Six: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United States, and to myself. The grounds assured by the President, in his late message to Congress, and in recent instructions, in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me, that as Governor of that Territory, it will no longer be in my power to preserve the peace or promote the public welfare. At the earnest solicitation of the President, after repeat-At the earnest solicitation of the President, after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office, upon his letter showing the danger and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great sacrifices to me, personal, political, and pecuniary, 1 felt that I could no more refuse such a call from my country, through her Chief Magistrate, than a soldier in battle, who is ordered to compact the fortern hose. I counted because the country Magistrate, than a soldier in battle, who is ordered to command a forform hope. I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were distinctly set forth in my letter of acceptance of this office, on the 26th of March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address on the 27th of May last, as follows: "Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention after having framed a State Constitu that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual bona fide settlers of Kansas.—With these views well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the thirtieth of March last, sustain 'the regular Legislature of the Territory, in assembling a Convention to form a Continuous Cont the Territory, in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution;" and they express the opinion of the President, that 'when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.' I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers in Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress." This inaquatal most distinctly asserted

ducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress." This inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not the question of slavery merely, (which I believed to be of little practical importance then in its application to Kansas.) but the entire Constitution which should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. These were my words on that subject in my inaugural: "It is not merely, shall slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of selfgovernment and State sovereignty be maintained or subverted." In that inaugural I proceed further to say, that the people "may by a subsequent vote defeat the ratification of the Constitution." I designate this as a "great constitutional right," and add "that the Convention is the servant, and not the master, of the people."

In my official dispatch to you of the second of June last, a copy of that inaugural address was transmitted to you for the further information of the President and his Cabinet. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that net. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that address. On the contrary, it is distinctly admitted by the President in his message, with commendable frankness, that my instructions in favor of the submission of the Conthat my instructions in favor of the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people were "general and unqualified." By that inaugural, and subsequent addresses,
I was pledged to the people of Kansas to oppose, by all
"lawful means," the adoption of any Constitution which
was not fairly and fully submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection. These pledges I cannot recall or violate witnout personal dishonor, and the abandonment of
fundamental principles, and therefore it is impossible for
me to support what is called the Lecompton Constitution,
because it is not submitted to the vote of the people for

me to support what is called the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

I have ever uniformly maintained the principle that sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people of each State, and that it performs its first and highest function in forming a State Government and State Constitution.—This highest act of sovereignty, in my judgment, can only be performed by the people themselves, and cannot be delegated to Conventions or other intermediate bodies. In be performed by the people themselves, and cannot be delegated to Conventions or other intermediate bodies. Indeed, the whole doctrine of the sovereignty of Conventions, as distinct from that of the people—of conventional or delegated sovereignty, as contradistinguished from State or popular sovereignty—has ever been discarded by me, and was never heard of to my knowledge, during the great cannass of 1850. Indeed, this is the great principle of State rights and State sovereignty maintained in the Virginia and Kentneky resolutions of 1708 and 1709, sustained by the people in the great political revolution of 1800, and embraced in that amendment to the Federal Constitution, adopted under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, de-1800, and embraced in that amendment to the Federal Constitution, adopted under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The reservation to "the States" is as separate States, in exercising the powers granted by their State Constitutions; and the reservation to "the people" is to the people of the several States, admitted or incheate, in exercising their sovereign right of framing or amending their sovereign right of framing or amending their State Constitution. This view was set forth in my their State Constitution. This view was set forth in my printed address, delivered at Natchez, Mississippi, in January, 1833, against nullification; which speech received the complimentary sanction of the great and good Madison, the principal founder of our Constitution, as shown by a letter of Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, as published in the Gobe. at Washington, in 1836. What adds much to the force of this opinion is the statement then made by Mr. Madison that these were also the views of Mr. Jefferson. By this chause of the Federal Constitution, the sovereignty of the "people" of each State is clearly reserved, and especially their own exclusive sovereign right to form, in all its entirety, their own State Constitution.

I shall not enter fully into the argument of this question at this period, but will merely state that this is the position I have ever occupied, and my reasons for entertaining this opinion are clearly and distinctly set forth in the printed pamphiet, published over my signature, on the 13th of June, 1856, and then extensively circulated, from which I quote as follows: "Under our confederate system, sovereignty is that highest political power which, at its pleasure, creates Governments, and delegates authority to them. Sovereignty grants powers, but not sovereign powers; otherwise it might extinguish itself by making the creature of its will the equal or superior of its creator. Sovereignty makes Constitutions, and through them establishes Governments. It delegates certain powers to these Governments, distributing the exercise of the I shall not enter fully into the argument of this quesers to these Governments, distributing the exercise of the granted power among the legislative, executive, and judicial departments. The Constitution is not sovereign, because it is created by sovereignty; the Government is not sovereign for the same reason, much less any department of that Government. Having defined sovereignty, we must not confound the power with its source or exercise. That is, sovereignty is one thing; where it resides or how it is to be exercised, is another. Under the system of European despotism, sovereignty was claimed to reside in Kings and Emperors, under the exercilegious idea of the divine right of Kings;' and the blasphemous doctrine was, that Soverof Rings, in Ingitimate succession—although stained with crimes and blackened with infamy—were clothed by Deity with absolute power to rule their subjects, who held nothing but privileges granted by the Crown. Such were the absurd and impicus dogmas to which the people of Eu-rope, with few exceptions, have been compelled to submit by the bay met—sustained by the more potent authority of ignorance and superstition. Under this theory, the people were mere exphers, and crowned heads sub-deities people were mere cyphers, and crowned heads sub-deities
—the sole representatives on earth of the governing power
of the Almighty. Our doctrine is just the reverse, making
the people the only source of sovereign power. But what
people? With us sovereignty rests exclusively with the
people of each State." By the Revolution, each colony,
acting for itself alone, separated from Great Erituin, and
sanctioned the Declaration of Independence. Each colony
having thus become a State, and each subpting for itself
its search State Government acted for itself alone under its separate State Government, acted for itself alone under the old Continental Congress. Each State acted for itself alone in a ceeding to the Articles of Confederation in 1778, and each State acted for itself alone in framing and ratifying each for itself the Constitution of the United States. ing each for itself the Constitution of the United States.—
Sovereignty, then, with us, rests exclusively with the people of each State. The Constitution of the United States, is not sovereign, for it was created by the States, each exercising for itself that highest political power called sovereignty. For the same reason the Government of the United States is not sovereign, nor does it exercise any sovereign powers. It exercises only "delegated powers," as declared by the Constitution, and those powers only which are granted by that instrument. Delegated powers are not sovereign powers, but are powers granted by Sovereignty being this highest political power, cannot be delegated. It is indivisible. It is a unit, incamble of partition. Hence the creat error of supposing

