fide property of such emigrant, and provided also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State, of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owner of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge.—They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them the necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life, or limb, and in case of their neglect, or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of a higher grade than petit-larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit-jury.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in the case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

ARTICLE VIII.—ELECTIONS AND RIGHTS OF SUFFERAGE.

Sec. 1. Every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year and in the county, city or town in which he may offer to vote three months next preceeding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections; and every male citizen of the United States above the age aforesaid who may be a resident of the State at the time this Constitution shall be adopted, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid, but no such citizen or inhabitant, shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

Sec. 2. All voting by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 3. Electors during their attendance at elections and going to or returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace.

Sec. 4. No elector shall be obliged to do militia duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of his own, or of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 6. No person employed in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, stationed in this State, shall by reason of his service therein, be deemed a resident of this State.

Sec. 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state civil or military, who shall not be possessed of the qualification herein before prescribed for an elector.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall have the power to exclude from the privilege of voting or being eligible to office any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

Sec. 9. The next general election in this State shall be held on the day and year provided by this Constitution, and all general elections thereafter, on the day and year as provided by subsequent legislative enactment.

ARTICLE IX.—FINANCE.

Sec. 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the government for each year, and whenever the expenses of any year, shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts, but such debts shall never, in the aggregate exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes, to be distinctly specified therein, and a vote of a majority of all the members elected to both houses shall be necessary to the passage of such law, and every such law shall provide for an annual tax to be levied, sufficient to pay the interest of such debt created, and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the taxes postponed until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Sec. 4. The Legislature may also borrow money for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and defending the state in time of war, but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the purposes for which it was raised.

Sec. 5. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of state debt shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the third or fourth sections of this article.

Sec. 6. The property of the state and counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the Legislature may deem necessary for school, religious, or charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation.

Sec. 7. No money shall at any time be paid out of the Treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Sec. 8. An accurate statement of the public money, shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the Legislature.

ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

Sec. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of Representatives.

Sec. 2. Taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all property on which taxes may be levied shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by Legislative enactment, and no one species of property shall be taxed in property of equal value, to be equal value on which taxes shall be levied.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall have power to levy an income tax, and to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade or profession.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide for the classification of the lands of this State into three distinct classes, to be styled respectively class one, two and three, and each of these classes shall have a fixed ualue in so much money, upon which there shall be assessed an ad-valorem tax.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall provide for a capitation or poll tax, to be paid by every able bodied male citizen over twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the exemption of taxable polls in cases of bodily infirmity.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall levy a tax on all rail road incomes proceeding from gifts of public land at the rate of ten cents, on the hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. No Lotteries shall be authorized by law as a source of Revenue.

Sec. 8. Whatever donations of lands or money that may be received from the general government, by this State shall be regarded as a source of revenue, subject to a compact, made with the United States by special ordinance.

ARTICLE XI.—PUBLIC DOMAIN AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the prevention of waste and damage of the public lands, now possessed, or that may hereafter be ceded to the Territory or State of Kansas; and it may pass laws for the sale of any part or portion thereof, and in such case provide for the safety, security and appropriation of the proceeds.

Sec. 2. A liberal system of internal improvements being essential to the development of the resources of the country, shall be encouraged by the government of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to ascertain, by law, proper objects of improvement in relation to roads, canals and navigable streams, and to provide for a suitable application of such lands as may be appropriated for such improvement.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATION.

Sec. 1. Corporations may be formed under a general law, but the Legislature may, by sgecial act, create bodies politic for municipal purposes; and where the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under it, all general laws, or special acts, enacted under the provisinos of this section, may be altered, amended or repealed by the Legislature at any time.

Sec. 2. No corporation shall take private property, for public use, without first having the consent of the owner, or where the necessity thereof being first established, by a verdict of a jury, and the value thereof assessed and paid.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated vill ges, and to restrict their power of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses.

Sec. 4. The Legislature may incorporate banks of dop.site and exchange, but such banks shall not issue any bills, notes, checks, or other paper, as money.

Sec. 5. The Legislature may incorporate one bank of discount and issue, without more than two branches, provided that the act incorporating the said bank, and branches thereof, shall not take effect until it shall be submitted to the people, at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and shall have been approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election.

Sec. 6. The said bank and branches shall be mutually liable for each others debts or liabilities; for all paper, credits or bills issued, representing money; and the stockholders in said bank, or branches shall be individually responsible, to an amount equal to the stock held by them, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or branches, and no law shall be passed sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension by said bank or its branches of specie payment.

Sec. 7. The state shall not be a stockholder in any bank, nor shall the credit of the state be given or loaned in aid of any person, association or incorporation; nor shall the state become a stockholder in and corporation.

ARTICLE XIII.—MILITIA.

Sec. 1. The Militia of this State shall consist of all the able bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such citizens as now are, or hereafter may be exempt by the laws of the United Stater or of this State.

