abrel as directed by that instrument. In ac. AMERICAN VOLUNTEER ordance with the provisions of the Act of 12th of May, 1857, the proposed amendments were submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, on the 2d Tuesday of October last.— The returns of said election have been received, and will be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, as directed by law, when the fact of their adoption by a large majority, will be officially

The 4th section of the first article of the amended Constitution, requires the Legislature at their first session, after the adoption of this amendment to divide the City of Philadelphia anto Senatorial and Representative Districts in the manner provided in that section. This du ty devolves upon you, and should be performed with fidelity and due regard to the interests

and rights of the people of that city.

Relieved from the imputation of selfishness I cannon forbear presenting for your consider ation, a subject that should claim your earliest attention. I refer to the eregion of a house a the seat of government, for the use of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The want of a public mansion, has been seriously felt by all to have been called to occupy that official siation. Whilst almost all our sister States have provided residences for the accommodation of their Chief Magistrates, Pennsylvania, for reasons not creditable to her as "Keystone S ate." has refused to incur the expense necessary for the erection of such a building. The failure to provide, in this manner, for his accommodation. subjects the Governor to much inconvenience, oftentimes vexatious and annoying. A suitable house cannot always be obtained here and in that event he is compelled to be shut up in the reoms of a hotel, or crowded with his family into some small and obscure dwelling, alike un fitted for demestic comfort, or the exhibition of the amenities and courtesies of social life. It should be remembered that the Governor of the Commonwealth: is regarded as the representa tive of the people, socially, as well as politically, and therefore he should be enabled, by every proper appliance, to represent truly their so-cial virtues and character. This he cannot do. to the extent desired, on the very meagre salary he receives : and I do not besitate to affirm that no one occupying this office can, without drawing largely on his private income, exercise the hospitalities or main ain the dignity properly associated with the position. I have avoided all useless expenditures, and yet the salary received, has been wholly insufficient to defray the expenses necessarily incurred. This should not be permit ed . Every consideration of pub-lic policy, every honorable impulse of proper Stare pride require that the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonweal h should be provided with a suitable residence, at the seat of Government, and with a salary adequate to the expenditure incident to his his high official posi

In my last annual communication to the General Assembly, my sentiments were fully expressed in reference to reform in the naturalization laws, and the admission of applicants to the right of citizenship—to the preservation of the parity of elections, by the prevention and punishment of fractulent and illegal voting. and the enactment of a judicious registry lawto freedom as the great centre truth of Ameri -- the great law of American pationality-to the rights of the States, as Independent Sovereignties, and the power and duty of the General Government to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery to the free territories of the Union—to the wrongs of have we had dark, dreary, inclement and inhos-Kansas, as exhibited in the violation of the pitable nights to chill and freeze in spite of doctrine of popular sovereignty by the General Government, in its attempts by the military power of the country, and otherwise, to defeat the will of the majority in that Territory; wrongs still existing and aggravated by recent outrages on the rights and privileges of that people, and approved by high National Executive authority. To the views then presented

you are respectfully referred By the expiration of the constitutional term. my official connection with the Government of the Commonwea th will soon cease. The powers under the Constitution, vested in me by the neople, will be transferred to another of their own selection; and with my warmest wishes for his success, I will relieved from the cares and anxlettes of official place, retire to private life. In the discharge of the duties devolved upon me I have en deavored, to the extent of my ability. to promote the interests and honor of the Commonwealth, and the virtue, the happiness and her citizens. I have at least labored to deserve success: and en able to serve our noble Commonwealth with a zeal and ability equal to the interest I feel in her progress and welware — Whatever of merit, or de merit may attach to my administration, whatever may be the opinions entertained of my conduct of the affairs of State. I can at least claim from my fellowcitizens with a full consciousness of its right the award of good intention; and will enjoy. in my retirement, the proud satisfaction of knowing that no act of mine or of my admin istration, in tendency or fact, injured or cor rupted the public morals, retarted the prosperi ty, or tarnished the fair fame of my native State. I will surrender to my successor the cares and responsibilities of the office I now hold, with greater cheerfulness than I assum ed them : and will re urn, without a incrimer to the society and companionship of those who can approve without selfishness and censure only at the bidding of truth aid friendship. -To the judgment of impartial history I commit my administration and is nots, without a fear of the result; and when time shall have soften ed the asperity of partizan feeling-healed the bitterness of disappointment and corrected the erors of prejudice, truth will sustain the judgment, and justice approve the record

