AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

10HN B. BRATTON. Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., DEC. 24, 1857. No PAPER NEXT WEEK .- In order to afford

recreation during the holidays, no paper will be erings of unrestrained merriment. To the issued from this office next Thursday. Our readers will loose nothing by this operation, as we furnish subscribers with fifty-two numbers

that he will wait on the patrons of the Volun-, sert the following admirable production of teer, on New Year's morning, with his address, Professor C. C. Moore. It will be read with when he expects them to fork over a little of the delight by all our young readers :

HAVE WE A CONSTABLE ?-Have we a High Constable in Carlisle? If we have, we think he must be a very quiet and inoffensive manone who never leaves his own home to meddle one who never leaves his own home to meddle care, in other people's business. He is evidently a In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there: domestic man, who enjoys quietness, and has The children were nestled all sung in their beds no taste for noise or broils of any kind. No matter how much villainy is going on in our town, the High Constable is never at hand .-Ladies are insulted at the street corners every night, thefts are committed in broad day light, and everybody notices these things, except our High Constable. We ask again, who is he?and where does he hide himself, both night and Away to the window I flew like a flash day? It is the duty of the Town Council to compel this officer to perform his duty. He Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below; receives a good salary, and is paid out of the When, what to my wondering eyes should appockets of our people. We have no notion that he or any other man shall pocket our money without rendering some kind of service. We may refer to this subject again, if it becomes More rapid than eagles his coursers they came necessary, when we shall speak more fully and And he whistled and shouted, and called them in a manner that will be understood by all.

ORDINANCE VIOLATED .- There is a Borough Ordinance in force, we believe, which makes it a fine of \$5 for any one to wheel a barrow or wagon upon a pavement. This Ordinance is a very good one, but is violated every hour of the solution of the barrow that before the wild hurricane for the solution of the barrow or the solution of the solution day. We hope a few examples will be made of When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the those who put the Borough law at defiance.

LECTURE OF GEO. F. CAIN, Esq. .- The second Lecture of the course before the Union Fire Company of this place, was delivered on Thursday evening last, by George F. Cain, Esc., of Shippensburg. Subject-" American Epic History." The lecture was well written, well delivered, and well received by those present .-During its delivery Mr. C. was frequently cheered by the audience. He is a young man, of fine talents, and bids fair to become a popular lecturer. We regret, that owing to a variety of causes, the attendance by our citizens was not And he looked like a pedlar just opening his very good, but trust hereafter they will show themselves on occasions of this kind.

An action for debt by a wife against her husband, to recover money loaned by her to her husband, being property acquired after marriage, was tried in the Common Pleas of Perry county, a short time since, Judge Graham presiding. The question was whether a wife could maintain a suit against her husband. The Court decided that she could, and delivered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,508.

THE WHEAT .- Some of our country friends are feeling rather anxious as to the future prospects of their grain. The continued warm weather will tend to advance it to such a condition. that without snow, the first severe spell of cold weather may greatly injure the crop.

The Sabbath School of the German Reformed Church, will hold its regular Anniversary in the Church, on next New Year's night. And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose. The exercises will consist of singing by the hoir and children: The reading of the super intendents report, and several addresses. A collection will be taken to enlarge the library of the school. Services to commence at half past six o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

VERY SUPERIOR OYSTERS .- The oysters kept by Boren, under Burkholder's hotel, are far superior to any ever offered for sale in this place. Indeed, in size, fatness and flavor, they can't be beat anywhere. Good oysters are a great luxury, and bad ones are a nuisance, We hope to see JEFF encouraged in his business. for he is both obliging and enterprising, and always keeps a neat, clean, and well filled table Let all who are fond of No. 1 oysters give him an early call.

STOP THAT !- We notice that a few of our Democratic cotemporaries of this State have undertaken to read Robert J. WALKER, STE-PHEN A. DOUGLAS, Secretary STANTON, Senator STUART, Col. JOHN W. FORNEY and other eminent Democrats out of the Democratic party! We advise these editors to desist; they have scated in their comfortable homes by warm with the late Daniel O'Connell some forty-five their plans by the heroism of Mrs. Hodges, she they can say against the illustrious men we have named, will be replied to. Pricking musquitoes in the rump with a pitch-fork is no business for statesmen to engage in.

Select School.

The following is the return of Select Scholars for the quarter ending Dec. 1st, 1857: School No. 11. Jas. M. Caufman, James A. Loudon, Jas. F. Brady.