Sec. 2. Any citizens whose religious tenets confict with bearing arms shall not be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace but shall pay such an equivalent for personal services as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. All militia officers shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty within the bounds of their several companies, battallions, regiments, brigades and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may from time to time direct and establish.

ARTICLE XIV.—EDUCATION.

Sec. 1. A general diffussion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, schools and the means of Education shall be forever encouraged in this State.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage, such lands as have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States, (or lands, or funds which may be receeded from other sources) for the use of schools within this State, and shall apply the funds which may arrise from such lands, or from any other source, in strict conformity to the objects of the grant.

Sec. 3. The Legisluture shall as soon as practicable, establish one Common school [or more] in each township in the State, wherat her children of the township shall be taught gratis.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall have power to make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support and maintainance of Common schools, whenever the funds accruing from the lands donated by the United States, or the funds received from other sources are insufficient for that purpose.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws for the government of all Common schools within the State.

ARTICLE XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 1. Lecompton shall be the seat of government until otherwise directed by law; two-thirds of each house of the Legislature concurring in the passage of such aw.

Sec. 2. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this state, before entering upon the discharge of his duties shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of this state, and all laws made in pursuance thereof and faithfully to demean himself in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. The laws, public records, and the wrritten judicial and legislative proceedings of the state, shall be conducted, promulgated and preserved in the English language.

Sec. 4. Aliens who are, or who may hereafter become, bona fide residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, inheritance and enjoyment of property as native born citizens.

Sec. 5. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county, voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Sec. 6. All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise or descent, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed more clearly defining the rights of the wife, in relation, as well to her separate property as to that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

Sec. 7. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practice.

Sec. 8. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies; giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

That the general great and essential principles of liberty and Free Government may be recognized and established, we declare:

1st. That all Freemen when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges but in consideration of public services.

2d. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.

3d. That all persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conscience, and no person can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry against his consent. That no human authority can, in any case whatever, interfere with the rights of conscience, and that no preference shall ever be given of any religious establishment, or mode of worship.

4th. That the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of a citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion.

5th. That all elections shall be free and equal.

6th. That the right to trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

7th. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

8th. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable seizures or searches, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused has a right to be heard by himself or counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof, to be confronted by the witness or witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in all prosecutions by indictments or informations, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed, he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty or property but by due course of law.

9th. That no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgement of his peers, or the laws of the land.

10th. No person, for the same offence, shall twice be put in jeopardy of life, limb, or liberty; nor shall any person's property be taken, or applied to the public use, unless just compensation be made therefor.

11th. That all penalties shall be reasonable and proportionate to the nature of the offence.

12th. No person shall be held to answer a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a Grand Jury, or by impeachment, except in cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion.

13th. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

14th. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless in capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, and the privileges of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebelion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

15th. That excessive bail shall in no case be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

16th. That no expost facto law, nor any law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall ever be made.

17th. That forfeitures and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a republic, and shall not be allowed; nor shall any hereditary emolument, privileges or honors ever be granted or conferred in the state.

18th. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to those intrusted with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

19th. That the citizens of this state shall have a right to keep and bear arms for their common defence.

20th. That no soldier shall, in the time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

21st. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

22d. Emigration to or from this state shall not be prohibited.

23d. Free negroes shall not be permitted to live in this state under any circumstances.

24th. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people, and to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, or any transgression of any of the higher power herein delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the other provisions herein contained shall be void.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a Territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the Bill incorporating Banks by the last Territorial Legislature, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

§. 2. All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a legislature assembled under the provisions of this Constitution.

§. 3. All fines, penalties and forfeitures, accruing to the Territory of Kansas, shall enure to the use of the State of Kansas.

§. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or Court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successor, in office, and for the use therein expressed and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the Territory of Kansas, shall enure to, and vest in, the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

§. 5. All criminal prosecutions, and penal actions, which may have arisen before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas, all actions at law, and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas, at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter hereof.

Sec. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their officers under authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold exercise their respective offices until they shall be superceded by the authority of the State.

§ 7. That this Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, at its next ensuing session, and as soon as official information has been received, that it is approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation to covene the State Legislature at the Seat of Government, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation or otherwise, in the Legislature, or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy. *Provided*, however, in case of refusal, absence or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the President *pro tempore* of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal or disability of the President *pro tempore*, a commitee consisting of seven, or a majority of them shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress, for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this Convention shall by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of them to be appointed as follows: The President of this Convention shall appoint three Commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, and to establish precincts for voting, and to cause polls to be opened at such places as they may deem proper in their respective counties; at which election the Constitution framed by the Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form. The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll books, by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed, "Constitution with Slavery" or "Constitution with no Slavery." One of said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for for suspection. The President, with two or more members of this convention, shall examine said polls books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal voters cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with Slavery," he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. But, if upon such examination of said poll books it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with "no Slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from this Constitution by the President of this Convention, and slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas, [except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory, shall in no manner be interferred with,] and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratefied to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties imposed upon him in the forgoing section by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the President *pro tem.*

Sec. 8. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, to be conducted as the election provided for in the seventh section of this article, at which election there shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

Sec. 9. Any person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution, shall if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territorial laws.