puble of partition. Hence the great error of supposing that sovereignty is divided between the States and the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the 'supreme law.' and obligatory as such. But a law is not sovereignty, but an actof sovereignty. All laws imply law-makers, and in this case those who framed and ratified this 'supreme law,' were those sovereignties called the States, each acting exclusively for itself, uncontrolled the States, each acting exclusively for itself, uncontrolled by any sister States, except by the moral force or its influence and example. The Government of the United States, possessing, as we have shown, no sovereignty, but only delegated powers, to them alone it must look for the exercise of all constitutional authority in Territories, as well as States: for there is not a single power granted by the Constitution to this Government, in a Territory, which is not granted in a State secont the power to what new not granted in a State, except the power to admit new States into the Union, which, as shown by the Madison Papers, the framers of the Constitution, as first demon-strated in my first Texas letter, refused to limit to our then existing Territories.
"In the Territories then, as well as the States, Congress

no seeses no sovereignty and can exercise only the powers delegated by the Constitution, and all the powers not thus granted are dormant or reserved powers, belonging in common territory to all the States as co-equal, joint tenants there of that highest political power called sovereignty."

It will be perceived that this doctrine that "sovereignty

makes Constitutions," that "sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State," that "sovereignty cannot be delegated:" that "it is inalienable, indivisible," a "unit incapable of partition." are doctrines ever regarded by me as fundamental principles of public liberty, and of the Federal Constitution. It will be seen that these views, the Federal Constitution. It will be seen that these views, which I have ever entertained, were not framed to suit any emergency in Kansas, but were my life-long principles, and were published and promulgated by me in an elaborate argument over my own signature, twelve months before my departure to that Territory, and when I never thought of going to Kansas. These rights I have ever regarded as fully secured to the people of "all the Territoria" in adopting their State Constitution by the Kansas and Nobraska bill. Such is the construction given to that act by Congress, in passing the Minnesota bill, so jurily applauded by the President. Such is the construction of

Hon. Robert J. Walker's Resignation of the Governorship of Kansas.

Washington Citt, Dec. 15, 1857.

Hon. Lewis Cuss, Secretary of State:

Sir.: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United States, and to myself. The grounds assured by the President, in his late message to Congress, and in recent instructions, in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me, that as

The President, in his message, thinks that the rights secured by this bill to the people, in acting upon their State Constitution, are confined to the slavery question; but I think, as shown in my address, before quoted, that "sovereignty is the power that makes Constitutions and Governments, and that not only the slavery clause in a State Constitution, but all others, must be submitted.

The President thinks that sovereignty can be delegated, at least in part. I think sovereignty cannot be delegated at all. The President believes that sovereignty is divisible between conventions and the people, to be exercised by the former on all subjects but slavery, and by the latter only on that question. Whereas, I think that sovereignty is "inclienable," "indivisible," "a unit incapable of partition," and that it cannot be delegated in whole or in part. It will not be denied that sovereignty is the only power

It will not be denied that sovereignty is the only power that can make a State Constitution, and that it rests exclusively with the people; and if it is inalienable, and cannot be delegated, as I have shown, then it can only be exercised by the people themselves. Under our Government, we ed by the people themselves. Under our Government, we know no sovereigns but the people. Conventions are composed of "delegates"—they are mere agents or trustees, exercising not a sovereign but a delegated power, and the people are the principals. The power delegated to such Conventions can properly only extend to the framing of the Constitution; but its ratification or rejection can only be performed by the power where sovereignty alone rests—namely, the people themselves. We must not confound sovereign with delegated powers. The provisional authority of a Convention to frame a Constitution and submit it to the people is a delegated nower; but sovereignty alone. ity of a Convention to frame a constitution and summer to the people is a delegated power; but sovereignty alone, which rests exclusively with the people, can ratify and put in force that Constitution, And this is the true dectrine of popular sovereignty; and I know of no such thing, nor does the Federal Constitution recognize it, as delegated

or does the Federal Constitution recognize it, as delegated or Conventional sovereignty.

The President, in a very lucid passage of his able message, gives unanswerable reasons why the people, and not Conventions, should decide the question of slavery in framing a State Constitution. He says, very truly, that from the necessary division of the incheate State into districts a majority of the delegates may think one way and the people another; and that the delegates (as was the case in Kansas) may violate their piedges, or fail to execute the will of the people. And why does not this reasoning apply with equal force to all other great questions embedied in the State Constitution? and why should the question of slavery alone override and extinguish the dectrine of popular sovereignty and the right of self-government? Most fortunately, this is no sectional question, for it belongs alike to the States admitted, or inclusate, of the South as of the North. It is not a question of slavery, but of State rights and of State and popular sovereignty; and my objective to the government of the south as of the North. of the North. It is not a question of slavery, but of State rights and of State and popular sovereignty; and my objections to the Lecompton Constitution are equally strong, whether Kansas, under its provisions, should be made free on a slave State. My objections are based upon a violation of the right of self-government, and of the State and popular sovereignty, and of forcing any Constitution upon the people against their will, whether it recognized freedom or slavery. Indeed, the first question which the people ought to decide, in forming a Government for an inchante State, is whether they will change or not from a Territorial to a State Government. Now, as no one, who with me denies Federal or Territorial sovereignty, will contend that a Territorial Legislature, is sovereign, or represents sovereignty, or that such a Legislature a mere creation of Congress, can transfer sovereignty, which it does not possess, to a Territorial Convention. This change from a Territorial to a State Government can only be made does not passess to a Territorial Convention. This change from a Territorial to a State Government can only be made by the power where sovereignty rests—namely, the people. Yet a State Government is forced upon the people of Kansas by the Lacompton Constitution, whether they will or not, for they can only vote for the Constitution, and not against it. But besides the change from a Territorial to a State Government, which the people alone have the right to make in framing a State Constitution, there are many momentous questions included in that instrument. It involves all the payers of State Government. There is the