In Music " Abr'm. Redsecker, James M. Caufman. School No. 12. Laura Alexander, Caroline Gardner, Mary Plank. Laura Alexander, Margaret

School No. 13. Sarah C. Fought, Virginia E. Mary C. M'Cartney, Anna School No. 14. Wm. Myers. A. K. Long,

Samuel F. Cocklin. Geo. O. Wert, C. D. Law. Anna Focht, Fanny Gould, School No. 15. Mary Thompson. Fanny Gould, Mary Thompson, Fanny Ritter. School No. 16. Wm. F. Law. Chas. H. Leeds,

Wm. W. Allison. In Music Wm. F. Law, Chas. II. Halbert, Jas. M. M'Clellan. School No. '17. Annie Lytle, Annie Shapley,

In Music " Gertrude Reed, Maria Rob-School No. 18. S. M'Donald, A. N. Sheaffer,

In Music " Wm. Monyer, Charles A. Woodward. D. ECKELS, P. S. S.

Territory, and has also certain special rights in and comfort of others. Would that their noble the ferry privilege at that place, by which his example might be followed by all! Let an acfollowers are to be ferried across the Missouri tive and acting benevolence pervade all hearts. at half their usual rates. The fact of his owner-amelioration of the condition of the poor among ship has but recently been assertained, and has us.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

To-morrow (Friday) will be the anniversary of the advent of the Saviour—Merry Christmas! -a day generally observed as the occasion for riends meeting together at the festive board, and exchanging mutual congratulations.those persons connected with our office a little Christmas is a day of rejoicing-of social gathyoung, Christmas brings mirth in its train-a day of freedom, in its broadest sense-when pa and ma are asked to stand aside and give way to the romp. "A Happy Christmas," therefore, to all our readers, male and female, old and Gen. G. L. Goucher desires us to state young. As appropriate to the occasion we in-

ANNUAL VISIT OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Twas the night before Christmas, when, all Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse The stockings were hung by the chimney with

While visions of sugar-plums danced thro' their heads;

And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap Had just settled our brains for a long winter's When out on the lawn there arose such a clat-

sprang from my bed to see what was the Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash The moon on the breast of the new fallen snow,

But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick by name:

'Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen! On, Comet! on, Cupid! on Donder and Blix

So up to the house-top the coursers they flew, With the sleigh full of toys-and St. Nicholas And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof, The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning

Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his And his clothes were all tarnished with asher and soot!

and soot: bundle of toys he had flung on his back. pack; His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry! His cheeks like roses, his nose like a cherry! His droll little mouth was drawn up like :

And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow. The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth. And the smoke, it encircled his head like

He had a broad face, and a little round belly, That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full He was chubby and plump; a right jolly old

And I laughed, when I saw him, in, spite o myself.
wink of his eye, and a twist of his head, Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread. He spoke not a word, but went straight to his And filled all the stockings—then turned wi

a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose, He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave

And away they all flew, like the down off But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of

HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL, AND TO ALL A GOOD NIGHT!

Christmas---The Poor.

On this day of general rejoicing, it is not too much to ask of those who have been blessed, by a bountiful Providence, in "their basket and their store," that out of their own abundance they shall contribute something to those who among the Independents. A Mr. Guiness, as are suffering the rigerous hardships of poverty. Independent, now a student at New College, The following, from the pen of Mrs. R. F. Sey- London, yet in his teens, is bidding fair to rimore, which we take from the "Syracuse (N. | val the renowned Mr. Spurgeon as another mod-Y.) Star," is a forcible appeal to those who are ern Whitfield. During his college vacation he surrounded with abundance to "forget not the has been preaching in Devoushire and Corn-

Those who are themselves blessed with the comforts of life are apt to forget the necessities is a native of Ireland, and a nephew of the house of Dr. Isaac/Hodges, at Ashland was of others. They forget, while at their own luxumous tables, that there are those who are cating their last crust, and know not how they shall obtain another morsel: they forget while cloaks and furs to encounter the chill air, that there are those who are shivering half clad over the dying embers of their last coals, while the piercing air is blowing through every crevice of their miserable habitation.

There is superfluous wealth enough in our village to relieve every child of want in our gold, bodies covered with gold lace, skirts of midst, and to send comfort to every cheerless abode; and in what better manner could the gifts of God, so abundantly bestowed upon many of our citizens, be employed? In what could produce, you would see the Sikhs carrybetter way could they express their gratitude ing out of Delhi the first day, as if they were for their many blessings? "Freely ye have almost nothing. A shawl which in England. received—freely give."