Sec 10. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall, before entering upon their duties be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices, and in failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

Sec. 11. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the Territorial laws.

Sec. 12. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union, as may be convenient.

Sec. 13. Oaths of office may by administered by any judge, or justice of the peace, or clerk of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

Sec. 14. That after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next general election, two thirds of the members of each House concerning, to vote for or against calling a Convention; and if it appears that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next regular session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places and by the electors, that chose the Representatives; said delegates so elected shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose of reversing, amending or changing the Constitution, but no alternation chall be made to effect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves.

Sec. 15. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator; and the pay of members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

Sec. 16. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people as hereinbefore provided.

Done in Convention at Lecompton this the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-second.

In testimony whereof we have here unto subscribed our names.

J. CALHOUN,
President of the Convention and Delegate from the County of Douglas.

Atchison county — J. T. Hereford, Isaac S. Haskall, Sames Adkins.

Bourbon County—H. I. Wilson, B. Little.

Douglas County—W. S. Wells, Alfred W. Jones, Owen C. Stewart, L. S. Boling, W. S. Spicsly, H. Butcher.

Doniphan County—Thomas J. Key, Samuel P. Blair, J. J. Reynolds, Wm. Mathews, D. Vandeyalice, H. W. Forman,

Leavenworth County—Jesse Connell, J. D. Henderson, M. M. Moore, W. Christison, S. J. Kookogee, L. J. Eastin, Wm. Walker, John W. Martin, G. B. Redman.

Lykens County—J. P. Broadford, Wm. A. Heiskell,

Jefferson County—Thos. D. Chiles, Alr. Bayne, W. H. Swift,

Brown & Nemaha Cos.—Cyrus Dolman, Henry Smith.

Johnson County—G. W. McKown, Batt Jones, J. H. Danforth.

Marshall County—Wm. H. Jenkins.

Shawnee County—Samuel G. Reid, Rush Elmore.

Riley County—John S. Randolph, C. K. Mobly.

Calhoun County—Henry D. Odeh.

C. J. McIlvaine Sec'y of the Convention.

The Squatter Sovereign.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1857.

Lecompton Constitution.

We publish this week this sickly offspring of that august body purporting to be the representatives of the people of Kansas.

They have laid down a rule of action and intend forcing us to obeyance regardless of interest or conscience.

They have pretended to submit the slavery clause to the peop'e for a mere trap, for voting either way leaves it a Slave State inpact; which every one can plainly see from the first glance. And in order to get a vote they require their abominable oath, which has ever been their delight to torment and drive from the polls the Free State men. They preface their work with a base lie, as every one knows, by asserting "we the people &c.," and right in the face of the last election return which showed them in the minority at least five thousand.

We need not stop to show objections as the reader can discern quickly where in they infringe upon the right of American citizens.

It is pro-slavery tyranical and anti-democratic throughout. They want to force us to swallaw it, and then keep it down for six years without any change whatever.

Had there remained a particle of respect for the wish of the people, they would have adjourned at once. As true democrats they could not thus trifle with the will of the majority. But this could not be expected from such an assemblage of men, whose only God was whisky.—By this poisnous serpent every finer feeling [if any they ever had] had been destroyed, and no longer could they be expected to act the part of men. There were some exceptions it is true to the character, forming that body; but those should have remembered the story of "poor Tray," and withdrawn.

But as they have disregarded the voice of the people, and contrary to democratic principles have refused to let us have a say in its adoption: in consideration of our present and future welfare, some action on our part is necessary to teach those usurpers we cannot thus be trifled with.—When this Constitution is out of the way our troubles are forever silenced, there never can again be any possible show for these few tyrants to forge their chains for us.

But what shall we do? We hear coming up from almost every cabin, and it comes with an interest manifest which bespeaks a readiness to execute the decision. Some in their excitement have urged measure revolting to peace loving men. Such we would urge every one to condemn.—To take control by force is what we have all along been condemning in our adversaries; it would now be unprudent, injurious and wrong. We exhort all to be careful of entreatiesof fanatics. Last election we gained in a peacable way and we can now thus control matters. Our hands shall ever remain pure from our countryman's blood, and we have confidence in the sober judgment of the people that they will never countenance such actions.

It is with sorrow that we see some of our leading men and papers suggesting the plan of seizing those men who have so shamefully treated us, and "put them out of the way." Such a course is wrong to be urged and should receive the censure of an enlightened people. Death is a severe penalty and should not be inflicted without more deliberation than we can here have. Of it we do not concieve those men guilty, and if they be it is not the time now to punish thus.

Let them go ahead and vote, and return as many frauds as they please, we