the same time counting his fingers, as though the solution were to be arrived at mathematically, "neow let me see, that's clean away daown sumwhar by the eshun. I never was thar, but Joe Popwhack, as we used to call 'im—he was thar. By thunder, 'squire, Joe'd be raypher astonished ef he knew I was a keepin' schewl, wouldn't he? Yer see, Joe—Martin his name is, but we call 'im Popwhack, 'caused he used tew use that word. But Joe don't know much. But, howsumever, go ahead, 'squire."

"Well," I returned, feeling that he would not enlighten me on geography, "suppose we try English grammar."

"That's yer sort. Ye see I never took much pains with jography, 'cause the master allers has a book, an' he can jest tell where all them places is. But yeou'll find me to hum in 'rithmatick, naow I tell ye. I've devoted the most of my time to figgers, for up in some parts they want their boys to cipher."

"But first," said I, holding in the laugh that was trying to burst out, "tell me what grammar is?"

"Sartin," he responded, with an energy that led me to look for more understanding of the matter than I had expected, "grammer is the study what's got nouns—an'—an'—varbs, an'—sich sort ov things in it. Yer see I han't quite forgot it yet."

"No, I see not. Can you tell me what a noun is?"

"Wal, I'm afeard you've got me there. But then you see it's all in the book, an' I ken tell when the scholars recite right. But you'll find me to hum in 'rithmatick."

"Very well," said I, "suppose we try. In a piece of land ten rods long and four wide, how many square rods are there?"

Mr. Spugg, for so I call him, commenced to count his fingers energetically.

"Wal," he at length uttered, slowly and thoughtfully, "ten rods long and four deep.—Guess we'd better try that by square rewt, hadn't we, 'squire?"

"Any way you please," I replied, turning my face towards the window, to hide the smile I could no longer repress.

The "candidate" studied hard for some moments, counting his fingers over and over again, and at length broke out in a relieved tone:

"Look here, 'squire. I rayther think that ere'll come under the head ov surveyin', an' ye see I never studied that. I never had no, wat-d'-ye-call-it? the thing they stick up on three legs to look through; never could 'ford it. Ment to study it, though. But neow gin us sumthin' of a common schewl kind."

"Well," said I, determined to let the fellow answer one question, if possible, "suppose a bushel of corn is worth one dollar, how much are ten bushels worth?"

Again he went over his fingers.

"Yeou mean shelled corn, I s'pose?" he said, after a while.

"Yes," I answered.

"'Cause it makes a good deal of difference, yer see, beout that. Corn on the ear'll overrun the bushel ef it's good for anything. Naow the corn we raise'll overrun four quarts to the bushel. Tew bushels ov ears'll make mor'n a bushel of shelled corn. Yer see, I should be partick'ler to 'splain this to my scholars, 'cause ye see, 'squire, I mean to fit 'em for the bizziness ov life. Naow a good many schewlmasters don't dew that, but I dew. Ginger and Jerewsalem, 'squire, yew ort to see me handle the big boys when they git onruly. I tell ye they don't try it mor'n wonst."

I despaired of getting even one fair answer from my applicant, and I concluded to drop him.

"Mr. Spugg," said I, as politely as I could, "I'm afraid you wouldn't suit us here. I could not give you a certificate without overstepping the bounds of my duty."

"Yeou don't mean so, 'squire," uttered the poor fellow, in a doleful sinking tone. "Why, I kep' last winter, an' got along first-rate. Guess yew'd better let me try my hand. Naow I tell ye, it'll be a great disappointment to me; I've got rigged for it."

"I couldn't do it."

"But I ken brush up, 'squire. I told yer I was kind o' rusty naow, but I ken overhaul these things an' look 'em up."

"Very well," I said. "When you have brushed up and overlooked your studies some, I should be happy to examine you again."

He went away with a sad and sorrowful countenance; but whether he ever "brushed up" or not, I do not know, for he has never since shown himself to me.