Ye who have been prosperous in your various callings the past year, as ye count over your gains, forget not the Poor—the starving. shivering, houseless, homeless, friendless ones around you! Ye who are surrounded with Turner, Sarah S. Thompson. comforts and luxuries-who are loading your tables with the various delicacies of the to entertain a fashionable assembly-who are planning gay parties and expensive balls to lend additional enchantments to the festivities of the season-forget not the Poor! Ye to whom God has given, not wealth, but sufficient for your own comfort and the relief of othersforget not the Poor! Ye whose ministries should ever be those of kindness and love, enlist heart and hand in this work of benevolence. and diffuse joy through the wretched abodes of Poverty and Want in our midst; and the happy faces, and glad hearts of the recipients of your bounty; and the approving voice of your own conscience, shall be your abundant reward.

There is a luxury in doing good which is its own reward: there is a feeling at the heart when we have relieved suffering, or done an act of kindness, which is double the value of the good we have bestowed, and adds to our other enjoyments. I doubt not that those noble hearts who, by their generosity, made so many Brigham Young is said to be one of the proprietors of the town of Florence, in Nebruska by the thought that they had added to the joy and comfort of others. Would that their noble

caused no little excitement among the Nebraska Let those now give who never gave before,

Condition of the State Treasury.

We are enabled to lay before the public the Commonwealth of Ponnsylvania, during the last from Aspinwallound to New York, with 60 fiscal year; which statement has been furnished us by Henry S. Megaw, Esq., State Treasurer, She put in to focure water and provisions, who is as courteous and accommodating in affording as he is uniformly prompt and upright n the discharge of his official duties. This statement of the financial condition of the State s now for the first time made public, and its great importance will command universal atten-

As compared with the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year ending November 20th, and antelope and oxen. The genus Auchania 1856, the fact is presented, that unhappily the differs from the amel in being destitute of State is not in as good a position financially as humps on the bak. The legs are shorter than it was last year :

Receipts for 1856 Expenditures for 1856 \$5,878,142.22 Excess of receipts Receipts for 1857 Expenditures for 1857

Excess of expenditures \$716,688.95 The balance remaining in the Tre sury Nov. 30th, 1856 \$1,214,795.42 From which take excess of expe \$716,688.95 ditures for 1857.

Balance now in the Treasury \$528,106.47 The Inauguration of Gov. Packer.

We have observed that very many of our exry as the day. This is an error of one week. The inauguration will take place on the third Tuesday (19th) of January next.

om present indications throughout the State, York on the 5th. the occasion promises to be one of much interest. The command of the military has been assigned to Major-General Keim, who has issued the following:

HEAD QUARTERS, 5th Division, P. V., READING, Dec. 5, 1857.

To the Volunteers of Pennsylvania-Fellow Soldiers: I. The Major-General of the Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having accepted the command tendered to him of the The translators intended to say, "which strain military who will participate at the Inauguration of the Governor elect, on Tucsday, the 19th day of January, 1858, a cordial invitation is extended to the volunteers of the State to unite and assist at the interesting ceremony, which a large and brilliant military display will render loubly imposing. II. All companies, battalions, regiments and brigades will report to Brig. Gen. E. C. Williams, Harrisburg, who will furnish all necessary information and render such assistance as they may require. III. The details of the parade will be the subject of

future orders. WILLIAM M. KEIM. Maj. Gen. 5th Div. P. V., Officer Com'dg. Maj. Samuel L. Young, Aids. Maj. A. Jordan Swartz,

Col. WYNKOOP'S FUNERAL .- The funeral or the lamented Col. F. M. Wynkoop, whose death was occasioned by accident, took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Pottsville. Business generally was suspended, the stores closed, and an unusual degree of solemnity seemed to pervade the entire community. The citizens of Pottsville attended the funeral, also the militay of that and adjacent places. The Scott Legon performed the military honors incident to the occasion. The funeral was a ge and imposing. The remains of the id. ...rious deceased were laid out in citizen's dress. The flag of the Legion was used as a pall. The wav-horse pelonging to Col. Wynkoop was led immediately benind the hearse. The procession was deeply impressive, and not a few in that mournful rain, as it moved along with measured tread, arted with a tear to the memory of the gallant whose remains they were following to the cold, silent tomb. He was buried in the graveysrd the upper end of Market street, at Pottsville. The Scott Legion, during their short stay in the city, received marked attention by the citizens of the place, which we doubt not will ever be remembered with grateful kindness by the members who proceeded there to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of one whom they all so rejoiced in calling commander.