bill of rights, the Magna Charla of the liberties of a free people, the legislative, executive and judicial functions, the taxing rower, the elective franchise, the great question of education, the sacred relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, and all the rights of control of the sacred relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, and all the rights parent and child, guardian and ward, and all the tights affecting life, liberty, and property. There is also the question of State debts, of banks, and paper money, and whether they shall be permitted or prohibited. As all free government, as stated by Mr. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, depends upon "the consent of the governed," how can it be known whether the people would assent to the Constitution unless it be submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection?

But if acquiescence can be presumed in any case, surely it cannot be in that of Kansas, where so many of the delegates violated their pledge to submit the Constitution itself to a vote of the people, where the delegates who signed the Constitution represented scarcely one-tenth the people and where nearly one-half of the counties of the Torritory were disfranchised, and (by no fault of theirs) did not, and could not, give a single vote at the election for delegates to the Convention.

and could not, give a single voto at the election for delegates to the Convention.

I have heretofore discussed this subject mainly on the question that Conventions are not sovereign, and cannot rightfully make a State Constitution, without its submission to the vote of the people, for ratification or rejection. Yet, surely, even those who differ with me on this point must concede, especially under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it is only such Conventions can be called sovereign as have been truly relegated by the repulse and represent their will It is only such Conventions can be called sovereign as have been truly elected by the people, and represent their will. On reference, however, to my address of the 16th of September last, on the tax qualification, (a copy of which was immediately transmitted to you for the information of the President and Calinet,) it is evident that the Lecomp'on Convention was not such a body. That Convention had vital, not technical defects, in the very substance of its organization under the territorial law, which could only be cured, in my judgment, as set forth in my inaugural and other addresses, by the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the people. for ratification or rejection by the people.

On reference to the territorial law under which the Convention was assembled, thirty-four regularly organized counties were named as election districts for delegates to countries were named as election districts for delegates to the Convention. In each and all of these counties it was required by law that a census should be taken and the vo-ters registered: and when this was completed, that dele-gates to the Convention should be appointed accordingly. In mineteen of these counties there was no census,

In nineteen of these counties there was no census, and therefore there could be no such apportionment there of delegates, based upon such census. And in fifteen of these counties there was no registry of voters. These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest organized, counties of the Territory, were entirely disfranchised, and did not give, and by no fault of their own, could not give, a solitary vote for delegates to the Convention.

This result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature appointed all the sheriffs and Probate Judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty, by law, of making this census and registry. These officers were political partisans, dissenting from the views and opinions of the people of these counties, as proved by the election of October last. These officers from want of funds, as they allege, neglected or refused to take any census or make any registry in these counties, and therefore they were entirely disfrantices. these counties, and therefore they were entirely disfran-chised, and could not and did not give a single vote at the election for deligates to the Countilational Convention.— And here I wish to call attention to the distinction, which will appear in my inaugural address, in reference to those counties where the voters were fairly registered and did In such counties, where a full and free opportunity

was given to register and vote, and they did not choose to exercise that privilege, the question is very different from those counties where there was no census or registry, and no vote was given or could be given, however anxious the people might be to participate in the election of delegates to the Conventin. Nor could it be anxious the people might be to participate in the election of delegates to the Conventin. Nor could it be said these counties acquiesced for wherever they endeavored by a subsequent census or registry of their own to supply this defect occasioned by the previous neglect of the Territorial officers, the delegates thus chosen were rejected by the Convention. I repeat, that in nineteen counties out of thirty-four, there was no census. In fifteen counties out of thirty-four, there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given or could be given for delegates to the Convention in any one of these counties. Surely, then, it cannot be said that such a Convention, chosen by scarcely more than one-tenth of the present voters of Kansas, represented the people of that Territory, and could rightfully impose a Constitution upon them without their consent. These nincteen counties, in which there was no registry, gave a much larger vote at the October election, even with the six-months qualification, than the whole vote given to the delegated, and Conventions, as such, are sovereign, which I deny, surely it must be only in such cases as when such Conventions are chosen by the people, which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lecompton Convention. It was for this, among other reasons, that in my imangural and other addresses I insisted that the Constitution upon the convention, as the only means of curing this vital defect in its organization. It was, therefore, among other reasons, when a spou know, the organization of the

stitution should be submitted to the people by the Convention, as the only means of curing this vital defect in its organization. It was, therefore, among other reasons, when, as you know, the organization of the so-called Topeka State Government, and, as a consequence, an inevitable civif war and conflict with the troops must have cusaed, these results were prevented by my assuring, not only the Abolitionists, as has been erroneously stated—for my address was not to them, but the people of Kansas—that in my judgment the Constitution would be submitted fairly and freely for ratification or rejection by their vote, and that if this was not done. I would unite with them, (the people,) as I now do, in "lawful-oppsition" to such a procedure.

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me by the President of using the Federal army in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by the questions propounded at Topeka, of arresting revolution by the slaughter of the people, or of preventing it, together with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union, by the solemn assurance then given, that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained. But for this assurance it is a conceded fact, that the Topeka Stato Government then assembled in Legislative session would have been put into immediate actual opperation, and that a sanguinary collision with the Federal army and civil war must have ensued, extending, it is feared, throughout the Union. Indeed, the whole idea of an inaugural address originated in the alarming inteligence which had reached Washington city of the perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was readered still more formidable on my reserving the Territory by the near

approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State Legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. In truth, I had to choose by which it was sustained. In truth, I had to choose between arresting that insurrection, at whatever cost of American blood, by the Federal army, or to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I did, by my pledges to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, and the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

My inaugural and other addresses were, therefore, really in the nature of proclamations, (so often issued by Presidents and Governors.) with a view to prevent as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection.

in the nature of proclamations, (so often issued by Presidents and Governors.) with a view to prevent as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection.