Our beloved Commonwealth rich in all the elements of material greatness, her broad and fertile fields-her lofty mountains, filled with inexhaustible mineral wealth-her rivers and her screams-her internal improvements--her furnaces, rolling-mills and factories-her colle ges-acadamics, and her noble system of com mon schools-her churches and charitable in stitutions-her population, enterprising, energetic, intelligent and prosperous-all these are justly the pride of every true hearted Pennsylvanian. Our mighty republic, "the free heart's hope and home"—the Constitution and the union of the States-the civil and religious privileges of the people - the right of conscience and freedom of worship—the great and essen tial principles of liberty and free government. here enjoyed, and our American Nationality founded in a true and single devotion to home and country, are objects that fill with patriotic emotion, the heart of every American citizen. May they be cherished and defended until pa trio ism crases to be a wirthe and liberty be known only as a name.

The true glory and greatness of a nation consist not in the number, privileges or intel lectual superiority of her people her material wealth or physical strength, her political position or form of government. Righteousness exalteth a nation " and "happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Our fathers trusted in Him, and were not disappointed. Recognizing Him as the Sovereign Ruler of nations and men: invoking a continuance of His watchful care over the inferests of the Commonwealth. and His blessing upon your official labors— inav your acts and the acis of those who may succeed us in the administration of the govern ment, in their character and results, be such as patriotism demands, and honor, truth and conscience can sanction and approve JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, January, 6, 1858.

A Boston (Mass..) paper says a gentlefarm is put under the sheriff's hammer.

JOHN B. BRATTON. Editor & Praprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 14, 1858.

We return our thanks to President Bu-CHANAN, Senator BIGLER, and Hon. JOHN A.

COUNTY TREASURER .- MOSES BRICKER, Esq., nas assumed the duties of Treasurer of Cumberland county, as the successor of ADAM SENSE-MAN, Esq. Mr Senseman has discharged the duties of Treasurer carefully, promptly, and with fidelity, and retires with the confidence of the community. Mr. BRICKER, the present inrity, and will make a careful and obliging offi-

ACCIDENT ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD .- We copy from the Shippensburg News, the particulars of the accident on the Cumberland Valley Railroad on Wednesday last. It savs: "The morning train eastward, over the Cumberland Valley Railroad, met with a serions accident, resulting in the breaking up of the (Pioneer) engine, and the smashing in of the baggage car, but providentially, we may say; no lives were lost. When near Good Hope or Greason's Warehouse, and going down grade at a rapid rate, a cow, standing in a fence corner monserved, suddenly stepped upon the track, and before the engineer could stop the progress of the engine, the cow-catcher struck her. The collision forced the whole train from the track, and threw the engineer and fireman from their posts. The engine by some means reversed itself and the baggage car, running on, came in direct collision with it, when both, badly broken up, turned over inon their sides. As soon as the engineer saw the cow, the steam was reversed, and the whistle sounded "Down Brakes!" The conductor, Mr. J. W. Deal, who was assisting the brakesman in his duties, was thrown between the cars upon the track, by the concussion, but the car-being off the track-passed partly over him without injuring him in the least! His thigh, however, was fractured by the fall, and his body somewhat scalded, but his injuries are not considered serious. The engineer, Mr. Joseph Miller, and the fireman, Mr. Henry Bowers, were both precipitated under the engine, but escaped with little injury. There were ten ion. Then, if her own people prove incapable protective tariff, which would shut out foreign passengers aboard, all of whom escaped without of self-government—if they are resolved to congoods only so long as it would take the Banks hurt, they all, fortunately, being in the passenger car.