A NEW PULPIT CELEBRITY .- An English correspondent of a Pittsburg paper, in speaking of several popular preachers in England, says that "a 'bright particular star' has arisen wall, and has created among all classes and sects an indescribable sensation. Mr. Guiness great Dublin porter brewer. His father was entered by burglars last night. The robbers vears since."

The Plunder of Delhi.—A private letter from Delhi, dated September 27, says :- "For a description of the riches of Delhi, my pen is inadequate. Cashmere shawls, inlaid: with dresses, watches, bars of gold, beds of silk and down, such as no nobleman's house in England almost nothing. A shawl, which in England, would fetch £100, they were selling for four rupees, and, you may depend, our fellows were not behind them. It is supposed the Rifles would go to England with upwards of £1,000 each, though General Wilson has issued an order that the prizes shall be all put together and divided. Most of our men are worth upwards of 100 rupees."

George Randolph, a nephew of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, who died in Charlotte county, Va., on the 4th instant, was the last in the line of the Randolph family. He was born deaf and dumb, but was highly educated in France. On returning home to Virginia, in 1814, he heard of the hopeless illness of his brother, at Harvard College, and immediately became deranged. From that time to the day of his death he is said nover to have ern Democrats there are but ten who have ever can war, is fast dwindling away. It is now known a lucid interval.

Thomas J. Semmes has been appointed United | Congress is eight years. States Attorney for the District of New Orleans; his predecessor being removed on the ground of not using sufficient vigilance to prevent the escape of General Walker and his party from that point. If the national government will rigidly adhere to the course it has adopted with the New Orleans District Attorney, piratical expeditions, like Walker's, will soon find it dif. And those who always give, now give the more. | ficult to escape from the United States.

Isporting Lamas.

A letter from Key West, dated the 6th inst. amary of receipts and expenditures of the says: The brigE. Drummond, Chadbourne Lamas from Per, S. A., arrived on the 4th .and sailed nextlay for her destination. The animals on boar were purchased by a French gentleman, sent at by a New York company to South Americ last spring, and are a choice lot of the breed alled Auchania. The Lama belongs to the goup Ruminantir, which is divided into four fmilies, the camal, giraffe, deer in the camel. Te neck is long-more vertical. 5.378.240.33 The cars and hoos are long. The toes are searated, or not united, as in

\$4.690,587.81 cies of this genus pelongs to this continent exclusively, where hey represent the camels of the Eastern. Thy are confined to the mountainous regions of South America. The Lama, the most communof the species, is as large as a stag, and was known at the time of the conquest of Peru, by lizzaro, in 1534, and indeed was the only domsticated animal, being for the inhabitants of hat country what the reindeer is to the Laplanders. This importation, we perceive, is a seculation, the design being, hanges, in speaking of the inauguration of no doubt, to introduce them among the elevalov. Packer, fix the second Tuesday of Janua- ted portions of Ner England, where sheep and alpacas flourish. This animal is extremely hardy, and is said to breed rapidly. The expedition has lost nee since leaving Guavaquil, While upon this subject, we may add, that on the Pacific. The Drummond sailed for New

the camels, by a allous role. The actual spe-

CURIOUS TYPOGRIICAL ERROR. - Professor Trench, in his latest work on the English language, points out acurious typographical error in the 20th verse of he 23d chapter of Matthew. The words "which train at a guat and swallow a camel," the professor thinks contain a in Tynsdale's and Conmer's translations, both of which have "straiged out." It was the custom of the stricter J ws to strain their wine, vinegar, and other pretables through linen or gauze, lest unawares they should drink down some little unclean inect, as a gnat, and thus transgress the Levitial law. It was to this custom the Saviour illuded, intending to say that the Scribes and Tharisees, while they stran out a gnat from their trink, would yet swallow a camel at a gulp.