Now, by my oath of office, I was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which I have shown, in my judgment, required the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people. I was sworn also to "take care" that the Kansas and Nebraska bill "should be faithfully executed," which bill, in my judgment, as heretofore stated, required that the Constitution should be submisted to the vote of the people, and I was therefore only performing a solemn duty, when, as Governor of the Territory, to whose people my first obligations were due, I endeavored to secure to them these results. The idea entertained by some that I should see the Federal Constitution and the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregarded, and that, playing the part of a mute in a pantomime of ruin, I should acquiesce by my silence in such a result, especially where such acquiescence involved, as an immediate consequence, a disastrous and sanguinary civil war, seems to me to be most preposterous. Not a drop of blood has been shed by the Federal troops in Kansas during my administration. But insurrection and civil war, extending, I fear, throughout the country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by me on those occasions, and the whole people, abandoning revolutionary violence, were induced by me to go, for the first time, into a general and peaceful election.

These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me on this subject. I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest constenance from the President; on the contrary, his message clearly indicates an

subject. I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest countenance from the President; on the contrary, his message clearly indicates an approval of my course up to the present most unfortunate difference about the so-called Lecompton Constitution. In as much, however, us this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results and new instructions, it is certainly much more respectful to the President on my part to resign the office of Governor, and give him an opportunity of filling it, as is his right under the Constitution, with one who concurs with him in his present opinions, rather than go to Kansas and force him to remove me by disobedience to his instructions. This latter course, in my judgment, would be incompatible with proper respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude or propriety, and could be adopted with no other view than to force the President to remove me from office. Such a course, it is alleged, would present me to the public as a political martyr in the defence of the great principle of self-government; but to go to Kansas with any such purpose, or with a certain knowledge that such a result must follow, would be alike unjust and improper. My only alternative, then, is that of a respectful resignation in the hope that Kansas and our beloved country may be shielded from that civil war with which I fear both are threatened, by any attempt to force the so-called Lecompton Constintion upon the people of Kansas. ever received the slightest countenance from the Presi threatened, by any attempt to force the so-called Lecomp

be shielded from that civil war with which I fear both are threatened, by any attempt to force the so-called Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas.

I state it as a fact, based on a long and intimate association with the "people of Kansas, that an overwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustains it. Some oppose it because so many counties were disfranchised and unrepresented in the Convention. Some, who are opposed to paper money, because it authorizes a bank of enormous capital for Kansas, nearly unlimited in its issues, and in the denomination of its notes, from one dollar up and down. Some because of what they consider a Know Nothing clause, by requiring that the Governor shall have been twenty years a citizen of the United States. Some because the elective franchise is not free, as they cannot vote against the Constitution, but only on the single issue, whether any more slaves may be imported, and then only upon that issue by voting for the Constitution to which they are opposed. They regard this as but a mockery of the elective franchise, and a perilous sporting with the sacred rights of the people. Some oppose because the Constitution distinctly recognizes and adopts the Oxford fraud in apportioning legislative members for Johnson county, upon the fraudulent and fictitious returns, so falsely called, from that precinct. which recognition of that fraud in the Constitution is abhorrent to the moral sense of the people. Others oppose because although in other cases the presidents of Conventions have been authorized to issue writs of election to the regular Territorial or State officers with usual judges, with the established precincts and adjudication of re-

have been authorized to issue writs of election to the regular Territorial or State officers with usual judges, with the established precincts and adjudication of returns, in this case unprecedented and vice-regal powers are given to the president of the Convention to make the precincts, the judges, and to decide finally upon the returns. From the grant of these unusual and enormous powers, and from other reasons connected with the fraudulent returns of Oxford and McGhee, an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas have no faith in the validity of these returns, and therefore will not vote. Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves, under the influence of the present excitement, the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by Congress to force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas will be an this Constitution upon the people of Kansas will be at effort to substitute the will of a small minority be that of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansus; that it will not settle the Kansus question or localize the issue; that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war, exthat it will not settle the Rainsas question of rotalize the issue; that it will. I fear, be attended by civil war, extending, perhaps, throughout the Union; thus bringing this question back again upon Congress and before the people in its most dangerous and alarming aspect.

The President takes a different view of the subject in his message; and, from the events occuring in Kansas as well as here, it is evident that the question is passing from theories into practice; and that as Governor of Kansas, I should be compelled to carry out new instructions, differing, on a vital question, from those received at the date of my appointment. Such instructions I could not execute, consistently with my views of the Federal Constitution, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or with my pledges to the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances, no alternative is left me but to resign the office of Governor of the Torritory of Kansas.

No one can more deeply regret than myself this necessity; but it arrises from no change of opinion on my part. On the contrary, I should most cheerfully have returned to Kansas to carry out my original instruc-

crestity; but it arrises from no change of opinion on my part. On the contrary, I should most cheerfully have returned to Kansas to carry out my original instructions, and thus preserve the peace of the Territory, and finally settle the Kansas question by redeeming my pledges to the people. It is not my intention to discuss, at this time, the peculiar circumstances and unexpected events which have modified the opinions of the President upou a point so vital as the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people, much less do I desire any controversy with the President on this subject; yet, however widely my views may differ from those entertained by him on this the President on this subject; yet, however widely my views may differ from, those entertained by him on this question—views which I have held all my life, and which as involving fundamental principles of public liberty and of the Constitution, are unchangeable—yet, as regards all those great Democratic measures which, I trust, will constitute the policy of his Administration in other respects, it will give me pleasure, as a private citizen, to yield my cordial support.