THE WEATHER.—The weather vesterday was an astonishingly close imitation of one of the finest May days, in the clearness of the atmosphere and warmth of the sun. It is, in all respects, a remarkable winter. By comparison with the last several winters, this is by far the mildest. There is no snow, no ice, no people," piercing cold, biting and piping wind, nor stoves. Even Old Boreas has lost his powers and lovingly. We have no snowing and no by Acting Governor Stanton : sleighing, and we begin to think that the bells and belles will be slightly neglected in conse

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE .- A meeting of he Demokratic State Committee will be held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock. By order of C. R. Buckalew, Chairman.

tion and elected State Officers and a State Legislature. The Government is all ready to go into operation, and the Legislature has assembled at St. Paul, but there matters come to a in surrendering the trust committed to me, by stand, for the reason that nothing can be done a generous people, my only regret will be, that until Congress admits Minnesota as a State stand, for the reason that nothing can be done until Congress admits Minnesota as a State.—
No laws can be passed, for there is no Territorial Legislature, and the State Legislature cannot act. Should their admission be long declarated as they did in June last, they would have clothed every delegate to the constitution as their tundamental that the Topeka constitution as their tundamental and the State Legislature cannot act. Should their admission be long declarated as they deserve. Pity for the father induces us to spare the children.

The recommendation that an Executive manlayed, the people of the Territory will be put to serious inconvenience:

> QUITE A DIFFERENCE. -The total of salaries \$289 000 per annum; the amount received by the President, Vice President and Cabinet Ministers of the United States is \$89,000-difference \$200,000 per annum

DEATH IN A CHURCH.—Considerable excitement was caused in the Park street Presbyterian church at Newark, on Sunday morning .-Soon after the services had commenced, an old gentleman was observed to be sinking in his new. The members rushed to his assistance. but he had died from disease of the heart. His name was Joseph II. Lynn, and he resided in Mendham, Morris county, being at Newark on t visit.

SNOW IN CANADA. - The - Montreal Pilot of he 2d inst.. says that there has been a heavier fall of snow there, than has fallen for ten years. The weather, however, was not so very cold.

General Taylor's son, Richard Taylor, as been elected to the Senate of Louisiana.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—The track on this road has been completed within three miles of Harrisburg. Should the weather continue favorable the entire road will be in running order by the 19th inst., when it will be formerly opened for trade and travel.

THE ARMY OF UTAH .- From advices receive ed at Washington, it appears that the Mormons will not retreat from Utah, as was expec ted by the Government, but will fight it out where they are. This insures us a bloody war in the spring.

RATHER SPUNKY .- The lower house of the Maryland Legislature has refused, by a vote of 43 to 27, to receive the annual message of the Governor, on account of the sentiments (alough true, every word of them.) contained in that document relative to the Baltimore elecion. The message having been published in advance of its being sent to the Legislature, the members thus obtained a knowledge of its contents, and the majority decided to vote against its reception.

of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for ment. stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro. The Attorney for the Commonwealth admitted his statement, and he was acquitted, but was immediately indictman who has spent the last two months in the ed for trading with a negro. Thereupon the West, writes from Illinois in terms by no means accused introduced two witnesses to prove that the world. The next depth is the well at Gre- to annex those territories only half the distance encouraging. He says that grain is plenty, but he had stolen the hide, when he was of course nelle, near Patis, which is 1800 feet: Louisin no demand Wheat at 40 cents, and corn discharged; and having already been tried for ville has therefore the deepest well in the world, at 20 cents a busher, have no buyers. The stealing, he could not be tried a second time and the tallest steeple in the United States, the farmers cannot raise money enough to pay for the same offense, and was thus turned loose cross on the St. Louis Cathedral being 286 feet P. Donnelly, the murderer of Albert S. Moses, lis only 204 feet."

wisdom.

--- LET KANSAS BE-ADMITTED.