This may seem overdrawn, but I will just say that the fellow did not know one bit more than I have represented, and yet he had a certificate, in which he was fully recommended as a suitable and competent person to be a teacher of youth, and it was signed by two of the school committee of his native town! I will simply add, that the writing of the certificate betrayed as much ignorance of English grammar on the part of the committee, as Mr. Spugg had displayed in his examination.

Miscellaneous.

MENOMINEE DIRGE.

BY W. H. C. HOSMER.

We bear the dead—we bear the dead,
In robes of the otter habited,
From the quiet depths of the greenwood shade,
To her lowly couch on the hill-top made,
There, there, the sun, when dies the day,
Flings mournfully his parting ray;
In vain the winds lift her tresses black—
"Ke-ton-ee-mi-coo, Wa-was-te-nac!"*

When ploughs tear up the forest floor,
And hunters follow the deer no more;
When the red man's council-hearth is cold,
His glory like a tale that's told,
Spare, white man! spare one oak, to wave
Its bough above the maiden's grave,
And the dead will send a blessing back—
"Ke-ton-ee-mi-coo, Wa-was-te-nac!"

Another race are kindling fires
Above the bones of our buried sires;
Soon will the homes of the people be
Far from the bright Menominee:
But yearly to yon burial place,
Some mourning band of our luckless race,
To smooth the turf, will wander back—
"Ke-ton-ee-mi-coo, Wa-was-te-nac!"

On the wafting wind of yesternight,
The soul of our peerless one took flight;
She heard a voice from the Clime of Souls,
Sweeter than lay of Orioles,
Say—"Come to that bright and blissful land,
Where Death waves not his skeleton hand,
Where the sky with storm is never black"—
"Ke-ton-ee-mi-coo, Wa-was-te-nac!"

*"Flower, farewell."

PROCLAMATION

OF

Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton,

IN REGARD TO

THE OXFORD FRAUDS.

To the People of Kansas:

LECOMPTON, Oct. 19, 1857.

By the 32d Section of the Organic Act establishing this Territorial Government, it is provided in reference to the election of a Delegate to Congress, that "the person having the greatest number of votes, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly."

By the 16th Section of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, entitled "an act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to "give to the persons having the highest number of votes in their respective districts, certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly."

Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in this Territory, the recent general election has presented for the joint consideration of the Governor and Secretary, a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union. This question arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford, in the County of Johnson. What purport to be the returns made of the election held at that precinct, on the 5th and 6th inst., have been received by the Secretary, containing sixteen hundred and twenty-eight names of pretended voters, or nearly one-half the number given in the whole Representative District. The disposition to be made of this supposed vote is rendered all important by the fact, that the political character of the Legislative Assembly will be controlled by the addition of three Councilmen and eight Representatives to the strength of one party or the other, according to the adoption or rejection of the returns in question.

In point of fact, it is well known, that even the whole County of Johnson, comprising, as it does, part of an Indian reserve, which, upon examination of the law, we find is not yet subject to settlement or pre-emption, can give no such vote as that which is represented to have been polled at this inconsiderable precinct of Oxford. But while this unofficial knowledge, well established and universal as it may be, could not become the ground of decision and action upon election returns, in themselves regular and authentic, the legitimate effect of an apparent enormity, such as that in question, would necessarily be to induce a close examination of the paper presented, and to require for its acceptance a perfect compliance with all the essential provisions of the law. Such an examination of this document, conscientiously and impartially made, has brought us to the conclusion that the returns from Oxford precinct, in Johnson County, must be wholly rejected, for the following reasons:

1st. It does not appear on the face of the document presented to us, or in any other manner, that the Judges of Election took the oath imperatively required by the statute, to secure the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

2d. It does not appear that the paper presented to us was one of the original poll-books kept at the election, as required by law; but, on the contrary, it does appear, from unmistakable internal evidence, that the paper is either a copy of some other document, or has been made up for the occasion, and is not the genuine record of the votes taken at the election. The law requires one of the poll-books to be returned to the Secretary, and the other to be deposited with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the proper County.

