BY JOHN J. PALMER, OF EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

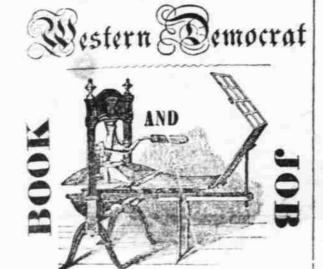
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1856. -

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Office on Main Street, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL,

OFFICE



Having recently visited New-York, and se-lected from the old and elegant Foundry of Geo. Bruce, Esq., A QUANTITY OF

New and Fashionable Cape We are now prepared to Execute

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ANY DEPER RUND OF WORK Required by the business Community, WILL BE EXECUTED WITH

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BLANKS,

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Or Executed to Order. S. W. WESTBROOKS. Proprietor of the Guilford



Nurseries, WOULD respectfully call the attention tion of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, curbracing some FORTY THOUSAND trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Al-mond-Also a choice assortment of GRAPE-VINES, Raspherries, Strawberries, &c. &c. UTAII orders, accompanied with the eash, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be neatly packed and directed to any portion of

P. S.-Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can supplied. Address—Greensbore', N. C. Dec. 4, 1855.—Sm\*

Eating and Refreshment SALOON.



THE undersigned takes this method to re-turn his thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement which has been extended to him in his line of business, and to inform them that he has sold his establishment to Mr. J. Adkinson, who will continue the business at the same stand. I shall remain in the Saloon, as heretofore, and will be happy to receive the calls of my friends, as usual.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters
Will at all times be kept on hand and served up in any style desired. Fine Tobacco, Segars, Wines. Brandies. And the best of Liquors generally,

Always on hand. MEALS, composed of such dishes as may be called for, served up at all hours, in the most ap-

Day Boarders desire something nice to eat and drink and to re- a very large assortment of

W. H. JORDAN. Dec. 25, 1855.--tf for J. Adkinson

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large assortment of new Cloths, Cassimeres

VESTINGS.

D. L. REA.

or Gentlemen's wear, and will be sold for Cash at a small profit,or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Elms' Grocery Store.

Sept. 29, 1854.-10-tf

#### BE EARNEST.

Be earnest-struggle on, and up, The ragged hill of life; Drink to the dregs the brimming cup, Of earnest toil and strife.

Rouse-dream not all thy hours away, Labor and toil, and strive; This is no world for idle play; A reckoning must arrive.

Be earnest-gird thine armour on, Look not at praise of men; Look for the praise of only one, The Great and Holy Lamb.

Be carnest-wake thy sluggish soul, Rouse-for the noble fight: Give up thy heart; yea, give the whole; And work, with all thy might,

Rest not-place high aloft thy mark, Place it in Heaven above, Then aim; perhaps the way'll seem dark, The light will come-God's Love.

Be earnest-stop not, no delay-Act in the present hour; Yea, act; and acting, humbly pray,

That God would give thee power. Be carnest-though thy labor seem

To ther, to come to nought, Work on-ere long a Heavenly gleam Will show what thou hast wrought. Be ennest-the Great Master toiled,

And prayed, and why not we! He came-t-in the service of Him, the "Great One in Three."

And when at last, thy toil is o'er, When death's dark hour shall come, Thou'lt hear the welcome message sound, 'S rvant, thou well hast done."

#### ENCOURAGE THIS KNOCKING.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those who favored him with a call during the last year; and he would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the Machine Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. George & empowered to enact all the local laws which C1.ERKS BLANKS Whisnant, adjoining Mr. J. Rudisill's Steam they might deem essential to their prosall work in his line as cheap and as good as can

ATTORNEYS' do. Turning, Cutting Screws, Repairpairing Mill Spindles, Wood Plainers, Making Ploughs, Ironing Wagons; and in Horse-Shoefering Shoes \$1 25, common ditto \$1, cast-steel toes, or steel plate, \$2.

N. B. Mr. W. BEARD, the Gun and Lock Smith can be found at the above establishment. Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1856.—tf

### CARRIAGE SHOP.



THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to in orm his friends and the public generally, that is stil carrying on the Carriage Making Business in all its various branches with all the increased facilities afforded by modern improvements. He has now on hand a large number of BUGGIES, CAR-RIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, to which he asks the inspection of purchasers. His establishments is on College and Depot | the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of streets, where he will be glad to see his

July 28, 1855.