The following short but pertinent article from slavery clause, but that the whole instrument ending November 39th, 1857; notes the amount hood at West Point. Her recollections, if has not been submitted for popular ratification. Aul, for sending us Congressional documents. We confess our disappointment and regret that Sinking Fund; alludes to the reduction of the the whole document was not submitted to a vote of the people for approval or rejection. But neither the Kansas-Nebraska act nor the platform of the Cincinnati Convention required the submission of anything more than the question of slavery. This question was presented clearly black republicans failed to do their duty by in his own way. cumbent, is a good accountant, a man of integabsenting themselves from the polls and refusing to vote, thereby permitting the pro-slavery it was, unseen, by these wild agitators.

Whether Kansas will be admitted under the Lecompton constitution remains to be seen .-The matter is in the hands of a democratic ad ministration, supported by a democratic Congress: and that they will give it due consideration, and so act as to give general satisfaction, we have not the least doubt.

Should Congress see proper to admit Kansa. into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and the instrument should prove objectionable to a majority of the citizens of Kansas, they his political verdancy, and he prattles of the will have the undoubted right to change it at tariff of 1842, the pernicious effects of low dutheir pleasure. It is expressly provided in the ties, the stoppage of manufactories and such bill of rights that the prople have at all times eminently original and never before heard of an inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish ideas. But when the Governor is brought face their form of government in such manner as they to face with the facts, he is obliged to confess may think proper. But to the article from the that "an inflated paper currency, by cheapen-Ashland Union :

tional agitation-who have at heart the peace of the country and the welfare of the democratic party-will say admit Kansas into the Union other countries to flow in upon us. This is a without delay. Release her from congressional pupilage-release her from the politics of the country, which the questions that belong solely to her interests and the arbitrament of her own people have literally poisoned—adopt the policy of the President, and confine the agitation within her own limits by admitting her into the Untinue the excitement, and, under the advice of Greeley, Chase & Co., involve their State in civil war, and

"Give her to the god of storms, The lightning and the gale"--

Why, upon the heads of themselves and their and "leave the consequences to God and the

Confessing The True Cause.

In his message to the late special session of the Kansas legislature, the true cause of the reand flaps his wings upon our cheeks gently cent excitement in that Territory is thus stated "At the election for delegates to the conven

the people refrained from voting. That refusal of the majority to go to the polls was too unfortunate to be now denied. It has produced all the evils and dangers of the present critical hour. It has created the present profound excitement.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom unites in thi admission, and does not even lay any stress upon the distranchisement of fifteen counties, the A DEAD LOOK IN MINNESOTA.—The people new fact dwell upon at length by Gov. Walker. of Minnesota have adopted a State Constitu- On the contrary, it admits, with Mr. Stanton, that the disfranchised counties contained very few inhabitants, and claims that the abolitionists could have elected their own delegates to he convention in every district. It says: "Had the free State party consulted their tion, so far as appearances are concerned, and now we could have been half way out of the woods, instead of being surrounded with difficulties which at times seem insurmountable.— We have a long chapter to write on this subject

When can it be Amended?

readers.'

This question is sometimes asked in reference to the Lecompton Kansas Constitution, We answer by saving, at any time after the admission of the Territory into the Union. The very theory of Popular Sovereignty, sustains this declaration. He says that sovreignty cannot be delegated; hence the people are not bound by the action of their delegates; hence the Le compton Constitution can be altered, amended or abolished by the people whenever they se proper. The Bill of Rights attached to this much abused Constitution, expressly declares in the most emphatically Democratic language

"Ail political power is is inherent in the people, and all free governments are framed on their au-thority and instituted for their benefit, and there-fore, they have at all times an inalienable and their form of government, as they may think prop-

What more do men want? If this will not satisfy people that Lecompton Constitution can be amended, or abolished, at any time, then they would not believe "though one had risen from the dead.?