3d. As the vote of each elector was to be recorded for each one of twenty-two candidates, and in more than a hundred cases, for twenty-five, and that by a *viva voce* vote, it was a physical impossibility that the number of votes pretended to have been taken on the second day, being more than fifteen hundred, with the name of the voter written, and each of the twenty-two candidates properly designated, could have been taken and recorded within the time prescribed by law.

4th. It is an extraordinary fact, tending to throw distrust upon the whole proceeding, that of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes, only one is given to the Delegate elect to Congress; and only one hundred and twenty four are recorded as having been cast for the local candidates of the Township.

Influenced by these considerations, and impressed with the grave responsibility resting upon us in regard to the fairness of the election, and its freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we deem it essential to truth and justice that we should ascertain every fact calculated to refute or confirm the conclusions derived from the face of the papers. Accordingly we went to the precinct of Oxford, (which is a village with six houses, including stores, and without a tavern,) and ascertained from the citizens of that vicinity, and especially those of the handsome adjacent village of New Santa Fe, in Missouri, (separated only by a street, and containing about twenty houses,) that altogether not more than one-tenth the number of persons represented to have voted, were present on the two days of the election, much the smaller number, not exceeding thirty or forty, being present on the last day, when more than fifteen hundred votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of the neighboring village of Santa Fe, were astounded at the magnitude of the returns, and all persons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with derision or indignation, not having heard the alleged result until several days after it had occurred.

In the course of our journey to and from Oxford, we passed over much the larger part of the County of Johnson, and we became thoroughly satisfied that there is no population in the whole County from which more than one-third the vote of that single precinct could have been given. We learned that some very few persons, having claims on the Reserve in Johnson County, and claiming a residence therein, though generally absent, had voted at some of the precincts in that County; but we are convinced that but a very inconsiderable number, not reaching, we believe, one hundred of Missourians, or others, having no legal right to vote, did claim or attempt to exercise that right anywhere within that County. The people of Missouri cannot be justly charged with any interference in the late election, nor are they in any degree complicated with the evidently fraudulent returns, made from the precinct of Oxford. These returns, beyond all doubt, are similated and fictitious.

Under these circumstances, we do not feel embarrassed by any technical difficulty. We hold the returns themselves to be defective in form and in substance, and therefore inadmissible. We go behind them and inquire into the facts, only for the purpose of ascertaining whether by those valid objections to the mere returns, our rejection of them will have the effect of defeating the will of the people, sought to be fairly expressed at the polls. In the event of such consequences, we might hesitate to reject a vote upon any defect of form, however essential in law. But in the present case, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to the very letter of the law, in order to defeat a gross and palpable fraud.—The consideration that our own party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative. The elective franchise would be utterly valueless, and free government itself, would receive a deadly blow if so great an outrage as this could be shielded under the cover of mere forms and technicalities. We cannot consent, in any manner to give the sanction of our respective official positions to such a transaction. Nor can we feel justified to relieve ourselves of the proper responsibility of our offices, in a case where there is no valid return, by submitting the same to the Legislative Assembly, and in that very act, giving the parties that might claim to be chosen by this spurious vote, the power to decide upon their own election.

In view of the condition of affairs in Kansas for several years past, of the efforts so long made to put in operation here a revolutionary government, and the fact that this effort was suspended under the belief that the political difficulties of this Territory might at length be fairly adjusted at the polls; if that adjustment should now be defeated, and the people deprived of their rightful powers under the laws of Congress, by fictitious returns of votes never given, it is our solemn conviction that the pacification of Kansas through the exercise of the elective franchise would become impracticable, and that civil war would immediately recommence in in this Territory, extending, we fear, to adjacent States, and subjecting the government of the Union to imminent peril.

Because, therefore, the paper under examination is not one of the original poll-books, by law required to be returned, and from the absence of the oath prescribed by the Territorial statutes, for the judges of election, the returns being thus clearly invalid, and as we believe, fictitious and stimulated, we have under the circumstances, no alternative but to reject the whole return from the Oxford precinct, and to give the certificates to those who appear to have been elected by virtue of the other regular returns.