## SADDLES & HARNESS

JOHN HARTY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co.

ed a new Saddle and Harness Manufactory. AT R. SHAW'S OLD STAND,

IN SRINGS' BRICK CORNER BUILDING,

where they have constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness,&c of every description, according to the most their line in the most substantial and workmanlike manner and better than the best. We respectfully invite the public to call

nd examine for themselves. Repairing done at short notice and with neatness and dispatch.

March 2, 1855.

#### S. M. HOWELL Saddle & Harness Manufacturer.

(Three doors south of Sadler's Hotel.) CHARLOTTE, N. C. THE subscriber thankful or the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, has now nade more extensive preparation for the future de mand for work in his line, and will endeavor to furnish all that may want Saddles

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Whips, Buffalo Robes, Sad-

dle Cloths, Skirtings, Hog Skins, Patent Enamelled and Harness Leather, together with every thing usually kept in my

line of business. CF Ail kinds of Saddles and Harness made at the shortest notice. Repairing promptly executed. S. M. HOWELL.

13-tf

Cash paid for Hides. THE highest prices will be paid for hider S. M. HOWELL. 3 doors south of Sadler's Hotel.

Oct 23, 1855.

Charlotte. Oct. 30-6m

### IN RELATION TO KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Washington, January 24, 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

Among the duties imposed by the act on

the Governor was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the Council and House of Representatives for

and to appoint the time and place of the approved style and fashion of the day. They first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. are also prepared to manufacture anything in In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska. While, by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first Legislative Assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and

local mal-administration, and partly of the

unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the Territory. The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government until the 7th of the a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress, and the officers to be appointed by the Federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a comauthority, without local law, and of course

and public order. In other respects the Governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting the Secretary of the Territory; thus to the forth all his energies to prevent or counter-act the tendencies to illegality which are and constituted Legislative Assembly. prone to exist in all imperfectly-organized and newly-associated communities, allowed | tional defect attached to the legislative acts | be opposed in the Territory of Kansas he | from custody.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE his attention to be diverted from official of the assembly, it is not pretended to conmay and should place at the disposal of the obligation by other objects, and himself set sist in irregularity of election or want of marshal any public force of the U. States an example of the violation of law in the qualification of the members, but only in the which happens to be within the jurisdiction,

> Legislature an election of Delegate to Con-gress had been held in the Territory on the Such an objecti 29th day of November, 1854, and the Delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the Governor so that the election for members of Legis-lative Assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for Delegates to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the Territory would have passed

sion of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the Delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of having any exclusive claim of preference in for systematic interference of the people of individual States. This interference, in so far as concerns its primary causes and its immediate comencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the

ong disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-abiding, to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social

powers of Congress. The persons and parties whom the tenor

Nebraska and Kansas thwarted in the en- government is hereby located temporarily deavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social that certain of the public buildings there organization on the people of the future new | "may be occupied and used under the direc-States, now perceiving that the policy of tion of the Governor and Legislative Assemleaving the inhabitants of each State to judge | bly." These expressions might possibly for themselves in this respect, was ineradi- be construed to imply that when in a precably rooted in the convictions of the people | vious section of the act it was enacted that of the Union, then had recourse, in the "the first Legislative Assembly shall meet pursuit of their general object, to the ex- at such place and on such day as the Govtraordinary measure of propagandist colo-nization of the Territory of Kansas, to means place at Fort Leavenworth, not place tirely unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, prevent the free and natural action of its any where in the Territory. If so, the Gov- concerning events within the Territory, are thus to anticipate or to force the determina- matter, not only in himself having removed to feed the flame of sectional animosity

tion of that question in this inchoate State. With such views associations were organized in some of the States, and their purposes were proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas, and whose domestic peace wastate of Missourie directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter-movements which ensued.