I have said that the slavery question, as a practical issue, had disappeared from Kansas long before my arrival there, and the question of self-government had been substituted in its place. On some future occasion I shall dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon issue, nan usappeared from Amisas tong before hy arrival there, and the question of self-government had been substituted in its place. On some future occasion I shall dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon this subject, and show, that after three years, expertment, when I arrived in Kansas there were less than three hundred slaves there, and the number constantly diminishing; that, as proved by the official records of Congress, published and authenticated by those distinguished Southern statesmen, John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, the winter climate, even of Eastern Kansas, is colder than that of New England, and that the proslavery Territorial Convention of Kansas, consolidated with the pro-slavery Territorial Legislature, on the 4th of January, 1857, nearly five months before my arrival there, did distinctly abandon the slavery issue, because, as set forth by one of their number, "the proslavery party was in a small and admitted minority," "and the co-operation of the free-State Democrats was invited, as the only hope of success, not to make Kansas a slave State, which was conceded to be impossible, but to make it a conservative Democratic free State." Even as late as the 3d of July, 1857, when the Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Lecompton, in consequence of the laws of climate and the well known will of the people, none contended that slavery could be established there. Nor was it until my Southern opponents interfered in the affairs of Kansas, and by denunciation, menace and otherwise, aided at a critical period by several Federal office-holders of Kansas, including the surveyor-general, (the president of the Convention.) with his immense patronage, embracing many hundred employers, intervened, and, as I believe, without the knowledge or approbation of the President of the Convention, with the immense patronage, embracing many hundred employers, intervence, and, as I believe, without the knowledge or approbation of the President of the United States, produced the extraordinary pap

power and no patronage.

And now be pleased to express to the President my And now be pleased to express to the President my deep regret as regards our unfortunate difference of opinion in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, and to say to him, that as infallibility does not belong to man, however exalted in intellect, purity of intention, or position, yet if he has committed any errors in this respect, may they be overruled by a superintending Providence, for the perpetuation of our Union, and the advancement of the honor and interest of our beloved country.

country.
In now dissolving my official connection, with your department. I beg leave to tender my thanks for your constant courtesy and kindness.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't.

RIAL LIST, January Term, 1858.-RIAL LIST, January Term, 1858.

Exchange Bank, Pittsburg vs. Meloy & Carlisle.

Samuel P. Wallace vs. Jos. Shomo.
John Miller vs. Andrew Smith.
John Fleming vs. Brice X. Blair and others.

Isaac Gifford vs. Joseph Gifford's adm'rs.
Thomas Clark's heirs vs. Brison Clark.

Samuel B. McFeeters vs. —— Beers.
Com'th for Smith vs. Weeks
Patrick Kelly vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
John M. Walters vs. David Varner.
Harrison & Couch vs. C. V. M. P. Co.
Samuel Caldwell's adm'rs vs. Michael J. Martin.
A. H. Brumbaugh for use vs. C. V. M. P. Co.
William McNite vs. James Clark's adm'r.
John Dougherty vs. Geo. W. Speer.
A. Vandevander's adm'rs vs. John McComb.
Samuel Myton vs. Henry Fockler.

SZCOND WEEK.

John Savage vs. Wm. Smith & Davis.
Geo. W. Wagoner vs. Washington Gaver.
Ann Carmon vs. William Stewart.
Joseph K. Henderson vs. John Henderson's Exfr.
Christopher Osborn vs. P. F. Kessler et al.
Machette & Ragliel vs. Dr. P. Shoenberger's ex.
William Bell vs. Simon Wallbourn.
Philip Spahn vs. Moses Heilner.
John R. Gosnell vs. G. W. Speer, garnishee, etc.
Com'th for use vs. Farids Liberd et al.
Same vs. J. G. Lightner.
Bell, Garretson & Co. vs. Jas. Entreken.
C. Osborn vs. P. F. Kessler.

D. CALDWELL, Prothenotary.

IST OF GRAND & TRAVERSE

JURORS for January Sessions A. D. 1858.

GRAND JURORS.

Daniel Africa, J. P., Huntingdon.
James Bell, Esq., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Benj. Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Jacob Baker, carpenter, Alexandria.
David Barrick, farmer, West. David Barrick, farmer, West.
Ralph Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Henry Clapper, farmer, Hopewell.
Andrew Green, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Johnston, farmer, Hopewell.
Robert Johnston, farmer, Hopewell.
Robert Johnston, farmer, West.
John Long, merchant, Shirleysburg.
Silas Locke, blacksmith, Dublin.
Samuel D. Myton, merchant, West.
Nicholas Rudy, farmer, Jackson.
J. Murray Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
George Swartz, farmer, Cromwell.
Thomas Stewart, farmer, Rarree.
Samuel Steffey, inn-keeper, Jackson.
John Vandevander, J. P., Walker.
John Woodring, drover, Franklin.
Robert Wilson, farmer, Oncida.
John Weston, farmer, Brady.
Abm. Zimmerman, farmer, Hopewell. Abm. Zimmerman, farmer, Hopewell. Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK. J. Simpson Africa, surveyor, Huntingdon. Hugh Alexander, farmer, Jackson. Robert Bingbam, farmer, Shirley. Owen Boat, coachmaker, Huntingdon. Robert Barr, farmer, Jackson. Joseph Banks, mason, Tod. Joseph Banks, mason, Tod.
William Cornelius, carpenter, Clay.
T. Crownover, farmer, Barree.
Richard Chilcote, farmer, Union.
Abm. Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Edward Duncan, farmer, Hopewell.
Jonathan Doyle, miller, Union
John A. Doyle, merchant, Shirley.
P. Garner, (of M.) farmer, Penn.
John Gansimore, farmer, Vapriosen. John Gansimore, farmer, Warriorsmark A. L. Grim, blacksmith, Huntingdon. Jacob Ganoe, jr., laborer, Warriorsmark. George M. Green, J. P., Cass. Jacob Grove, farmer, Penn. Robert Goosborn, farmer, Tell. William Harper, merchant, Jackson. Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter. William Hazzard. boatman. Huntingdon. Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris. William Johnston, farmer, Hopewell. William Johnston, farmer, Hope-John Loomis, farmer, Dublin. Samuel Lang, farmer, Dublin. Jacob Miller, farmer. Henderson. Matthew Miller, M. D., Jackson. C. W. H. Moore, M. D., Tod. Matthew Miler, M. D., Jackson.
C. W. H. Moore, M. D., Tod.
Jesse Meredith, wagon-maker, Brady.
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Franklin.
John H. McPheran, farmer, Franklin.
John R. McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Alexander M. Oaks. farmer, Barree.
John Porter, Esq., farmer, Henderson.
Joseph Riggle, laborer, Franklin.
George Robertson, farmer, Springfield.
Elijah Sollers, farmer, Cass.
George A. Steel, farmer, Huntingdon.
Amos Smoker, farmer, Brady.
Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., farmer, Hehderson.
Jacob Smyers, laborer, Chy.
Job Slack, machinist, Barree.
George Thomas, grocer, Huntingdon. George Thomas, grocer. Huntingdon. Simeon Wright, J. P., Union.