R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

FRED. P. STANTON, *Secretary.*

THEIR NAMES.—The public may feel interested to know the names of the creatures who officiated as Judges of Election at the Oxford precinct, Johnson county, from which over 1,600 votes were returned. They are—

JAMES. H. NOUNAN,
C. C. CATRON, and
BATT. JONES.

The clerks were—

S. D. BARNETT, and
G. D. HAND.

Jones is a member of the Constitutional Convention.—*Lawrence Republican.*

An attempt will soon be made to navigate the Kansas river by steamboats, to a greater distance from its mouth than has yet been accomplished. For this purpose, a steamboat has been constructed, drawing only seven inches of water, which is expected to be able to run the greater part of the year.

Official Report of the Meeting held at Lecompton, to protest against the Bogus Constitutional Convention.

The Free State people of Kansas having determined to hold a meeting in Lecompton, for the purpose of repudiating the action and agency of the bogus Constitutional Convention, the citizens from the several portions of the Territory to the number of five or six hundred assembled at that place on Monday, the 13th instant.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Convention was organized by the election of Judge Schuyler as President, with Messrs. Root, Deitzler, Richie, Gilpatrick, Walker, Shore, and Whitman, as Vice-Presidents; and Richard Realf, of Lawrence, and O. E. Learned, of Burlington, Secretaries.

Judge Schuyler, on taking the chair, entered into a calm, dispassionate, and philosophic review of the principles which had been staked in this contest, and appealed to the manliness of the Pro-Slavery party, whether they would not, now that they were so fairly and so unmistakably defeated, submit to their discomfiture with graceful resignation, and accept the consequences in the spirit of wise men and loyal citizens.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. Hutchinson, E. B. Whitman, G. F. Warren, G. W. Deitzler, J. B. Abbot, O. E. Learned, and Dr. J. P. Root.

These gentlemen having retired, Gen. James H. Lane, being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the Convention.

After the cheering which greeted his appearance had subsided, he said this was the first time he had ever addressed a Free State meeting in Lecompton; they had come there now to set the ball in motion, and intend to keep it rolling till it gathered strength, and majesty, and grandeur, the glory of which should fill the whole earth. Two years and a-half ago the slave oligarchy had established the usurping despotism; but the people of the Territory had spat upon them and it until now. Without consulting the citizens of Kansas, the Territorial Legislature had authorized a Convention to frame a State Constitution, in view of which, now that the balance of the power had changed, and the people had declared their preference for free institutions, it was incumbent upon them, as a matter of courtesy to the defeated faction, to request in all kindness of feeling, that they would adjourn the usurpation mis-called a Convention, *sine die.* In making this request, the people did but retain their old defensive position. It was their duty to give notice to those who had "jumped the claim" of their liberties, to remove themselves forthwith; and he hoped the intruders would make an actual virtue of an existing moral necessity, by accepting and adopting the advice which he then tendered.

He then adverted to the election frauds at Doniphan, Atchison, Kickapoo, Marysville, and Oxford, and made a masterly *expose* of the substratum of villainy, on which they rested. Alluding to the vote cast by the U. S. troops, at Kickapoo and Marysville, he cited the case of a contested election in Virginia, wherein, it being proven that several United States soldiers had participated in the election, the otherwise elected member was rejected by Congress, and his opponent admitted to a seat; the action of Congress being based upon the opinion that a soldier in the service of the Federal Government has not the power of locomotion, but is the creature of the will of his commander.

