



guage of the President—"The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunals of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery, to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions." The just expectations, therefore, of the American people, have been met by the Constitutional Convention of Kansas. They presented the question of slavery clearly and distinctly without embarrassing the action of the people by mixing it up with others of an extraneous character. If, therefore, Kansas is rejected in her application for admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, or an act is passed by Congress calling for another State convention, it will be upon the ground, and the sole ground, it is believed, whatever reasons may be given, that her Constitution tolerates slavery. Thus will be presented the issue so fearfully anticipated that it is the settled determination of the North not to admit another slave State into the Union. What is the duty of the South in the event of such a manifestation of malevolent feeling, it is for the people to determine. In the judgment of your committee a crisis will have arisen demanding the counsel and co-operation of the Southern States. They therefore recommend that Texas be placed in a position by the present Legislature to consult and co-operate with the other Southern States, if such an emergency should force itself upon us. Your committee in making these recommendations have no disposition to pander to a morbid sectional feeling, or to