William C. Wagoner, morchant, Brady. SECOND WEEK. Thomas Aston, farmer, Springfield.
David Black, carpenter, Huntingdor
John Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Ephrain Baker, mason, Springfield.
Jonathan Barnwell, tanner, Tod. Jonathan Barnwell, tanner, Tod.
Abraham Carothers, tanner, Shirley.
John C. Couch, merchant, Barree.
William Coulter, farmer, Tell.
Jesse Dieffenbach, merchant, Brady.
John Foreman, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Funk, farmer, Penn.
Jackson J. Fee, farmer, Henderson.
George Gamer, Farmer, Penn. George Garner, farmer, Penn. Benjamin Grove, farmer, Penn. James G. Goodman, farmer Henderson. Gilbert Horning, farmer, Barree. Henry Hudson, carpenter, Clay. Jesse Hollingsworth, carpenter, Chay. Jesse Hollingsworth, carpenter, Shirley. James Huey, farmer, Brady. William Johns, farmer, Shirley. Hugh A. Jackson, farmer, Jackson. Hugh A. Jackson, farmer, Jackson. Daniel Wyper, farmer, Walker. Nicholas Lynn, farmer, Hopewell. William Livingston, farmer, Oneida. Jacob Miller, laborer, Cassville. Jacob Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark. William Orr, Esq., farmer, Tell. Henry Robison, farmer, Dublin. Israel Smiley, farmer, Barree. Alexander Scott, blacksmith, Jackson. Geograe Stevens, farmer, Spainefeld. George Stevens, farmer, Springfield Andrew Smith, farmer, Oneida. Joseph Shore, farmer, Clay. Philip Taylor, miner, Tod.

Andrew Walker, farmer, Oneida DEGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court. to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January next, to wit:

1. Peter F. Kessler, administrator of the estate of William McCartaer, lets of Hunderson tempolicided? 1. Peter F. Kessler, administrator of the estate of William McCartney, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
2. John Hefner, administrator of the estate of William Wilson, late of Pulaski county, Indiana, dec'd.
3. John Reed, administrator of the estate of Thomas Reed, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
4. Partial administration account of Dr. Henry Orlady, administrator of Joshua R. Cox, who was administrator of Esther Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
5. William Stewart, administrator of the estate of Jennet Stewart, late of West township, dec'd.
6. John Aurandt and Robt. Tussey, executors of the last net Siewart, late of west townsnip, acca.

6. John Aurandt and Robt. Tussey, executors of the last
will and testament of John Sprankle, late of Morris town-

ship, dec'd.

7. Trust account of George W. Speer, acting trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make sale of the real estate of Robert Speer, dec'd.

8. Trust account of Henry Lightner, trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court, to make sale of the real estate of Henry Lightner, late of West township, dec'd.

9. Trust account of James Saxton, trustees, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of the estate of George Heinight, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

10. Guardianship account of Henry B. Myton, guardian of Rosetta Stewart, a minor child of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, dec'd. late of Morris township, dec'd.

11. Guardianship account of George Sipes, guardian of Richard, Elizabeth, Loretto and Evaline Whatton, minor children of Samuel N. Wharton, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.

12. Alfred B. Crewit (now dec'd) administrator of Dr. Jacob Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd, as stated and filed by Jane D. Crewit, executrix of the said A. B. Crewit, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857. S. LIGGETT & CO., FLOUR DEALERS, and Commission Merchants for the sale of Grain, Seeds, and Produce generally, keep constantly on hand the best qualities of Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and St. Louis brands Flour. Orders faithfully filled at the market prices of the day. Nos. 69 and 70, Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. December 2, 1857-3m.

TOTICE-Notice is hereby given to oTICE—Notice is nereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment. for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to

W. B. ZEIGLER. payment to Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

DUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber having no permanent residence at present, wishes to inform all persons who gave their notes for property purchased at his sale, that they can save cost by calling on D. P. Gwin of Huntingdon, who is authorized to re-ceive the amount of said notes, which will be due on the 17th of December next.

JAMES PORTER.

the following described real estate, to wit:

All defendant's right and interest in and to the following described tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and north east by lands of Jacob Russell, on the south by lands of John B. Weaver, and on the west by lands of Lewis on the west, and — Gwin on the east Krugger, and Peter Tries, containing 41 acres, more or less, having thereon a large two-story stone house, frame stable, and other out-buildings and improvements, about 20 acres of cleared land, and a valuable iron ore bank which has been opened and worked. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant, of, in and to the undivided one-fourth part of a certain tract of coal land, situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Houck coal bank tract and others, containing in the whole 400 acres, more or less, the ALISO—All the right, thue and interest of defendant, of, in and to the undivided one-fourth part of a certain tract of coal land, situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Houck coal bank tract and others, containing in the whole 400 acres, more or less, the same being that part and interest in said tract of land subscribed by George W. Speer, to the deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