Wm. Hutchinson, Chairman of Committee on Business, here returned and reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The right of the people to make their own laws, and to elect their own rulers, has become a fundamental maxim with all Democratic governments, that has constituted the cohesive power by which they have been held in existence since the days of the Roman Confederation: And, whereas, all alliances and compacts, and amenability between the people and their rulers are nugatory and inoperative whenever and wherever there is a violation of this supreme inherent right: And whereas, Congress passed a law for the establishment of a free government in this Territory, with a formal provision that the people be left free to make their own laws and regulate their institutions in their own way: And, whereas, under that act this Territory has been peopled with an unparallelled rapidity, by a population highly sensitive to their civil rights: And, whereas, at the first election under this law of Congress, for a Territorial Legislature, the most shameless and high handed frauds were committed by an invading force from Missouri, with arms and munitions of war, thereby disfranchising the true citizen, and supplanting freedom by an arbitrary usurpation that would have disgraced the Draconian age: And, whereas, since that hour there has been no recognized authoritative government in Kansas, but bloody tyrannizers have been foisted by the Federal Government to high places in power, to trample down our rights, while a pretended government, the fondling of a "miserable minority," has been struggling against a tide of numbers with barely a sickly existence: And, whereas, one of the offspring of this usurped Government has been known as a *Constitutional Convention*, purporting to act for the people of Kansas in that most sacred duty of framing a Constitution for their mutual peace and security, which must reflect the will of a majority, or else it bears upon its surface the evidence of its own impeachment: And since it is believed and fully proved, that more than seven-eights of the bona fide settlers in Kansas are zealously opposed to both the men and the measures combined in that Convention.—

By the people now at Lecompton assembled, be it

Resolved, That we utterly and forever *protest* against the assembling of any body of men at Lecompton, on this day or hereafter, claiming the right to act as our agents in making a Constitution for our common observance; that we delegate to no finite power the high responsibility of Representatives, unless the people are first the free instruments of their election; and that it is the duty of "the whole people" to fervently repudiate and spurn any attempt to force upon them so contemptible an imposition as the professed work of that mis-named Convention, and to set at nought whatever may emanate from them.

Resolved, That said Constitutional Convention, representing in no sense the opinions of the people of the Territory, as shown by the recent popular vote, will, if they have any respect for themselves, any regard to the will of the people of this Territory, or any concern for the peace of the entire country; if they value the opinions of the civilized world, or the impartial decisions of posterity, immediately, on the assembling of a quorum, adjourn *sine die.*

Resolved, That the late frauds in the election at Oxford, Kickapoo, and other places, for the purpose of overcoming the potency of a sovereign people at the ballot-box, are unparalleled in enormity and impudence, and that all who are implicated in them deserve the lasting execration of every friend of our common country.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a committee to investigate and expose the recent frauds upon the elective franchise, and to provide for the summary punishment of all who are implicated therein.

Gen. Lane resumed: I rejoice at your reception of these resolutions, and I rejoice at the project now afforded of speedy political disenthralment. But I am not jubilant. The battle of Freedom in and for Kansas is not yet ended. We must keep our line formed, and be ready for instantaneous action. Before we are fairly out of the woods we may yet have to lopp off some of the branches which intercept our progress. Look at the returns which have just arrived from McGee County; *twelve hundred and twenty-six votes in a district where there are not a hundred settlers—how many votes then, will Arapahoe country return?* Members of the Free State military defensive organization! I entreat you to preserve that organization intact, and to guard it with as jealous watchfulness as you would guard the apple of your eye. The ballot-box is second in purity only to the altar of God. Its pollution is the pollution of the Government—the poisoning of the sacred springs from which we draw the waters of our natural life; it is crime so stupendous that law-makers grow dizzy when they contemplate it; and I tell you that nothing but the visitation of the burning wrath of the sovereign people thus outraged can adequately punish the guilty. Be watchful, therefore, and prayerful. I hope that when we meet again the last clouds will have drifted from our horizon; but lest they should not—lest a recurrence to those first principles of our manhood should again be necessitated, I would entreat you to be vigilant and unwearying as Fate.

Gen. McLean, of Lecompton, then rose and said that although he did not expect to convince such an assemblage of the superior excellence of Democracy, he would say this: that the Convention which Gen. Lane and the meeting had stigmatized as bogus, should—despite all denunciations or repudiations—be protected during its legitimate session, and that if necessary he would die fighting in its defence, though forty thousand bayonets were bristling at his breast. His remarks, which were principally ejaculatory and in reply to interrogatories, were chiefly distinguished for their lack of brains, and plethora of braggadocia and blackguardism.