THE MANIA FOR OFFICE. - The Washington correspondent of the South says: The insatiate office hegging has got to be one of the most imo which it is carried on in the precincts of the Capitol by whining old men, and jaunty little boys whom their anxious mamas have scrubbed up and sent them to beg for pageships, is absolutely disgusting. The persons applying for those places about the Capitol are nearly all from the District of Columbia, and there is scarcely a man or boy in this pensionary District who is not an office beggar at every session of Congress. Every-woman who keeps a boarding house in Washington, makes it a practice of beseiging honorable members with all sorts of attention to secure their influence for Tommy, At the recent term of the Circuit Court and to pension the lazy whelps on the Govern

> reached the depth of 1900 feet. It adds :-"This is the deepest well now known to us in

DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD .- The Louis

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In to day's Volunteer, we publish the third the Ashland (Ohio) Union, expresses our own and last annual message of Gov. Pollock .entiments. The great objection to the Le- The Pennsylvanian, in speaking of the message, ompton constitution is, not that its provisions says: "The Governor states the financial conre not acceptable, with the exception of the dition of the Commonwealth, for the fiscal year Washington was quartered in the neighborof the receipts on the several divisions of the ory. Willis gives a remark once made by her,

On the Banking system, the Governor is unmen to carry the question in the affirmative, lock. The Banking system is not perfect, still were playing around the door. But, to the let them be held responsible. When it is con- it is so interwoven with the business and comsidered that the Topekaites publicly declared merce of the country, that it must be touched that they would vote down any constitution the with fatherly and paternal care. Mr. Pollock Lecompton convention might submit, it affords can congratulate himself on having pursued some excuse for the action of the convention in this course during his whole administration, refusing to submit their work, condemned, as during which we can scarcely remember of the veto being used to keep perfect a system which, in his dying confession, the Governor confesses "is not perfect." But as the reins of government are soon to pass out of Mr. Pollock's hands, we will but bring this matter to his memory as a refresher. The next subject on which the mind of his

Excellency is agitated, is that of the tariff .-

Like most men when near their dissolution, Mr.

Pollock's memory wanders back to the days of ing the price of money, increases in this coun All, then, who are in favor of quieting sec- try the cost of production." and thus of a necessity opens the door for the cheap labor of true picture of the evil. But how does the Governor propose to remedy it? By a reform cart before the horse, or in other words, by a protective tariff, which would shut out foreign to put in circulation an amount of paper money equal to the difference between the cost of arti-This is Mr. Pollock's theory. It has been answered by arguments a hundred times, and exoutside advisers be the responsibility. There will be no blood—no "damn'd spot"—upon the hands of the democratic administration or of cognizant, and yet we have the Governor of the democratic party. Let us all do our duty Pennsylvania persisting in such stale ideas as if they were of great moment to the community at this crisis. But upon the question of a tariff, Mr. Pollock has been particularly unfortunate at all times. Pending the discussion of the Tariff Act of 1846, this gentleman, in his seat in the National House of Representatives, made a solemn pledge, that if on trial that act produced more revenue than the Act of 1842, ion, on the 15th June last, the great body of which it was proposed to repeal, he would abjure his protective principles, and become a free trader. The trial was made. The Act of 1842, yet Mr. Pollock still is a protectionist, and for the same old reasons. But the age of Governmental interference with the laws regulating trade and commerce has passed. If Mr. Pollock will not heed that fact, the world will, and so his labor willing lost, as it is in the pre-

sent instance. The paragraph devoted to National matters is brief, but crowded with the usual Black Reiblican misstatements. We are refutin these each day, and as Governor Pollock's fan-

The recommendation that an Executive man sion be erected at the seat of Government, and also that a Monument be crected by the Commonwealth to the memory of those citizen solreceived by the British Cabinet Ministers is some day that will put a different face on this diers, who died in the service of their country statement from that now seen by many of our during the war with Mexico, are both proper and just, and we hope they will be carried out by this Legislature.

MR. BUCHANAN'S NICARAGUA MESSAGE.

The President's Nicaragua Message, sent to the Senate on Thursday, (and which will be ly. Many others were hurt, but not danger found in to-day's paper,) caused a warm debate doctrine on which Gov. Walker builds up his in that body. The document is just what might have been expected from Mr. BUCHANAN. The President says that Commodore Paulding committed a grave error in arresting the fillifrom the position he has taken. He is right, and the people honor him for his efforts to susundefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish tain the good name of our common country.

