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The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. IV.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JANUARY 8, 1859.

No. 39.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00 two insertions, 4.00 three insertions, 5.00 Each subsequent insertion, 1.00 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS is happy to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

A Doubting Heart. Where are the swallows fled? Froze and dead. To bring them to their northern home once more. O doubting heart! Far over purple seas, They wait, in sunny ease, The balmy southern breeze, To bring them to their northern home once more. Why must the flowers die? Prisoned they lie In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain. O doubting heart! They only sleep below The soft white ermine snow, While winter winds shall blow, To breathe and smile to you soon again. The sun has hid his eyes These misty days, Will dreary hours never leave the earth? O doubting heart! The stormy clouds on high Veil the same sunny sky. Shall wake the summer into golden mirth. Fair hope is dead, and light Is quenched in night. What sound can break the silence of despair? O doubting heart! The sky is overcast, Yet stars shall rise at last, Brighter for darkness past, And angels' voices stir the air. —A. Adelaide Anne Procter.

Sheep-Raising in Oregon.

SILVERTON, Dec. 10, 1858. Mr. Editor: Some time ago I noticed a short paragraph in the Argus in relation to the low price of wool, and the consequent decline from eight to six dollars per head in the price of stock sheep. It was the first intimation we had of the depreciation in value of that kind of stock, and it was looked upon with some degree of distrust, especially as we had been beset almost daily by importunate sheep-buyers who were willing to give as high as ten dollars for good healthy ewes. I say healthy ewes, to distinguish them from the scabby sheep sent here from Puget Sound. Our opinion is that sheep are in more general demand than at any time since 1851, and that too in the face of the said low price of wool as engaged by the 'Factory Company.' Before the establishment of the Woolen Factory, the demand for wool was limited to the wants of a few families, who, more shrewd and practical than the rest, perceived the advantage in making their own woolen clothing and substituting wool for feathers in making beds; consequently the price varied much according to locality, from five to twenty-five cents per pound. I have been informed that in Umpqua and the south end of this valley it was worth nothing, and that it was either suffered to drop from the sheep, or was stowed away in out-houses or old sheds, without any prospect of receiving a penny for the accumulated clippings of several years. Now we have a market for all the wool grown in the Territory at from 15 to 17 cents per pound in the dirt and 25 cents per pound for washed wool. I am informed by the superintendent of the Factory, Mr. Pratt, that wool as it is generally delivered to him loses nearly one half in tagging and washing, so that 15 cents in the dirt is about as good as 30 cents for washed, taking into account the expense of washing.

Now, bearing ewes yield some over 5 lbs. per head, nine last year sheared 5 1/2 lbs., which brought me 80 cents per fleece at the Factory; a profit of 10 1/2 per cent.; wethers bring about eight pounds per head; \$1.24 each, or 25 per cent. But even in a country well supplied with sheep, wool is not the only profit to be derived from sheep-raising. Mutton, the highest priced meat in market generally, is here worth from ten to twelve cents per pound. Accordingly, a good wether, the produce of a ewe worth \$3, brings from \$5 to \$6, or equal to 20 per cent. On account of the scarcity of sheep on the Pacific coast, and the consequent demand for ewes, arises the great profit at present in sheep-breeding. I append a tabular statement for the purpose of Oregon farmers taking a flock of ten ewes as a basis of calculation, and reckoning a ewe 'lamb as good' as an old sheep, as they have lambs at a year old, and considering that one year is generally consumed in getting wethers ready for market, and should be discounted from the value, we have a neat profit of 75 per cent.:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 10 ewes, at \$8 per head, \$80; Increase—5 ewe lambs, at \$8, \$40; 5 wether lambs, at \$5, 25; Fleece of old ewes, 50 lbs., at 16c, 8; Total \$173.

By perusing the table, it will be observed that the per cent. is 91, and that, allowing 16 per cent. for loss and expenses, there is 75 per cent. neat. Generally, the loss of lambs at weaning, and by other casualties, is made good by twins and ewing twice a year. Last year, sixty ewes produced for us eighty-five lambs, and commonly we can reckon one lamb for each ewe for all flocks under one hundred in number. There are a few facts or circumstances peculiar to Oregon as well as to sheep, which it would be worth our time to notice. On pasture so short and dry as to be unfit for any other stock, sheep will live and thrive. They do not, notwithstanding their dry feeding, pull up or kill grass on their own. Hundreds of cattle have died

within the last three years for want of feed in winter, but not one sheep. Sheep are not subjected to the scours here as they are in the States on account of the change from five months dry feeding to that of the green grass in spring. A sheep-rick is a rare sight in Oregon, though a great pest on the other side the Rocky Mountains. The age to which sheep will yield an undiminished profit is nearly doubled here. They produce more increase, more tallow, more mutton, and more wool than in the States, where they are considered among the most profitable stock in the country.

