

White Cloud.

Kansas Chief.

COL. MILLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOLUME 1.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

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Choice Poetry.

A SONG OF MAY.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

The Spring-scented buds all around me are swelling;
There are songs in the air—there is life in the gleam;
A sense of delight in each breeze that is drifting,
As from the great day-dreams of mountain and vale.
The delicate wings of old Winter are broken—
The vernal life fresh upon every tree;
Of Nature's revival the cheer, and a token
Of love, oh, the spirit of Beauty! to thee!

The sun looks forth from the hills of the morning,
And dawns the clouds that bring his power;
He welcomes the gladness and hope of the year;
He looks on the green fields and the blue of the sky;
He looks on the green fields and the blue of the sky;
He looks on the green fields and the blue of the sky;
He looks on the green fields and the blue of the sky;

Also, for my weary and care-laden soul,
The spirit of the Spring-time comes to me;
The sun, the wind, the dew, the rain, the snow,
The flowers, the birds, the bees, the bees, the bees;
The sun, the wind, the dew, the rain, the snow,
The flowers, the birds, the bees, the bees, the bees;
The sun, the wind, the dew, the rain, the snow,
The flowers, the birds, the bees, the bees, the bees;

From the wide-spreading earth, from the limitless Heaven,
There are called on a glorious gladness;
To my weary soul, to my weary soul,
To my weary soul, to my weary soul,
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turned its pressure, as he assisted her from the carriage, and her whispered "Come to-morrow, John," sent him home in a state of perfect happiness that banished all sleep from his pillow. But Amelia, we are sorry to say, after one secret smile at her mother's amazement when the truth should be known, and one tender thought of the handsome lover who was so dear to her, slept, most unfortunately, till the breakfast bell had sounded twice on the ensuing morning.

The sight of the young physician ascending the steps for an early morning call on that eventful day, made her heart beat with a vague mixture of joy, alarm and mirth. The bell rang, and said, with a quiet smile—

"The Doctor grows quite devoted in his attentions. Really, Amelia, I don't know that I can do better. Bless me! where has the child gone?"

"The child" had vanished to her own room, and the entrance of the young lover checked the words which were upon the mother's lips. He greeted her with an embarrassment that did not escape her watchful eyes, and saying to herself, "The hour is at hand—he is about to speak," she allowed the conversation to languish, and sat with her fine eyes fixed upon the carpet, awaiting the auspicious moment when the long expected declaration should fall upon her ear.

He left his chair and took a seat beside her on the sofa. He took her hand—his heart beat fast, and the truant blood rushed to her cheek, but he was too much agitated himself to notice her strange confusion.

"My dear madam," he said, timidly, "have I erred in thinking you have always looked upon me kindly since our first acquaintance?"

"Bless me!" thought the widow, "the man thinks I'm going to tell him at once that I love him! But, then, he's young and unused to courtship, and I must give him strong encouragement."

So she answered with a gracious smile and in her sweetest tones—

"You have not been mistaken. I have always esteemed you highly, ranked you, indeed, among my very dearest friends, if I may tell you so."

The young man's face flushed suddenly—he looked eager and animated as he continued—

"You little know how happy your words have made me. You would not, then, fear to trust me—you would not refuse what could make me happy, even if I ask something most dear and precious—something that I have coveted since we first met."

"What can it be?" wondered the widow. "My picture, a lock of hair, or my own dear self?"

"You are silent," said the young man quickly. "Can it be that you have no faith in me? Believe me, madam, the priceless treasure of a woman's love is infinitely sacred in my eyes. I never could betray the faith and confidence reposed in me; never would the heart that was all my own. What can you fear in me?"

"I fear nothing. I have perfect confidence in you."

"Thank God for that! Then you will not refuse the boon, you will not make me plead in vain!"

"How can I, Doctor Haddon? You—I cannot resist your eloquence," and the widow drew a little nearer and looked coquishly in his face.

"I have another name," he said gently—"call me by that, it will sound less formal, and give me some assurance that you are in earnest—that you are not sporting with the best hopes of a dream of a heart that has never loved before."

"I am in earnest, John," was her low reply, "But you see, when you say you have never loved before?"

"Perfectly so, madam. I have always been a son and an ambitious man. My profession has been my mistress and my wife. I have never known more than the name of love till now."

"You shall have them on two conditions—First, promise never to tell him of any idle words I may have dropped—men can never take a joke, you know. Secondly, defer your marriage for three months. Do you accept these—both of them—remember?"

"I do, mother."

"And will keep them?"