When it was read in the Senate Messrs. Davis and Brown, of Miss., and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio. took exception to the doctrines of the message; while Messrs. Seward, of N. Y., Mason, of Va. and Pearce, of Mdr. were understood to accord with them. Mr. Douglas, in virtue of the differ ence of Democratic Senators with the President on the subject, took occasion to rally certain of the party because he differed with Mr. Buchmense public nuisances of the day. The extent anan on another exciting point. He thought it would be found after a while that they were all in the party, and were not to be accused of faction because they happen to differ from the President in some of their views. Mr. Douglas was in favor of giving the neutrality laws a fair, faithful and rigorous execution. This is a government of law, and let us stand by the laws and execute them, whether we like or dislike them, so long as they stand on the statute book. Mr. Douglas added that he had no sympathy for filbustering. Its tendency is to defeat the very object we have in view-namely, expansion of viz: 85 steamers and propellers, 21 barques, the area of freedom. He was in favor of the 38 brigs, and 123 schooners. A proportionate from their shores to make war upon any por expansion of this country, but in a lawful and number of vessels have gone into winter quarregular manner. He was not willing to send out naval officers with vague instructions, fillibuster. ing all over the high seas under the pretence of ville (Ky.) Courier says, that the artesian well putting down fillibustering. He had opposed of the Messrs. Dupont, of that city, has now the Clayton Bulwer treaty because he did not wish to bind the country not to do that which it to California and on the direct road.

EXECUTION OF JAMES P. DONNELLY .- James their debts, and almost every day somebody's unpunished. Such is the perfection of human high, while the summittof Trinity, New York, was executed at Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on Friday at 2 P. M.

A-Century-Old-Woman-

A woman died the other day in the neigh borhood of N. P. Willis' residence, at Idlewild, who was one hundred and three years old .--She was a young woman grown when General now in the hands of the Commissioners of the gathered together, would make an interesting volume to historians, that is, supposing she public debt of the State; presents a statement was a person of ordinary observation and mem-

Public Works of the State; recommends the showing how comparative age is, and what juabolition of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylva- veniles we may be at sixty. A daughter of nia Railroad Company, and in this manner the old woman died at the age of sixty-three, and alone, without any side issues, and if the presents a view of the several subjects treated when the mother was eighty-five. The daughter, who, herself, had children and grand children, was laid out in a room of the cottage usually soft and velvety, even for James Pol- where half a dozen of this fourth generation great grandmother, (who had still almost twen-"Ah," said she, as she stood and looked at the corpse, lying in its shroud, "I always told such a delicate child !"

> the tribunals of that country for several years, upon any military force whatever which he in which a number of Americans imprisoned in might find in the country, no matter from Mexico were concerned. The Americans, it whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conwill be remembered, were engaged in what was ters, and thrown into prison, from which they were, after a long detention, released, through preme Court of Mexico, and that tribunal has lately unanimously decided that the expedition was not piratical, as the Mexican authorities alleged, and therefore the men will be entitled. to indemnity for their imprisonment.

A Tunnel under the Straits of Dover, to connect France and England, has, for some time, been discussed by engineers and capitalin our currency, so that it would have a real lists in those countries. The estimated cost is not nominal value? No, but by putting the about \$34,000,000, and the time necessary for the completion of the work six yrs.

Unfounded .- The last report by news agents, sent by telegraph from Kansas, of a battle between United States troops, and Free Soil partizans, is believed to be entirely unfounded. cles before and after the passage of a tariff act. No information has been received from any quarter, tending to confirm the report, which is undoubtedly from the same mint which has coined so many similar "Kansas stories."

> SHORT ALLOWANCE IN THE NORTHWEST .-- The Chicago (Ill.) Tribune learns from Messrs Morrison & Cook, traders from St. Paul, Minnesota, that, in Northern Wisconsin, deer meat is about the only food the people have, and that at this time there is not a supply of any kind of provisions to last them a month. Provisions however, are now being purchased by traders the executive Government possesses any, or for that section.

called the Western Brewery Hall, occupied as our most eminent statesmen in the time, of the 1846, produced far more revenue than that of a lager beer saloon. The Express and Herald says that everything in and around the build of Congress of the 5th of June, 1794, fortunateing gave evidence that a most desperate and ly removed all the difficulties on this question bloody struggle had taken place. A large pool of blood, trampled in with mire, pointed out the spot where the poor unfortunate young Thomas Gainer had fallen his face, head, and neck horribly mutilated with forty-eight shots--nnd had died weltering in his blood, and where his brother, weeping over his corpse, was shot down beside him.