In conclusion, let me ask why Oregon is not as well adapted to sheep-raising, wool-growing, and the manufacturing of woollen goods as any other country under the sun. Yours truly, T. W. DAVENPORT.

For the Argus. Murder.

First, I wish it understood that I do not solicit the attention of any one who does not believe in the existence of a soul and human rights beyond our 'social compact'; for to such I could but hope to render myself odious before concluding. About the time settlement commenced in the Umpqua valley, a family, or small society of Indians, comprising in all three men, their squaws, and children, seceding from a band of Indians, known as the Wandering Tlicktats; and Dick Johnson as their leader, expressing a strong desire to abandon the Indian mode of life, and become a 'Boston,' as he expressed the position of an honest voluntary settler and tiller of the soil; was permitted, for the first season, to cultivate a small potato-patch upon the estate of a settler near Elk Creek in this valley.

The Indian was advised, in case he should choose a place, with the intention of making it a final residence, to select a small tract hemmed in by hills, and least calculated to excite the acquisitiveness of some 'land shark.'

Remembering, and heeding well such friendly counsel, in the spring of 1858, he settled upon a narrow strip of land in a ravine; which, considering soil and natural advantages, to white man would think of laying claim to; much less contending for in opposition to the expressed will of the people at large, and to the subversion of the laws of humanity.

Improvement commenced immediately and progressed so rapidly, that soon his success in husbandry, seemed rather to indicate the residence of some enterprising emigrant, who from his journey across the Plains, and from an ardent desire to have a comfortable home 'once more,' had acquired a remarkable appetite for labor, than the home of a God-forsaken Indian, who, without the ameliorating effect of Christianity, or assistance from the hand of philanthropy, was making an effort to reclaim himself.

In view of such progress in civilized life, honest men were led to speak with admiration and surprise; and the expression once common in this country that 'an Indian will be an Indian,' was scouted as an exploded doctrine.

But some there are among the part-colored sons of 'Adam's fallen race,' who from selfish propensities worthy only of the brute, are strangers to the influence of benevolence.

They, seeing not the strong arm of the law extended to protect the Indian in his rights, like ravenous wolves in eagerness for a tempting morsel, soon began to hover around, and encroach upon the improvement. However, through public opinion, though desire to dispossess Dick Johnson increased with the value of the prize to be gained by it, he was enabled to continue improving his condition, until the evening of the 28th of November last; when between sundown and dark, Dick Johnson and the old man (Mummy) were shot down in their own yard. Johnson was chopping wood and fell across the stick he was cutting. No resistance seems to have been attempted, as the old man's knife which he always carried remained in his belt.

Jim, the other Indian man, riding up at the time the murder was committed, was also attacked, and though a half-dozen shots were fired at him, one ball passing through his clothes and another killing his horse, he succeeded in getting into his house; when fearing a gun the cowards hurried off in pursuit of the squaws of the first house attacked; but the women carrying two children secreted themselves for a time, and during the night made their way to an adjoining neighborhood.

Now let us examine for a moment this barbarous deed, perpetrated in the midst of a Christian community. An Indian had the moral courage to alienate himself from his nation, and take his station among an enlightened people, to struggle against all the disadvantages of ignorance, color, and parentage—to exchange a life of idleness and ease for one of toil, perplexity, and

hardship; and by industry and upright conduct raise himself from the degraded state of a savage, to a degree of prosperity and accountability not unworthy of a race who have inherited civilization for a hundred generations, shot down in a wanton manner at his own door, and his wife glad to escape with life from her comfortable home, erected upon the very soil that gave her birth.