Also-All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Barree township, on the east branch of Stone creek, bounded and described as follows, viz: begin-ning at at a sugar tree; thence by lands of Thomas Kyler's heirs south forty degrees east, two hundred and thirteen perches to a black oak; thence north fifty degrees east, forty-eight perches to a chestnut oak; thence north twentyforty-eight perches to a chestnut oak; thence north twentytwo degrees east, ninety perches to a black oak; thence
north fifty degrees east, thirty-two perches to a post;
thence north forty-eight degrees west, ninety perches to a
sugar tree; and thence down the east branch of Stone
Creek, by the several courses and distances thereof to the
place of beginning; containing 153 acres and 128 perches,
with the usual allowance. Seized and taken in execution
and to be sold as the property of Allen Green, dec'd, in the
hands of John P. Stewart, administrator. ALSO—Two lots of ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, fronting on Main street 160 feet and extending to back street 140 feet, having thereon erected a large two and a half story brick house 48 feet front and extending back 33 feet, with back building 18 by 28, wood house and ice house and all out-buildings. Also, a two-story frame office and No.—in plan of said town, and adjoins lot of M. S. Harrison on the south, and on the north by a street leading to Love's Valley. Also, a lot of ground, being a corner lot of ground 60 feet front, extending back 140 feet to an alley or street having thereon erected a large two story brick store house with a frame warehouse attached, house is — by — and in said borough. Also, an island of land, about 17 acres, more or less, in a good state of cultivation in the township of Shirley, adjoining lands on the west of Isaac Sharrer, and the Aughwick creek on the north east and west. Also, a two acre lot of ground, more or less, in the township of Shirley, bounded by the Poor House land on the north. Wnn. B. Leas on the cast, Etnire on the west, and Mrs. Ramsey on the south, and under fence. Also—Two lots of ground in the borough

der fence.

Also—About 25 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, and adjoins lands of D. Fraker's heirs on the south, Aughwick creek on the west, Bullet Lane and John Lutz on the north, and back street on the east, cleared and under fence.

Also—About 3 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, hounded on the north by John Maye on Shirley township, bounded on the north by John More, on the east by Peter Meyers, and on the south by Peter Etnire, and on the west by Public Road leading to Germany Valley, having thereon erected a frame barn 35 by 46 with cornerib and wagon shed, and a young apple orchard.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lange & Lightone erty of James G. Lightner.

Also—The defendant's interest in and to

one lot of ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, Shirley township, having thereon erected a two-story log house and back kitchen fronting on Main street 60 feet, extending back to an alley 140 feet, adjoins lots on the north, the Eaptist church on the south, and an alley that divides the property of William McNite from said defendant's. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Also-A tract of land situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Gen.
A. P. Wilson on the east, of John S. Isett and William D.
Robb's heirs on the north, other lands of defendant on the
west, and of Thomas Whittaker, Geo. Lamp and estate of
John McCahan, deceased, and other lands of defendant on the south, containing about 358 acres, more or less, being part of the same large tract of land which was conveyed to John Huyett (father of the defendant) by Patrick Gwin, to John Huyett (father of the defendant) by Patrick Gwin, Esq., Sheriff of said county, as the property of John Vanan, by deed acknowledged thirteenth November, 1818, having thereon a frame bank barn, a log dwelling house one and a half stories high, and about 100 acres cleared.

Also—A tract of land in same township of Porter, adjoining the lands of the heirs of William D. Robb, dec'd, and other lands of defendant on the north, lands of Jacob G. Huyett's heirs on the south, other lands of defendant on the east, lands of Henry Knode on the south and west, containing about 220 acres. Page 2018 learned in the lands of defendant on the south, and west.

Also—A tract of land in same township of Porter, adjoining the lands of the heirs of William D. Robb, dec'd, and pay over to the Treasurer the amount of their duplicates as soon as possible. Money is much needed at the present time and must be had.

JACOB BAKER.

H. L. MCCARTILY, the MCARTILY, the MCARTILY, the MCARTILY, the MCARTILY, the MCARTILY, the MCARTILY.

containing about 220 acres, more or less, all cleared and cultivated, being the tract of land on which defendant now resides, and which was conveyed by Ludwick Huyett To The Huyett (Eather of Defendant) by deed dated tweet to John Huyett (Father of Defendant) by deed dated twenty sixth June, eighteen hundred and nine and duly recorded; less about seventeen acres conveyed by defendent to Wm. Robb, having thereon two bank barns, each about forty seven by Eighty feet, a large stone dwelling house, three stories high and the usual out-buildings.

Also—A tract of land in said township of Porter, adjoining lands of William D. Robb's heirs on the north, other lands of John Huyett on the east and west, Thomas Whittsey on the south containing about 102 agree and Whittaker on the south, containing about 102 acres and allowances, greater part of it cleared and cultivated.

Also—A tract of land in same township of Porter, adjoining other lands of John Huyett on the north, cast, and west, and of Thomas Whittaker on the south, containing 89 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed by Benja-min Elliott and wife to John Huyett, (defendant's father) by deed dated 18th November, 1796, duly recorded. Also—A small tract of unscated land situate in Porter township aforesaid, containing 27 acres and 22 perches and allowance, surveyed upon a warrant to John Huyett, dated 28th August, 1843. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in the town-ALSO—A tract of land situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded by lands of Orbison & McMurtrie, Robert Allison's devisces, Dr. William Swoope, Samuel Friedley, and lands of the minor children of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres and ninety-one perches and allowance, having thereon a log house and barn, with about fifty acres cleared, it being the same tract which was devised by Patrick Gwin, deceased, to his son George Gwin, who, by deed conveyed the same to the said Alex. Gwin, deceased, to he said Alex.

Also—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 70 in the borough of Huntingdon, having thereon a two-story log and weather-boarded dwelling house, and an unfinished two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on Hill street 50 feet, and extending back 185 feet to Allegheny street, adjoining lot of John Hildebrand on the west and Isaac Lininger on the east.

Also—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 97 in said borough, having thereon erected a two-story double log dwelling house fronting on Hill street 45 feet and extending back 25 feet, with an ice-house and stable erected on said lot. Said lot fronting on Hill street 50 feet and extending back 185 feet to Washington street, adjoining Wm. Lewis on the west and James Gwin on the east.