Mr. Stewart, a member of the Constitutional Convention, then came forward to correct (he said) a remark which had been made, to the effect that he was a citizen of Missouri. He said he emigrated to Kansas three years ago—had voted in no other place during the period—his property was in Kansas, and he himself was a *bona-fide* citizen in every respect under law.

He was followed by Colonel Samuel Young, another Pro-Slavery man, who made a speech which he intended should be conciliatory; and in which he desired the Free State party to settle the vexatious questions of the time—especially the frauds, the elective franchise—before the proper tribunals, and in the legal way.

Gen. Lane replied. He had noticed that those men whose professions of honesty were boisterous, were usually the greatest rogues; and he thought the principle had been aptly illustrated by the speakers on the opposite side. He noticed the taunts which had been flung at the people of Kansas, that they had acknowledged the validity of the bogus laws by voting under their provisions; and proved that not a Free State man in the Territory consented to participate in the election until Gov. Walker pledged his solemn honor that "not under territorial laws, but under an act of Congress" the WHOLE people should have a free and fair vote; unshredded the flimsy sophisms of Col. Young, by reminding him that the people of Kansas had been shut out from all peaceable measures for the redress of grievances—elicited from Mr. Stewart an admission that his family had resided in Missouri for a year past, and that he was therefore a citizen of and amenable to the laws of that State—reiterated his counsel to the Free State party—repeated his advice to the bogus Constitutional Convention, and concluded amid deafening cheers.

The resolutions were then adopted by acclamation, and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

PHILLIP C. SCHUYLER, *President.*
RICHARD REALF, O. E. LEARNED, *Secretaries.*

A VALUABLE TABLE.—We present to our readers the following table, which will be of service in many instances:—

AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	
Europe,	3,760,000
North America,	7,960,000
South America,	6,500,000
Asia,	16,300,000
Africa,	10,930,000
RACES OF MEN.	
Caucassian,	570,000,000
Mongolian,	432,000,000
Ethiopian,	53,000,000
Malay,	23,000,000
American Indians,	11,000,000
POPULATIONS.	
Asia,	555,500,000
Europe,	365,500,000
Africa,	61,600,000
America, North and South,	54,600,000
Oceanica,	23,440,000
FREE AND SLAVE.	
Free,	1,089,000,000
Slaves,	7,500,000
CHRISTIAN AND PAGAN.	
Christians,	400,000,000
Pagans,	690,000,000

THE CURRENCY OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Bank of England issues no notes of a less denomination than £5; the Bank of France, none less than 100 francs, (until recently, none under 500 francs;) so that the real circulation of these countries is gold and silver, and the quantity of the precious metals in use in these countries, is much greater than in our own.

Submission of State Constitutions to the People.

The opposition of the fire-eaters of the South to the manifestly only just proposition of submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the people, has led to some discussion as to what has been the usual course adopted in the different States of the Union in respect to their Constitutions. The following table was made up by the Boston Journal, and is believed to be correct:

STATES WHOSE CONSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR RATIFICATION.

California, Nov. 13,	1849	Michigan, Nov. 5	1850
Connecticut, Oct. 5,	1818	New Jersey, Aug. 13,	1844
Georgia, 1st Mon. Oct.,	1838	New York, Nov. 8,	1846
Illinois, March 7,	1848	North Carolina, Nov. 9,	1835
Indiana, Aug. 4,	1851	Ohio, June 17,	1839
Iowa, August 3,	1846	R. Island, Nov. 21-22,	1841
Kentucky,	1850	Tennessee, March,	1835
Louisiana, Nov. 9	1852	Texas, October 13,	1845
Maine,	1820	Virginia, Oct. 23-4-5,	1851
Maryland, June 4,	1851	Wisconsin, April,	1841
Massachusetts,	1780		

STATES WHOSE CONSTITUTIONS ARE NOT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR RATIFICATION.