"Most faithfully."

"Then go to him—he is waiting for you," and pressing her lips to her daughter's forehead, the widow passed down the stairs, to her own private parlour.

Three months afterward, there was a double wedding at Mrs. Fitzsimmons's magnificent residence, and many were there who divide all their admiration between the brilliant bride of the young physician, and the more matured but not less striking loveliness of her mother, who, with the gift of her fair hand, rewarded George Henderson for years of unobtrusive courtship and unfeigned affection.

The sunset's sweet and holy blush
Is in the sky, the stars are dim;
All nature's deep and solemn hush
Is in the air, the stars are dim;

The moon's pale light is in the sky,
The stars are dim, the stars are dim;
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ADDRESS OF THE KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The undersigned were appointed by the Constitutional Convention, to prepare an Address to the American People, in performing this duty, we desire briefly to direct attention to that necessity, in which the present movement of the People originated, and the reasons why it should still meet with the hearty approval of every American citizen.

All the difficulties in Kansas originated in the successful attempt to wrest the government from the People by fraud, and to force a usurpation upon them by violence. The character of this usurpation was such, that it seemed evident to the people, that the most speedy and practical way to accomplish its overthrow, would be to change the government from a Territorial form to that of a sovereign and independent State. Believing the right to make this change to be indefeasible, and holding that it was recognized by the treaty of cession with France, sanctioned by the Organic Act of Congress, and proclaimed by the dominant political party of the country, the people, prompted only by the hope and desire of speedily terminating their difficulties, and peaceably recovering their rights, inaugurated that movement, in 1855, which resulted in the formation of a State Constitution. This instrument, upon being presented to Congress, was rejected by one branch of that body, chiefly, as it was asserted, because it emanated from the people without an enabling provision from the Territorial Legislature, or from Congress.

Failing to find relief in this, the people with a hope of better success, participated in the election, last October, and secured the control of the Territorial Legislature. But, before this body could take any official action, a Convention, previously provided for by the alien Legislature, and elected under a partisan and fraudulent Registration and Apportionment, had framed a Constitution for Kansas, repugnant in many of its provisions, thus throwing another great obstacle between the people and their rights just when they were about to enter into their possession and enjoyment.

In this crisis, when a people whose patience had been exhausted by the repetition of acts of tyranny and persecution, were exasperated by a new and startling attempt to fasten another usurpation upon them, and were ready to crush out their oppressors by violence, the Territorial Legislature, with a hope of averting the impending calamities, enacted the law providing for another Constitutional Convention. It was fully believed that an Enabling Act thus emanating from a legally constituted Legislative body would remove all technical objections previously urged against the Constitution which originated with the people, and this conviction gave them confidence in the measure. Animated by that spirit which has inspired them from the first, and fully determined to exhaust every peaceable means to defeat the consummation of the gigantic fraud before resorting to force, the people earnestly engaged in this new Constitutional movement, and by a very large vote, elected Delegates to frame an Organic Law for Kansas.

To the American People, we would say, that the people of Kansas, after they had repudiated the Leecompton Constitution by an overwhelming vote, and had remonstrated against it in every possible way, beheld with dismay, that the Congress of the United States disregarded their petitions and their protests. But amid all these discouragements they engaged in this Constitutional movement believing it to be the last peaceable measure for the recovery of their rights to which they could resort. Their intention has been to make for themselves a Fundamental Law, and to organize a government under it, with the hope that its existence might deter Congress from sanctioning the Constitution framed at Leecompton, and with the determination that it should be the standard around which they would rally in the event of a forcible and violent resistance to the fraud becoming necessary.

Because of this, we, in behalf of the long oppressed people for whom we speak, appeal to the citizens of every State to use all their influence to prevent the National Congress from sanctioning that Constitution and government to which the people of Kansas cannot submit without the sacrifice of their dearest rights, and which cannot be recognized as valid without an absolute disregard of the fundamental principles of our government.

To the people of Kansas, who, whose interests are directly involved in this Constitutional movement, we can say, that your Delegates in performing the duty entrusted to them, have endeavored to frame a Constitution adapted to the wants and calculated to conserve the highest interests of Kansas. They now submit it to you for your approval or rejection. The limited time to which the Convention has necessarily confined its session has prevented that deliberation with which such instruments are usually formed, but scrupulous care has been taken to avoid incorporating anything believed to be repugnant to any considerable portion of the people. The impending dangers have been kept steadily in view, and because of them, the aim has been especially, to make an instrument which every good citizen may conscientiously approve. The Delegates earnestly hope that they have been entirely successful in this, for they are conscious that your peace and prosperity for years to come, may depend upon their work. They feel that if it is such as to deserve and receive your ready and hearty ratification, then, not only will they have been successful in their efforts, but you, the people of Kansas, will have created by your sovereign will an instrumentality with which you may effectually contrast the conspiracy against your rights.