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

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

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

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

But, after a few days, the Assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in the Territory. A law was accordingly passed, Government temporarily to the "Shawnee has a State been admitted upon the applicathither the Assembly proceeded. After this, duly constituted by act of Congress. In ensuing October; and even then failed to receiving a bill for the establishment of a every case it is the people of the Territory. ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the Gov- not a party among them, who have the power Are taken, upon reasonable terms. Call at the Saloon, two doors north of Kerr's Hetel, if you lowest possible prices. He has now on hand —that of ordering the census or enumera—to for refused to sign it, and, by special to form a constitution and ask for admission tion of its inhabitants-until so late a day message, assigned for reason of refusal, not as a State. No principle of public law, no that the election of the members of the any thing objectionable in the bill itself, nor practice or precedent under the Constitu Legislative Assembly did not take place any pretence of the illegality or incompetion of the United States, no rule of reason. until the 30th of March, 1855, nor its meeting tency of the Assembly as such, but only the right, or common sense confers any such until the second of July, 1855; so that, for fact that the Assembly had by its act trans- power as that now claimed by a mere party ferred the seat of government temporarily in the Territory. In fact, what has been from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. For | done is of a revolutionary character. It is the same reason he continued to refuse to avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects his step daughter, a girl of 17, and by threats sign other bills, until, in the course of a the local law of the Territory. It will beplete government, without any legislative few days, he, by official message, commu- come treasonable insurrection if it reach nicated to the Assembly the fact that he had the length of organized resistance by force without the ordinary guarantees of peace received notification of the termination of to the fundamental or any other federal law duties of the office were legally devolved on ernment.

It will be perceived that if any constitu-

Such an objection to the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly was of exceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the seat of government of the Territory was "located the Governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the necessarily and at once under the supervi- Pawnee City. If the Governor had any such right to change temporally the seat of government, still more had the Legislative Assembly. The objection is of exceptionable origin for the further reason that the itself, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation, and for participation in which illegal act the commandant of the post, a superior condition of the colored persons held to officer of the army, has been dismissed by service in some of the States which has so sentence of court-martial.

Nor is it easy to say why the Legislative Assembly might not with propriety pass the Territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must theories by the perversion and abuse of the be on account of some prohibitory or incompatible provision or act of Congress .-But no such provision exists. The organic f the act to organize the Territories of act, as already quoted, says "the seat of the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both

> But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do impliedly what it has not done expresslythat is, to forbid to the Legislative Assembly the power to choose any place it might tions. That is proved by the significant language of one of the subsequent acts of 1855, which in making appropriation for the same shall not be expended "until the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by the law the permanent seat of government." Congress in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the permanent seat of government, but recognises the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."-If, in view of this act, the Legislative Assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of govegnment at any place in to fix it temporarily.

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

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the in habitants, but merely a party of the inhab itants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the Territory into a State, and have framed a constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and other officers and a Representative to Congress. In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is

alleged that the States of California, Michigan, and others were self organized, and, as such, were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed-the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and, in some cases, the Territory has proceded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to against the consent of the Governor, but in authorize before hand or to confirm afterdue form otherwise, to remove the seat of wards, in its discretion; but in no instance manual-labor school," (or mission,) and tion of persons acting against authorities his functions as Governor, and that the and to the authority of the General Gov-

In such an event the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The Constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they

an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory.

Territory.

Defore the requisite preparation was acted and the plainly against law, which now threatens the plainly against law, which now threatens the play for the same object any part of the land or naval force of the United States. So also not only of the Territory of Kansas, ritory and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State or the land or naval force of the United States .-And if the Territory be invaded by the cititemporarily at Fort Leavenworth; and yet | zens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertaintime the Assembly were called to meet at | ed they shall most certainly receive, the aid of the General Government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land-it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.
Our system affords no justification of re-

volutionary act; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administra-tion and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These | us broadly in the face, and we entreat our constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded-this great prerogative of popular

sovereignty sacredly represented. It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibi tion of slave labor in the Territory has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction .-One wrong begets another. Statements enthere; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

Congress on the subject, that of March 3, the part of the settlers themselves, with public buildings of the Territory, enacts that | without, would have quietly determined the turbing character.

act or purpose of resistance to its laws .the inhabitants of the Territory.

himself to forget that he is a part of its Government, and entitled to be heard in the de its discretion, of course by the same enact- termination of its policy and its measures; fied; and thus at length, in all the forms of ment it had the less and the included power and that, therefore, highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of

and of external interference.

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

of a law to that effect. I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execu-

TRAGEDY IN THE COURT ROOM .-- In Washington, Mo., on Saturday week a gunsmith named Harrison was on trial for several burglaries, which, it was charged, he had committed. During the trial it was disclosed that he had violated the person of against her life had induced her to keep the secret. The girl's brother, who was pres-

ent, left the Court-room, procured a pistol, loaded it, returned to the Court-room, placed the pistol to Harrison's head, discharged the pistol, and left him a lifeless corpse in the presence of the magistrates. The young man was tried immediately, and discharged

The inflammatory agitation, of which the

present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic institutions of the future new State would have been a matter of too lit tle interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, personally or collectively, to Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement, and the pursuit of happiness on good wishes but with no interference from question which is at this time of such dis-But we are constrained to turn our atten-

tion to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every Above all, the emergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of

No citizen of our country should permit the laws of the Republic.