Alabama,	1819	Missouri, July 19,	1820
Arkansas, January 4,	1836	New Hampshire, Sep.,	1792
Delaware, Dec. 2,	1831	Pennsylvania,	1838
Florida,	1839	South Carolina,	1790
Mississippi, October,	1832	Vermont,	1850

It appears, therefore, that twenty-one States have had their Constitutions submitted to the people, and ten have not. If there is any mistake in the above table, it consists in reckoning those who have not submitted their Constitutions to the people.

In New Hampshire, in 1851, and in Delaware, 1852, new Constitutions were submitted to the people and rejected. In fact, therefore, their present Constitutions, however originated, have been specially accepted by the people. These would make twenty-three popularly ratified Constitutions in the Union, to eight, at the most, deriving their authority solely from Conventions.—*Exchange.*

The reformed Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, *was* submitted to the people in October of 1838, and was adopted by a decided vote. By that instrument, it is provided that any future amendment of the Constitution must first be adopted by two successive Legislatures, and then submitted to a popular vote at a subsequent election, and if this vote approves the amendments, they shall be incorporated with the Constitution. The principle that a majority of the people shall control, now contended against by a portion of our countrymen, in the case of Kansas, is the most sacred element of our political system, without which we should be the prey of misrule and anarchy in every State of the Union.—*Press.*

AN UNPLEASANT TENANT.— Fourteen years ago a French officer, Urich, whilst fighting the Arabs, was struck by a ball in the eye. About ten days ago he had a slight attack of apoplexy which shook him greatly, and a few nights afterward, he was awakened from his sleep by a sense of suffocation. Jumping up he found that the ball had by degrees, worked its way down, and had at last fallen from the upper part of his mouth into his throat! By violent efforts he succeeded in dislodging it, and he is now doing well. The ball, though diminished by corrosion was found to weigh twenty-five grammes, (about four-fifths of an ounce.)

ABOUT ECONOMY.—"These times" lead every body to preach economy; one writer says *funerals* might be conducted much cheaper than they are. Another calculates that if all persons in the United States would wear their clothes an extra six months, for one year, $250,000,000 might be saved—or if each family would omit the use of meat one day every week, for a year, $125,000,000 more might be saved.

THE COUNTERFEITING BUSINESS—The universal bank suspensions and failures throughout the Union, are complained of very much by the rascals, who, at great labor and expense, had been to the trouble of counterfeiting their notes.—The latter have become worthless, so that the counterfeit will avail nothing, even if it should pass for a genuine note.

The Concord (N. H.) Democrat announces the death of Peter Ayer, at the Shaker village, Canterbury, on the 14th ult. He was one of the founders of the society of Shakers, having been a member of that fraternity upwards of 70 years. He was a most powerful, athletic man, and one of the few survivors who took part in the American Revolution.

THE HON. A. LAWRENCE.—Can any of our readers furnish us with a copy of the letter addressed by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence to a Boston gentleman, immediately after the passage of the tariff of 1846? In that letter Mr. Lawrence predicted, as a consequence of that act, the very condition of affairs that now exists.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

COX IMPROVING ON CHOATE.—S. S. Cox, of Ohio, has been improving on Rufus Choate. That once distinguished man made his memory infamous, by stigmatizing the Declaration of Independence as a "glittering generality;" but Sammy, in his oration at Brown University, termed it a "*foolish generality.*"

A PROPHECY.—A correspondent of the New York Express, says: "Before the first of January we will look back with surprise at our present folly, and many who are now prophecying the worst, will then say loudest, "I thought so all the time."

St. Paul, with a population of twelve thousand souls, has not a single fire-engine, a foot of hose, a fire-bucket, nor a single public well or cistern! We wonder what they charge for insurance in that city; or do they insure at all?

ARRAIGNED FOR HERESY OR IMMORALITY.—Rev. Dr. Lyon, the pastor of the Baptist Church in Columbus, Ind., and three of his flock, have been arraigned before the church authorities, for joining a temperance society in that place.

The three old Whig States, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, elect twenty-two Democratic to six American members of Congress, and give an aggregate Democratic majority of over 30,000.

A million of dollars worth of paper is annually exported from Cincinnati.