Also—One plank ware-house, 30 by 58 feet, with the ground upon which it stands, situate in the canal basin, on part of lot numbered 120 in plan of said borough.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton

on part of lot numbered 120 in plan of said borough.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to one lot of ground situate in Smithfield, Walker township, numbered in plan of said town —, having thereon erected one double two-story log dwelling house, fronting on the turnpike leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet, adjoining George Long on the west, and Alex. Port on the south and least. ast.
Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to one lot of ground situate in Smithfield, Walker township, having thereon erected one frame stable, adjoin-ing the Juniata river on the north, Martin Flenner on the west, and the turnpike leading from Huntingdon to Alex-

ndria, on the south.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton n and to one out-lot, containing 2 acres and 152 perches, ituate in the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining Dorris & Campbell on the week, George Taylor and others on the last, and the road leading from Huntingdon to the Warm Springs on the north.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to a tract of land situate on Stone Creek, Henderson township, containing 175 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Gen. A. P. Wilson on the north, Stone Creek on the contract of the second of the contract of the co the east, Elisha Shoemaker on the south, and Shoenberger's heirs on the west, having thereon one double plank house one and a half stories high, one frame barn about 35 feet square, and cider-mill and press and two orchards.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to a tract of land situate in Tod township, Hunting-den courters.

in and to a tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Frances Mowing, containing 450 acres, more or less.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to Lot No. 75 in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Hill street and extending back 200 feet to Allegheny street, adjoining Isaac Dorland's heirs on the west, and Newingham's heirs on the cast, having thereon erected a two-story double brick dwelling house, fronting on Hill street 45 feet and extending back 40 feet, having in the east end of it a large store room 17 by 38 feet, and back ware room, and necessary out-buildings. Also, a two-story log dwelling house fronting on Allegheny street 30 feet and extending back 25 feet, with a one-story log kitchen. Also, a three story plank ware house 16 by 32 feet, and a small stable and wood shed.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton, in and to Lot No. 200 in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Mifflin street and extending along Bath street 200 to Church street, having thereon a two-story log dwelling house.

All of which will be sold as the property of James Saxton, and the street of the wood shouse.

welling house.
All of which will be sold as the property of James Saxon.
Alse-One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 70 in the

HERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of test., vend. exp., lev. facias, and fi. fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All defendant's right and interest in and to the following described tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the east and lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dee'd, on the south by lands

thereon.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James and William A. Saxton in and to about one acre of ground, with a frame house erected thereon, adjoining land of William McMurtrie on the north and east, of Elias Bartol on the west, and of Samuel Houck on the south.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. & W. A. Saxton.

Area Two lots of ground in the town of Also-Two lots of ground in the town of Moresville, West township, Huntingdon county, 50 feet front each, and extending back 160 feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Mrs. Johnston on the east, lots of Wm. Mooro on the west, fronting on Main road leading to Petersburg, having thereon erected a large two-story brick house and other out-buildings. Scized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Snyder. 13. Note.—The costs on all writs stayed by Plaintiffs or their Attorneys, must be paid before the writs will be Note.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent. of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are selvenyledged.

acknowledged. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of the Cassville Seminary, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, December 24th, 1857, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All persons are required to present their claims before such Auditor at that time or be debarred from coming in for a share of such fund.

in for a share of such fund.

December 2, 1857.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—JACOB NU-MER'S ESTATE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund or assets in the hands of A. L. Grim, administrator of Jacob Numer, late of Huntingdon Borough, dec'd, will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 26th of December, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for that purpose; and all persons are required to present their claims before such Auditor at that time or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

December 2, 1857-4t.

TXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of MARY GILLILAND, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executor of the lost will and testament of MARY GILLILAND, late of Tell township, decided and all property having claims. Huntingdon county, dee'd, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

JAMES GIFFORD, Executor. ate payment. December 9, 1857.\*

ATOTICE.—All persons having claims against DAVID H. CAMPBELL, of Marklesburg, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the subscriber, to whom said Cumpbell has executed a deed of Assignment for the benefit of creditors. JOHN H. WINTRODE, Marklesburg, Nov. 20, 1857.

TAX COLLECTORS—TAKE NO-TICE.—The Collectors of County and State taxes for the year 1856 and all previous years, are required to make immediate payment of the balances due on their duplicates,

H. L. McCARTHY, G. W. MATTERN, Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the ngs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, Also to Involids Refreat, Author of "Letters to Invalids, 15 COMING! See following Card. JANUARY APPOINTMENTS.

R. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms is follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Saturday, January 16.

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Saturday, January 16.
Lewistown, National Hotel, "18.
Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel, "15.
Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma,
Larryngittis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by
Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital,
London. The great point in the treatment of all human
maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—
All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ
requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which
Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take
medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are discased, breathe or inhalo medicated vapors directly into
the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should
be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the
application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs,
for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and allowance, having thereon a log house and barn, with about fifty acres cleared, it being the same tract which was devised by Patrick Gwin, deceased, to his son George Gwin, who, by deed conveyed the same to the said Alex. Gwin, &c., together with the hereditaments and appartenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Couts.

Also—The following described two story brick building situate south-east of and near the borough of Huntingdon, about fifty yards more or less east of the bridge across Stone Creek, on the north side of and fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road and the Pennsylvania railroad, containing 22 feet in front on said turnpike, and in depth 25 feet, and the lot or piece of Samuel Houck.

Also—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 70 in the borough of Huntingdon, having thereon a two-story log and weather-boarded duelling house, and an unfinished two-story heigh dwelling house, fronting and to the reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of tho lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have never been all treatment has been because they have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have heretof

eases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomached bowels. &c. and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and car. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D. C. S. D. L. C. S. D. 189\_No charge for consultation.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the citics, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

H. ROMAN. YEAS, TEAS-of excellent qualities. and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S DROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of DOOTS and SHOES, the largest and Cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & McMURTRIES. CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES. Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & MCMURFRIE. YUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's I than can be had in town. Call and see them. CILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great

variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN. CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.) ROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market price (2012) TOOTS & SHOES .- Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

DLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & MCMURTRIE. TOURNING COLLARS—handsome

styles, just received by FISHER & MCMURTRIE. Alse—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 70 in the borough of Huntingdon, having thereon erected a two-story log and weather-boarded dwelling house, and an unfinished two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on Hill amine goods and prices. (oct28.