How many lives have been sacrificed; how much treasure has been consumed, in efforts to reclaim the heathen from his moral and mental darkness. How many thousands of dollars have been wrung by a sense of duty for the aid of Foreign Missions, from the hands of penury. How many millions of money have been appropriated by this Government in almost fruitless attempts to civilize the North American savage, and win him to habits of industry. And yet, one of that decaying race, in palliation of whose misfortunes, the sympathy of the Union has ever been excited, that had the energy of character to battle against fate 'as it were' until he surpassed, in everything that is respectable in man, his Christian persecutors, must, as in mockery of our boasted philanthropy, be cut down in the midst of his career; because he was an Indian? No! Let not presumptuous villainy attempt to screen itself behind such an excuse. Because he had property! and neither the vengeance of the law nor the terrors of hell seemed to be arrayed on earth to protect him.

Permit me to inquire, before I leave this subject, the difference between killing an Indian for his improvement and murdering a white man for his money? May I not, supposing that the objects to be gained in the two cases were of equal value, be the moral difference what it might, suggest that in case the white man were killed in such a manner as to leave no clue to the murder, a share in the supposed case might be deemed preferable? (Might makes right, or the power to take implies the right to seize: the highwayman's code.)

For the Argus. YONCALLA, UMPQUA CO., Dec. 4, '58.

DEATH OF ROBERT OWEN.—In the Europa's budget of intelligence there is the announcement that "Robert Owen, the celebrated religious and socialist writer, had died at London, in his 88th year." The deceased was the father of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen of Indiana, United States Charge d'Affaires at Naples, and has been a noted infidel for sixty years.—He is also eminent for his unsuccessful attempt to establish a community of Socialists at New Harmony, Indiana, as well as for his memorable debate with the renowned Alexander Campbell on the divinity of the Scriptures, at Cincinnati, thirty years ago.

THE FILIBUSTER NEWS.—Washington, Dec. 11.—The recent escape of the filibuster schooner Susan from the vigilance of the revenue cutter in Mobile Bay, has created intense excitement in official quarters here.

It is feared that if the filibusters are arrested by the British, the feelings of the people of this country will be aroused thereby to raise and send large reinforcements to rescue them.

The Union of this morning says it hopes our naval vessels may yet intercept the schooner Susan, and preserve yet longer this filibuster question as purely a domestic one. It further says that upon the vigilance of our naval officers in the Gulf depends in a great measure the peace of the world.

DOUGLAS.—The Senate Democratic caucus, by a vote of seventeen to seven, has agreed to depose Senator Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and to substitute Senator Green, of Missouri. This has created some excitement in the political circles at Washington. Douglas was traveling through the South at the latest dates making friends among the Democracy in that quarter.

DEATH OF DR. J. L. COMSTOCK.—Dr. John L. Comstock, a worthy known as the author of valuable text-books on natural philosophy, chemistry, &c., died at Hartford, Connecticut, on Sunday, November 21. He was a native of Lyme, Connecticut, served in the war of 1812, and devoted many years to the preparation of school books. His "Natural Philosophy" had a sale of half a million of copies. Dr. Comstock was noted for great mechanical ingenuity. He made the most of his own apparatus, and could work in metals and glass with great skill and neatness. He was a very good draftsman, and drew the most of the diagrams employed in illustrating his works.

THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS.—At the recent election the aggregate vote polled in the State was 252,172. The highest vote ever polled previously was the vote for President in 1856, when it reached 238,981.

A YOUNG LADY'S DESCRIPTION OF A STORM AT SEA.—The sun went down like a ball of fire, in the midst of smarting clouds of red-rivart j. The wind began to whistle more than any of the lowest orders of society in a shilling gallery. Every wave was suddenly as big and high as Primrose Hill. The cords of the ship snapped like bad stockings. No boat's crew was ever blacker than the firmament, and no crew was braver of the ladies calling for the seawards were heard above the orchestral crashing of the elements.

STATISTICS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The following statistics in relation to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, have been carefully revised from official sources, and showing as they do, the work of the great fraternity for the past year, will doubtless demand attention especially on the part of members of the order.

The year is from June 1857 to June 1858.

Number of Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Order, which includes all the States and Territories of the Union, District of Columbia, Nova Scotia, Canada, West, Sandwich Islands, etc., 3,300; number of initiations, 16,549; number of deaths, 1,739; number of members, 176,700; a small decrease from the previous year, number of members relieved, 2,765; amount paid for the relief of members, \$294,982.01; amount paid for the relief of families, \$66,614.55; amount paid for the education of orphans, \$11,287.66; amount paid for the burial of dead, \$67,364.70; amount of annual receipts, \$223,685.23. The sum total of appropriation for members, widows, and orphans, is \$410,359.22.