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

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

nto the Union as a State. I respectfully recommend the enactment

tion of the laws or the maintenance of publie order in the Territory of Kansas. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

# General Entelligence.

#### MEN FOR KANSAS.

We have learned with great satisfaction that a corps of three hundred men has been organized in Abbeville District, for the purpose of proceeding to Kansas, under the direction of Mr. B. Posey, late of the Independent Press. This is a most excellent movement, and one that will commend kself to general approval. We trust, moreover, that it will be followed up is other parts of the State. In the great cause of the South and of the Constitution, South Carolina has hitherto performed a prominent part. In the Councils of the Confederacy, she has long pleaded for this cause with eloquence, zeal and signal ability; and now when it is at issue on the plains of Kansas, we would have our State prepared, even there, to assist in its maintenance.-Long have the people of the South been "talking to the winds," and passing idle resolutions, and this has been done to no purpose-has given to us neither idemnity for the past nor security for the future. For conscience sake, let "action" be our motto

Our constitutional and equal rights in the Union are imperilled in Kansas; as we have remarked before, "a practical issue" stares fellow-citizens of the South to meet it as bocomes freemen and men .- [ Columbia Caro-

VIRGINIA AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

A select committee of the Virginia House of Delegates has reported a bill "to protect James Parsons, ir., of Hampshire, and other citizens of the Commonwealth, in the prosecution and maintenance of their constitutional rights." The said Parsons is now under recognizance to appear before the inhabitants in its internal organization, and ernor would have been the first to err in this sedulously diffused through remote States county court of Blair county, Pa., to answer to the charge of kidnapping, under the laws of said State, he having pursued to said county and endeavored to reclaim a fugitive slave, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress known as the "fugitive slave law."

The bill prohibits the said Parsons, under a penalty of \$6,000, from appearing and pleading to the charge aforesaid, and provides that the commonwealth of Virginia suan assume on his behalf an costs, fines, forfeitures, &c., incurred by his non-appearance-the amount to be paid by the Governor out of the contingent fund. The bill further provides that if the said Parsons shall hereafter be arrested and imprisoned upon the charge aforesaid, the Governor of Virginia is directed to demand his immediate surrender, and in default thereof shall cause the writ of habeas corpus to be applied for, &c. If his release be not then effected, the Governor is directed, ten days after the proclamation, to seize and imprison all citizens, and to seize and hold all property of the State of Pennsylvania and of citizens thereof, until the release and surrender of said Parsons. For the enforcement of the proceedings contemplated by this proposed law, the Governor is authorized to call upon and command the services of all civil and military officers of the State, and all private citizens whatsoever, &c. It is further provided that the provisions of this bill shall be extended to any other citizen of Virginia who may hereafter be placed in the situation of said Parsons,

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY .--- O'Connell describes religious bigotry in the following

nervous language: "She has no head, and cannot think; no heart, and cannot feel! When she moves, it is in wrath; when she pauses, it is in ruin; her prayers are curses; her God is a demon; her communion is death; her vengeance is eternity; her decalogue is written in the blood of her victims; and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon a kindled rock, to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation."

GROSS SUPERSTITION .- At the execution of Hubbard a few days ago, in Wabash county, in this State, for the murder of the French family, after he was entirely dead, the enclosure was taken down and more than five hundred persons went in and touched him, giving their reasons for so doing that it would in the future protect them from witchcraft. The rope that he was hung with the crowd afterwards took, cut it up in small pieces, and divided it out among them, to act as a charm in protecting them in the future from ague and all other diseases. Surely this is the quintessence of superstition .- [ Terre Haute (Ind.)

WAR'S DOINGS .- According to the Albany Evening Journal, the entire number of men killed by the wars of 1855 is over 300,-000. Seventy-three battles have been fought, and no such bloody record has been presented in any year since the days of the field of Waterloo.

The number of Revolutionary Soldiers grows less and less. It is now reduced to 726. The number of revolutionary widows receiving pensions is

No man can avoid his own company, so he had better make it as good as possible.