I Henry Ward Beeber, in a recent lecture at Philadelphia, insisted that learning was not education. A man night be able to speak all the languages in the universe, and at the same time be a stupid polyglot as regards the practical ends of life. The true idea of education is evidently in disciplining every power to perform its functions. Men are not broad enough, they do not spread out all their branches to the air; arrested by officers Baker and Huffnagle. and they are afraid to do so, because they cannot watch the nice propriety and circumspection of each. The present custom is to grind men' a sharp edge, forgetting that all such at the examination. grinding is at the expense of the substance of the blade.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL .- This Hotel, at soldier, the good citizen, the beloved by all, of the New York Even Post states that many of the old boarders who suffered from this Hoator Hale and Mr. Burli The causes of prietors intend to bring & claim upon government for the damage they sustained. They allege that the closing of the mouths of the sew-

ded in Buffalo, before Justice Davis, that railroad companies are bound to keep ticket offices open at places were they are established, one hour before the departure of passenger trains : and a passenger who had paid five cents extra in the cars, not having a ticket, and the ticket office not having been open to enable him to purchase one, recovered the five cents and fifty dollars in addition.

BOLD BURGLARY-THE ROBBER SHOT BY A being alone in the house, with her three children. She heard the robbers in the lower part of the house, and locked her chamber door, took her gun in hand, loaded it with powder and

shot, and then unlocked her door. She then made inquiry as to what was wanted. One of theirobbers came upon the stairs, and told her to be still, or they would blow her brains out. She raised her gun and fired. The robbers fled instantly, leaving all their booty behind. The mark of the imprint of a one of the villains.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—The new Congress, it The "Scott Legion," composed of re-

before sat in Congress. The South pursues a called out to pay tribute to the remains of Col. different practice. Of the Virginia delegation, RIGHT .- A dispatch from Washington says for example the average term of service in

A little daughter of the Rev. L. G. Hay who was born in India, where frost, ice and cold wheather are unknown, upon waking up en over night, exclaimed, "Oh, who has paint ed the ground ?"

DF Gen. Houston, of Texas, has arrived in Washington.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

Hon. J. Glancy Jones. The announcement that the above named gentleman is appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, at Washington, will give great and general satisfaction to the people Pennsylvania and elsewhere. It is by far the most important Committee of Congress, and its chairmanship one of the most influential and responsible offices of the Government. money bills must originate in the House of Representatives, and be submitted to the scrutiny of the committee. Some idea can be formed of the labors and responsibility of the committees when it is recollected that it must frame and adjust and investigate bills appropriating some seventy millions of dollars a year. The number and variety of the bills are almost infinite, relating to every department of the public service, and to all the complicated and vast achinery of the government. Then the explanation and advocacy of all those bills in the House of Representatives imposes on the chairman of that committee a most herculean and ex-

gality and propriety. Its Chairman holds the purse strings of the nation.

To this severe and responsible task. Mr. J Glancy Jones brings a ripe experience, great in-telligence, undoubted integrity, and those sound principles of Democratic economy in the nistration of the government that insure a faithful and prudent discharge of his trust .-He has now been a member of the House for even or eight years, and stands confessedly in he first rank of its able and distinguished lea-

priations of doubtful, or more than doubtful le

Pennsylvania is at length assuming that just osition in the administration of the Federal overnment to which the weight of ner position, population and wealth entitle her. She has now the President, the At orney General and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and they are men of ability to do credit to themselves, to the State, and to the country in their high positions.

Horrible Death--- Two Women Clubbed to Death.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a horrible double murder was committed in Manheim township, about five miles from this city; and near the villages of Petersburg and Fruitville. The persons killed were Mrs. Garber, wife of out a gnat and swalpw a camel," that being Manheim township, and a Mrs. Reem, an eldermany confused reports in regard to the affair, it is altogether impossible to gather anything like an intelligible version. From the best inouse,—the husband being absent on business occasion to go to the house, and was surprised to find it apparently descried. On entering the sitting-room, he was surprised to find blood on the floor: on looking around he was horrified to mation of the affair. Two of the police officers immediately left for the scene of the murder, and soon discovered that two colored men were seen about Mrs. Garber's house that morning,and that directly after the murder they passed through the gate between Petersburg and this city. They immediately communicated with the police of the city, who kept a strick look out for the suspected parties, and in the after-noon, about half-past three o'clock, they were were immediately taken before Alderman Mus.

The persons arrested are named William Richardson, and 'Alexander Anderson. They The National Hotel.—This Hotel, at known as thieves—spending a greater part of Washington, has again been opened, and is said their time in the county prison. When searche to be well filled with gaests. A correspondent of upwards of \$90 in gold and silver were ed upwards of \$90 in gold and silver were shall be added the Lecompton Constitution, because with that which Mr. Garber says was of the old boarders who suffered from this Ho- in the possession of this wife. They were also tel, have taken rooms there—among them Sensen in and around the premises by Messes. Geist, Kauffman, Buckw the epidemic of last year will be investigated the object of the murderer was to get possession of the money said to be in the fluise.