There is an urgent necessity that the ratification of this Constitution be of a most emphatic character, whether the Pro-Slavery Constitution, now before Congress, is or is not received by that body. By a direct and overwhelming vote you have declared your hatred to that instrument; by a triumphant endorsement of the work of your own Delegates you will again express your hostility to the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which is the embodiment of a

fraud, and the result may reach the National Capital in time to prevent the consummation of that great wrong already begun by the Senate of the United States. But, if this wrong shall have been consummated, then by your vote, you will be choosing directly between a Constitution under which Kansas would be a subjugated Slave State, and one under which it would be forever free and independent. You have it within your power to reject and defeat the hateful Pro-Slavery instrument by endorsing this new Free State Constitution.

It may be argued by some that such a proceeding would be revolutionary, but the arguments are specious and unfounded. The admission of a State into the Union is a simple contract, the parties to which are the people of the State and the Federal Government. The terms of that contract can in no wise include the Constitution of the State, for if they did, no State could ever change its Organic Law, without first obtaining the consent of Congress. Upon the admission of a State, the Federal Government abandons its authority represented by the Territorial government, and the State becomes independent in all things, except wherein limited by the terms of the Federal compact, and the people, consequently, become possessed of full and sovereign power, to make a Constitution for themselves, and in their own way, without reference to the Federal Government. No act of Congress can give legal force to the Fundamental Law of a State. After the admission of a State its Constitution depends entirely upon the implied or expressed sanction of the people for all of its legal virtue and effect, and without that sanction it is in fact, and ever must remain, null and void.

With a full confidence in the correctness of these views, we declare that if you, the people of Kansas, adopt the Constitution now presented for ratification, and give to it a practical application and enforcement, upon admission into the Union, it will become the only lawful Constitution, no matter what instrument Congress may recognize in the act of admission.

Whatever, then, may be the action of the Federal Government in regard to the Leecompton Constitution, your highest and best interests appeal to you to give to the present movement all that significance which the unanimous action of a people can impart to it. You have proven to the world that the Leecompton Constitution is not your choice. Let the world see, by your course now, that your repugnance to that instrument has not diminished in the least. You have resolved, never, of your own accord, to live under it. Let it again be shown that in this determination you are inflexible. Even in the absence of such determination no people could, without the violation of the fundamental principles of a free government, voluntarily submit to a Constitution forced upon them, or one originate in fraud, and you, who are the descendants of a liberty-loving race, and who have suffered so much and so long in the pursuit and defense of your rights, will we are confident, express by your emphatic vote that the Organic Law of your State never shall derive its origin in any way whatever from the Leecompton Constitution or Government, but will demonstrate that it is now, as it ever has been, your high aim and unalterable purpose to dedicate Kansas forever to Freedom, by a course true to principle and worthy of men.

J. M. WALDEN,
JAMES FLETCHER,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
ISAAC T. GOODNOW,
HENRY J. ADAMS,
T. DWIGHT THACHER,
A. DANFORD.

Done in Convention, this Third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

M. F. CONWAY, President.
SAM. F. TAPPAN, Secretary.

The Convention unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That fifteen thousand copies in English, and two thousand in German, of the Address to accompany the Constitution, signed by the Committee and certified by the President and Secretary of the Convention, be printed for the purpose for which it was intended.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.—Gov. Banks, elected by the people of Massachusetts as the Governor of a State within the American Union, has obeyed the behests of the Legislature, and removed Judge Loring. Of the two, the most honest and upright men would prefer the position of the deposed Judge to that of the official Chief Magistrate. The office of the one is the discharge of his sworn duties to the Constitution of the United States, as the law officer of the Federal Government. The act of the other is obedience to a request conceived in prejudice, continued in fanaticism, and consummated in open hostility to the Constitution and laws of the United States. An official act like this, wholly unequalled for and unnecessary, is both a blunder and a crime. It is a stain also upon Gov. Banks' official life, which will stick to him like the shirt of Nessus. Unthinking and rabid men may applaud the act, but the patriotic and just will always lament and condemn it.—Baltimore American.

SPLIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—A GOOD ONE.—The great argument with the Leecompton Democrats at Columbus against their rebellious brethren, in that their course is destined to cause a split in the Democratic party. It is pressed with much vigor. One of the Leecomptonites assailed Hon. Stanley Matthews on this point, when the following took place:

"A split in the Democratic party is inevitable," urged Leecompton. "If you go on in this way."

"Why so?" coolly asked the Judge.

"Because it divides us."

"Not at all. I hope you Leecompton Democrats do not intend to bolt."

"Certainly not," replied Leecompton. "We always vote the ticket clean through."

"Then there can be no split," replied Judge Matthews, "for the Anti-Leecompton Democrats intend to make the Democratic ticket!"

Leecompton retired to take a drink.

DEMOCRATIC LECOMPTON MEETING IN CLEVELAND.

The Cleveland Herald gives, in anticipation, a report of a meeting to strengthen the Administration in Cleveland:

A few days since, each of the disinterested patriots who are anxious to serve their country by dispatching the mails and pocketing a portion of our revered Uncle's treasury rags, received the following mysterious dispatch, marked "strictly confidential and confidential!"

"To ———, Cleveland, Ohio:
Why the d—d don't you get up a meeting of the masses to support me? If you can raise a meeting of twenty, and call them two thousand, the Post Office is yours.
(Signed)
JAMES."

[Consequently a meeting was gotten up.]
Letters will be read from distinguished individuals, among which will be the following:—

"GENTLEMEN:—I would come with pleasure, but I have not got through counting the Cincinnati Directory yet, and can't say who I shall give certificates to. I send you a candle box by express, which will do duty in my absence."
J. CANDLEBOX CALHOUN.

The candle box, wreathed with hemp and surmounted by a hangman's noose, will be deposited in a place of honor on the stage.
[Cry.]
"I am with you in spirit, (best brandy,) but cannot be present in body, as I am busy waiting for the facts, and have half a dozen speeches to make against my own vote.
Yours,
GASS E. PUGH.

"GENTLEMEN:—Give the greasy mechanics—[we omit the name of the Southerner's home.] I would come, but my head is dizzy as yet, and I might stab my toe and hurt somebody's fist with my nose.
LORA MASSEY KEITT."

[Cry.]
[We omit the elegant words of the first ten lines of the letter. The ideas are very forcibly expressed—rather stronger, in fact, than our paper will bear.] "You are right—who cares for the miserable cluses in Kansas? Take care of the plunder, and let the people take care of themselves."
[Cry.]

"GENTLEMEN:—Very sorry I can't come. Do your work properly, and when your Legislature and yourselves have thrown wide the doors for us, I will come with some nigger-drivers to buy up your mud-sills of free laborers to replenish my stock of slaves.
JAMES EGGSHITTING HAMMOND,
Of South Carolina."

Resolutions endorsing Buchanan, Calhoun, Napoleon III. and the Devil, will then be unanimously adopted, and each member of the meeting will hurry off to write a letter to the President, claiming the entire credit of the affair to himself.

A STYING RESUME.—Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, in the course of his speech on Monday last, in addressing himself to the remark of Mr. Hammond, of S. C., that Northern laborers are slaves, said:

"With all due respect to the Senator, I say that they cannot only get a dinner, but can give one to the Senator if he wants it. But he would advise the Senator not to talk of mud-sills there, otherwise five feet ten inches of ground—if that is the gentleman's height—might be his portion. In the Revolutionary War, a blacksmith of New Hampshire gave his services to the State. His father said to him: 'The State is poor, don't ask for your money now.' And the son drew his hands on the record in the Capital of New Hampshire, so many pounds, so many shillings—and his descendants are proud of that record of his patriotism. Little did the son of that man (Clark himself) think he would come into this Senate and hear the Senator from South Carolina call that father a slave! (Applause.)

A NINE THOUSAND DOLLAR WIFE LOST.—The Kansas Herald relates thus how it was done—a hard case:

"An interesting case came off last week, before the Recorder's Court, in this city. It seems Dr. J. B. Chapman became enamored last fall with a beautiful and accomplished young lady by the name of Miss Little. It seems her charms were so prepossessing as to cause the Doctor to importune her greatly to join him in the holy bonds of wedlock. The Doctor being old, near sixty, and the young and beautiful, she required him to advance her a bonus on the promise of marriage. To this the Doctor readily consented, and made over to her, according to his account, about nine thousand dollars' worth of property. Since she came into possession of the property, she declined marrying him, and he brings suit to recover the property. The gal won the suit.