Statistics of Encampments, the higher branch of the Order.—Number of Encampments, 651; number of initiations, 5,755; number of deaths, 220; number of members, 23,319; number of patriarchs relieved, 1,902; number of widows relieved, 93; amount paid for the relief of patriarchs, \$28,171.10; amount paid for the relief of widowed families 3,111.60; amount paid for the burial of the dead, \$5,377.24; amount of annual receipts, \$110,156.54; gross amount paid for the relief of members (including patriarchs), widows, orphans, education, and funerals, the munificent sum of \$476,955.15.—Baltimore American.

In a recent address at the North Carolina State Fair, Hon. T. L. Clingman stated a remarkable fact concerning a locality of the western part of that State.—

In a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, and they are often found in fine condition in the open air as late as December.

POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS.—According to the late census returns the population of St. Louis is 135,250. Of these, 1,484 are slaves and 1,675 free blacks. The nationality of the inhabitants is classed as follows: Americans, 29,657; Germans, 48,874; Irish, 22,014; English, 3,451; French, 1,328.

NOVEL MODE OF PUNISHMENT.—A child being attacked with a crying fit yesterday, and the mother having a ed a possible effort to still it with no effect, she finally got provoked and poured its little head into a tub of water. What a delicious effect water must have on the passion! We have heard of an applicant on the shower bath upon raving maniacs, but never before heard of an infant like the one we have mentioned.—New Bedford, Conn. Mercury.

WE are sorry to say it—we do not wish to say it—but most, as faithful chroniclers say it—Victoria's daughter, Mrs. P. was of French—quarrels with her husband; or, Mr. Prince of Prussia quarrels with Mrs. Princess; that is, they do not think exactly alike, and Mrs. Victoria is with the "lumpy party," trying to tie the "true lover's knot" a little tighter. The story that the young princess actually ejected the prince from the nuptial couch by placing her royal little feet against his royal highness's side, and then suddenly catching her royal coronet organs of benediction into a positive be line, is doubted by Prussian engineers.—Boston Post.

New York city pays \$800,000 annually in support of Almshouses, or about \$2200 per day; \$20,000 annually for cleaning streets, or about \$600 per day; \$400,000 for lamps and gas, or about \$500 per day; \$400,000 for lam and gas, or about \$1100 per day; \$200,000 for police, or \$2000 per day; \$480,000 annually, for salaries, or about \$1300 per day; \$1,400,000 for public schools annually, or about \$3800 per day.

The Mobile (Ala) Tribune says an editor of a Southern paper was recently married, after an engagement which had lasted twenty-seven years. During all this time the wide Atlantic rolled between the lovers, who nevertheless, remained faithful to their first vows, and are now, after this long separation, enjoying the reward of their mutual fidelity.

The editor of a Georgia paper speaking of the month of July says: "We have but one other remark to make in regard to Independence day. We think that our forefathers would have conferred a signal favor on their posterity, if they had signed and published the Declaration when the weather was a fraction cooler."

A physician of New Orleans, a few days since, tried the experiment of transfusion on a patient who was dying for want of blood nourishment with complete success.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE AMERICANS.—One of the public squares in Sebastopol has been named "American Place," in honor of the American residents there.

FREE NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A bill has been reported in the North Carolina Legislature to remove the free colored population from the State.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has just decided that the use, in public, of a single oath, is an indictable offence in that State.

Elder Jacob Knapp, the Baptist revivalist, has consented to visit California, and hold a series of protracted meetings in the cities and towns in that State.

SOME OF THE "WEED."—The Louisville Democrat says that the amount of tobacco chewed in the Circuit Court room in a day, during the criminal term, is estimated at twenty-five pounds.

BAPTIZED IN THE RIVER JORDAN.—An accomplished young lady from Allemarie, Virginia, was baptized recently in the river Jordan, by Dr. James T. Barclay, missionary in Jerusalem.

The President's Message.

The message is very long, but we will endeavor to give the most important parts of it, commencing with

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories what ever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect.—The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people.—The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself.—Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority, and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the Territorial Government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which in my opinion, they were bound to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elected belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendancy, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life, I have never performed any official act which in the retrospect has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would within a brief period have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally-expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true that as an individual I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution

which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union, and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition."

In that event, the act authorized the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, "whenever, and not before it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the federal constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, "have left the mode and manner of its approval, or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of the act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States,