There was considerable blood upon their Clothing. The evidence against them is of such a character as to leave no doubt of their guilt. The feeling against the murderers was so great lege that the closing of the mouths of the sewers against the murderers was so great or other intermediate bodies.

The feeling against the murderers was so great while they were undergoing examination, that house and caused the disease.

The feeling against the murderers was so great while they were undergoing examination, that house and caused the disease.

The feeling against the murderers was so great while they were undergoing examination, that of the sovereignty of conventions, distinct from that of the people would inflict summary vengeance monthem.

The feeling against the murderers was so great or other intermediate bodies.

Indeed, the whole doctrine of the sovereignty in a State Constitution, but all others, must be submitted. The President thinks that sovereignty as was well known in this city, and was highly esteemed. For a number of years she has be constant attendant at market, and was highy respected. Her son is married to a daugher of the other murderco woman, Mrs. Reem -Lancaster Examiner and Herald.

Walker in Central America.

An arrival at New Orleans, of which we BOLD BURGLARY—The ROBBER SHOT BY A Were yesterday advised by telegraph, informs in the Boston Traveler says:—"The house of Dr. Isaac/Hodges, at Ashland was entered by burglars last night. The robbers seems to have effected this without molestation, an officer in the army—his mother the widow had gathered a large amount of property toof Contain D'Esterre who fell in a duel fought gether to carry away, but were defeated in pers were found to be all regular, and so she was released. Moreover, Walker and his men the Central America coast would arrest the the watch set for it at San Juan. act number of men landed at Pinta Arenas, our information is not explicit. One hundred and bloody hand upon the door, and traces of blood fifty are spoken of, but there were many more, upon the stones, showed that the shot, aleither on board the Fashion or some other ves hough made at random, had taken effect upon posing all the force to have reached the point mentioned, there would probably be about four It has been ascertained that the burglars entered by turning the key to the front door with nippers. The noise of the gun brought the neighbors to the house, but nothing could be found of the burglars, one of whom when the THE LAST OF THE RANDOLPH FAMILY .- St. gun was fired exclaimed "my God," as if shot. ered from his former desolating career, has deun was fired exclaimed 'my God,' as if shot.

Sprained Ankles and Wrists can be reSprained Ankles and Wrists can be reSprained Ankles and Wrists can be reSprained Ankles and with the latter refrain from again mingling in the contest, it would be difficult for the weak lieved of all swelling and pain in 5 to 30 minutes by the free use of Du Vall's Galvanic Oil. him. If it be true, as reported by telegraph It acts by imparting Electricity to the part afform New Orleans, that an additional force will leave Mobile this weak to well-free Well. fected—starts up a new action in that part, and a cure is at once obtained. See advertisement. America.—N. Orleans Picayune. leave Mobile, this week, to reinforce Walker,

is said, presents the fact that among the North-turned volunteers who took part in the Mexi-Wynkoop, of Geo. Bratton, and of Capt. Reyn-

DEEP SNOW AND COLD WEATHER .- At Se in Indiana, and seeing the snow, that had fall the thermometer stood 21 deg. below zero.

A sale of the carriage used by ex-Presi-

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15th, 1857. Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:
Sin-I resign the office of Governor of the
Territory of Kansas. I have been most relucof tantly forced to this conclusion after an anxthe country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United States, and to myself. The grounds assumed by the President, in his late message to Congress, and in recent instruction. ious and careful consideration of my duty to piring 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 carnest solicitation of the President,