A scrap of political history is revived by a writer in the Richmond Whig. In 1808, James Madison, the author of the celebrated Resolutions and Report of 1798-99, the text book of the Secessionists, was elected President of the United States. On the 9th day of December of that year, the Election of Virginia, at the head of whom was Spencer Roane, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a leader of the State Rights party, met in Richmond, to cast the vote of the State. They dined together at the old Swan tavern, and as usual, drank toasts and made speeches. Among the regular toasts prepared for the occasion, and drunk with approbation by the company, was the following:—'The Union of the States: the majority must govern; it is reason to succeed!'

The Richmond Enquirer thus rebukes the Washington Union: "The position of the Enquirer on this question, entitles us to urge the present protest, in which we are sustained by the Democracy of the State. However cordially the majority of Virginia Democrats approve and endorse the President's position, they will neither fraternize with Van Buren and Bennett, nor will they hunt down with insulting opprobrium, either the names or the leaders of that portion of their own partisans who may honestly differ from them on a single temporary issue."

A KENTUCKY HEIRESS PUTS ON BOY'S CLOTHES AND RUNS AWAY WITH HER LOVER.

Love will laugh at guardians, as it ever has at locksmen. An instance in proof came under our observation yesterday. A young girl, between 17 and 18 years of age, an orphan, was sent from Louisville, or near that city, to Cincinnati, to be educated at a boarding-school, and had remained in the institution for some time. Previous to leaving her former home, however, she has been wooed and won by a plain young Kentuckian, neither over-stylish in personal appearance or dress, nor yet heavily laden with gold, stocks, or mortgages. The guardian of the young lady, a prominent citizen of Louisville, was opposed to the association, and forbade, not exactly the bans, for he had no idea that matters would reach that climax, but the attention of the young gentleman, and posted his ward off to her lessons at school.

But "where there is a will, there is a way," is a remark which the young lovers proved the truth of. The Kentuckian visited the city, and managed to obtain communication with his affianced, who was closely watched and guarded, and a plan was finally arranged for an elopement. On Monday afternoon the lover went to a well known clothing establishment, and procured a full suit of boy's clothes, from cap to boots, and sent the bundle to the lady's home. Posting himself at a convenient corner, he soon had the satisfaction of seeing her emerge from the building, unattended, and admirably disguised in her new suit. Forthwith, through the aid of friends somewhere, their hearts' wishes were gratified, and the two made one.

About nine o'clock in the evening, two young gentlemen inquired for rooms at the Walnut street House, and registering their names as "E. W. and A. K. Dewey, DeKalb, Ill." were shown to a double-bedded apartment. Mysterious circumstances in the morning led to an inquiry by Judge Sweeney, the landlord, when the fact was exposed that Mr. "A. K. Dewey" was a woman! An explanation followed, and the history of the affair was given about as we have related it above, the gentleman giving his own name, that of the lady and her guardian, and such references as satisfied him so that it was an "over true tale" of love and elopement. What else still greater interest to the romantic runaway, is the fact that the young lady is heir to a large property in her own right, said to be at least \$100,000, as soon as she arrives at legal age. The happy couple left by the river steamer, on a honey-moon trip, to remain beyond the reach of a guardian until the heiress shall arrive at the age of eighteen, of which period she lacks some five or six months.—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—The Washington Union tells Col. Forney with his concern in the great Philadelphia friends, which secured the election of Mr. Buchanan. Forney, forthwith, trying "to vindicate the purity of elections!" says the Union. That is too ridiculous, in the judgment of the new organization—who, by the way, was formerly an employee of Forney, and ought to know the truth of what he insinuates. Shakespeare's double superiority is none too strong to characterize such a taint:

"This is the most unkindest cut of all!"
1854.—According to the New Church Herald, the theory of Dr. Cumming, an eloquent Scotch preacher, is, that Christ will come in 1854—that the event will be what is termed the pre-millennial; in other words, that Christ will come before the millennium, and the millennial glories will consist of Christ's personal reign on earth for three thousand years.

DISASTROUS VICTORY.—Some of the Democratic papers insist that the adoption of the Cullen amendment is substantially an Administration surrender. If this is so, the President might well adopt the exclamation of a distinguished General on a certain occasion: "Another such victory, and we are lost!"

GRACE'S ANNUITY.—The New York Tribune says Mr. Green was remarkably unfortunate in his method of apologizing for his course of impudence toward Mr. Canine, since, in his sanctity to escape the mortification of a direct rebuke, he leaves the impression that he was not only insolent and indecent, but drunk.

SECRETARY CASE.—There is a