after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office, upon his letter showing the dangers and difficulties of the I finally accepted this omee, upon his fetter showing the dangers and difficulties of the in framing and ratifying, each for itself, the Kansas question, and the necessity of my un-Constitution of the United States, Sovereignly dertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great sacifices to me, personal, political, and pecuniary felt that I could no more refuse such a call hausting task : to say nothing of the constant efforts to produce through the committee approfrom my country, through her chief magistrate, than a soldier in battle. who is ordered to comthan a soldier in battle, who is ordered to com-mand a forlorn hope. I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the express condition that I should advocate 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 retterated in my inaugural address on the 27th of May last, as follows: "Indeed I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having formed a State Constitution, would submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then bona fide resident 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 30th of March last, sustain "the regular Legislature of the Territocy 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 Territo ry, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against the instru-ment. 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 Consti-Conard Garber, supervisor and tax collector of lution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers in Kansas, and the election be fairly and the correct rendering of the original, appears as ly lady, and relative of the Garbers. From the justly conducted, the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress. This inqugural most distinctly asserted that it was not the question of slavery merely, (which I believformation we could gain, it appears that the ed to be of little practical importance then in its women who were murdered were alone in the application to Kansas.) but the entire Constitution, which should be submitted to the people About half-past cleven o'clock a neighbor had for ratification or rejection. These were my words on that subject in my maugural: "It is not merely shall slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty be mainvention is the servant and not the master of the

people."
In my official dispatch to you of the 2d of of the President and his Cabinet. No excep-tion 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 were immediately taken before Alderman Musser, who after a partial investigation, commuted them for a hearing on Saturday morning next. District Aftorney Dickey was present at the examination. favor of the submission of the Constitution to of any Constitution which was not fairly and fully submitted to their vote for ratification or are residents of this city; and have long been rejection. These pledges I cannot recall or violate without personal dishonor and the abandonment of fundamental principles; and, therefore, it is impossible for me to support

ple for ratification or rejection.

Thave ever uniformly maintained the princi-I have ever uniformly maintained the principle that sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people of each State, and that it performs its The President, in his message, thinks that the record in the property of the prope first and highest function is forming a State rights secured by this bill to the people, in ac-

fears were entertained that the excited crowd would inflict summary-vengeance upon them.—

A few moments, however, served to calm the excitement, and the officers were allowed to excitement, and the officers were allowed to was never heard of, to my knowledge during the control of the excitement of the people submitted. The President thinks that sovereignty is an interest of the people of conventions, distinct from that of the people submitted. The President thinks that sovereignty is a submitted to the submitted that the submitted that submitted the submitted that submitted the su the great canvass of 1856. Indeed, this is the the great canvass of 1850. Indeed, this is the great principle of State rights and State soveregity, maintained in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1708-09, sustained by the people in the great political revolution of 1800, and embraced in that amendment to the Federal and embraced in that amendment is the federal and embraced in that amendment is the federal and embraced in the federal and federal and embraced in the federal and embr al Constitution, adopted under the auspices of

> 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 Sates, admitted or inchoate, in exercising their sovereign right of framing or amending their State constitutions.

was released. Moreover, Walker and his men were not on board at the time this event happened. It occurred at Aspinwall after their landing at Punta Arenas. It is distinctly told that they got ashore without interruption. All the conjectures that the steamer would be lost in the Culff or that the strong naval force on of our Constitution, as shown by the letter of of our Constitution, as shown by the letter of Chas. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, as published the Central America coast would arrest the adventurers, have proved idle. In the same facile manner that the expedition managed to slip through the fingers of all the United States official of Modification these were also the views of Mr. Jefferson. By this clause of the Federal Constitution the sov ereignty 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 "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 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 conlaving defined sovereignty, we must not confound the power with its source or exercise—the right of self-government and of State and that is, sovereignty is one thing; where it re-Paul and some distance this side snow is six- der the system of European despotisms, sovertech inches in depth, and at Chippewa, on Tuesday morning last week, the mercury in right of kings, and the blashbarous described whether the recognized treedom or stavery. --
deed, the first question which the people ought to decide in forming a government for an inright of kings, and the blashbarous decribed state is whether they will change or right of kings; and the blasphemous docrine cohate State, is, whether they will change or

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER'S RESIGNATION OF which the people of Europe, with few exceptions, have been compelled to submit by the tions, have been compened to submit by the bayonet, sustained by the more potent authority of ignorance and superstition. Under this theory the people were mere ciphers, and crowned heads sub deities—the sole represenatives on earth of the governing power of the Almighty.
"Our doctrine is just the reverse, making

the Revolution, each colony, acting for itself alone, separated from Great Britain, and sanc-

tioned the Declaration of Independence. Each

colony having thus become a State, and each

adopting for itself its separate State govern-

ment, acted for itself alone under the old Con-

ment, acted for usen more under the old Continental Congress. Each State acted for itself alone in acceding to the Articles of Confederation

of 1778. And each State acted for itself alone

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 high-

est political power called sovereignty. For the

ted powers" as declared by the Constitution and those powers only which are granted by that instrument. Delegated powers are not sovertign powers granted by sovereignty. Sovereignty being the highest political power, cannot be delegated. It is indivisible; it is a unit, incapable of partition. Hence the great error of supposing that sovereignty is divided be-tween the States and the United States. The Constitution is the supreme law, and obligaconstitution is the supreme law, and congatory as such. But a law is not sovereignty but an act of sovereignty. All laws imply law makers, and in this case those who framed and ratified this "supreme law" were those sover-cignties called the S ares, each acting exclusive. y itself uncontrolled by any sister State, except by the moral force of its influence and example. by the moral torce of 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 guthority in the Territories, as well as in the States. For there is not a single power granted by the Constitution to this Government, in Territory, which is not granted in 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 emonstrated in my Texas letter, refused to limit to our, then existing, Territories. In the Territories then as well in the States. Congress, possesses 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 to all States as co-equal, joint tenants of that highest political power called sovereignty. It will be perceived that this doctrine, that "sovereignty" makes Cons inthons," that "sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State," that "sovereignty cannot be delegated," that "it is inalienable, indivisible," a "unit incapable of the floor: on looking around he was horrified to see the two women lying upon the floor dead, covered with blood, and their heads so beaten that it was hard to distinguish them. He immediately gave the alarm, and a messenger was sent to Mayor Rimmerman, to give him information of the constitution. It designate this as a "great constitution of the nolice officers" and add "that the Constitution. The constitution of the constitution of the floor not framed to suit any emergency in Kansas, but were life-long principles, and were published and promulgated by me, in an elaborate ar-June last, a copy of that inaugural address was submitted to you for the further information of the President and his Cabinet. No exception was are relation to any portion of that adcured to the people of all the Territories," in adopting their State Constitution, by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Such is the construction given to that act by Congress in passing the Minnesota bill, so justly applauded by the President. Such is the construction of this cansas act by its distinguished author, not only in his late most able argument, but in addresses made and published by him long anteedent to that date, showing that this sover-eign power of the people, in acting upon a State constitution is not confined to the question of slavery, but includes all other subjects embraced in such an instrument. Indeed, I believe the Kansas and Nebraskas bill would have violated the rights of sovereignty reserved to the people of each State by the

ederal Constitution, if it had deprived them, or first and highest function in forming a State government and State constitution. This highest act of sovereignty, in my judgement, can only be performed by the people them selves, and cannot be delegated to conventions in my address before quoted, that "sovereignty" is the power that makes constitutions and governments in the power that makes constitutions and governments in the power that makes constitutions and governments."

gated," in whole or in part. Mr. Jefferson, declaring that to the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are read to the Constitution, and that it rests exclusively with the people; and if it is inalienable, and cannot be delegated to the States, are read to the constitution. gated, as I have shown, then it can only be exercised by the people, themselves. Under our Covernment we know no severeigns but the people. Co eventions are composed of "delégates." 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 sover-eignty alone rests—namely, the people them. selves. 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 power, but sovereignty alone, which rests exclusively with the people, can ratify and put in force

that constitution.

And this is the true doctrine of popular sovreignly; and I know of no such thing, nor nes the Federal Constitution recognize it; as delegated or conventional sovereignty. The President, in a very lucid passage of his able nessage, gives unanswerable reasons why the people, and not conventions, should decide the question of slavery in framing a State constitu ution. He says very truly, that from the ecessary division of the incohate State into listricts, a majority of the delegates may think one way, and the people another, and the delegates (as was the case in Kansas); may vioate their pledges or fail to execute the will of the people.

And why does nor this reasoning apply with equal force to all other great questions em-bodied in a State constitution? And why should the question of slavery alone override and extinguish the doctrine 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 inchoate, 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 objections to the Lecompton constitution are equally strong, whether Kansas, under its provisions, should be made a free or a slave State. popular sovereignty, and of forcing any constitution upon the people against their will whether it recognized freedom or slavery. In was, that sovereigns in legitimate succession, not form a territorial to a State government.—
although stanced with crimes and blackened Now as no one who, with me, denies Federal dent Pierce, has been announced. The pro- lute power to rule their subjects, who held no- Territorial Legislature is sovereign, or repreceeds of which are to be applied to the benefit thing but privileges granted by the crown.— sents sovereignty, or that such Legislature (a) sents sovereignty, or that such Legislature (a) mere creation of Congress) can transfer sovere-