The face of the deceased was completely riddled with shot, and he must have died almost instantly. Dr. Asa Horr held and examination over his body in presence of the coroner and jury. While so doing, his old father rushed in, and the scene over the dead body of his son was truly heart-rending. Up stairs lay nother son, John Gainer, very dangerously wounded in the head, by a cut received in the house, and otherwise injured. In an adjoin ing house lay another son, dangerously woun ded in the breast and throat by a charge of shot. Dr. Horr entertains strong hopes of his recovery. Patrick Melady, quite an elderly man, lay in the same house horribly cut in the face and bruised, but probably not dangerous.

ously. No arrests had been made.

MR. ALLIBONE'S ESTATE IN THE HANDS OF TRUSTEES .-- In the case of the President, Direct tors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania vs. Thomas Allibone, the Court of Common buster WALKER, but yet he believes that gallant | Pleas of Phila. have appointed Wm. W. Keen, officer was actuated by the best and most pa- Charles Macalester and John C. Mitchell trustriotic motives. The President, it is well tees under the domestic attachment issued in this known, is in full earnest when he says he is de- case. The appointment is made under the act termined to put a stop to this fillibustering of Assembly of 1836; which provides that, on and humanity, held sacred by all civilized naspirit. Notwithstanding the opposition of a the return of the writ of domestic attachment, few Southern hot heads, he cannot be moved the Court shall appoint three honest and discreet men; not being creditors to the defendant, reckless and lawless men to enlist under the to be trustees of the estate of the defendant. The writ of domestic attachment, it will be remembered, was issued at the suit of the plaintiffs, some time after the defendant left Philadelphia for Europe, upon the allegation, as set roal estate and personal property of the defendant will, in accordance with the law regulating domestic attachments, come into the possession gentlemen who were disposed to read him out of the trustees for the liquidation of the legal claims under the attachment. Mr. Allibone's real estate is very extensive, and said to be very valuable.

A lady named Catharine Gray, residing while at prayer. Her death is attributed to Divine command that "All things whatsoever her husband, who was lost by the wreck of the even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule Central America, on which he was a passen-

of Chicago, Illinois, no less than 217 vessels, ters at other lake ports. The ice at Chicago, on Friday, was only about an inch in thickness, yet sufficient to put a stop to navigation.

ANTI-RENTIAM .- Two hundred and fifty farmers in Albany and Rensslaer counties, New might be necessary for its safety to do-that is York, have organized an association to defend against all suits brought by the Renssalears .town, and anti-rentism is to be carried to the courts of last resort.

Wm. Kunkle, Treasurer elect of Berks county, Pa., died in Reading on Thursday last | It is beyond question the destiny of our race of acquiring.

In response to a call of the Senate, the Presi lent, on the 7th inst., transmitted to that body the correspondence in his possession, in relation to the late arrest of General Walker, and accompanied it with the following message:

Message. In submitting to the Senate the papers for

hich they have called, I deem it proper t make a few observations.

In capturing General Walker and his command after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opin on, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however from the communications herewith transmitted that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country. In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has innred to her benefit, and relieved her from a ty years to live,) this woman of only three score dreadful invasion. She alone would have any years seemed to have died very prematurely .- | right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never ex ercise this right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in husband we should never rear her-she was her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults. The crror of this gallant officer consists in exceeding The Supreme Court of Mexico has just his instructions, and landing his sailors and decided a case which has been pending before marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without formity to instructions are the best and safes known as the La Puz expedition, but were cap- guides for all officers, civil and military, and tured by the Mexican authorities as fillibus. when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil conse

quences almost mevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal the efforts of Mr. Forsyth, the American min-ister. This gentleman, believing the arrest to be illegal, carried the matter before the Su- in custody, the Secretary informed him that the executive department of the Government did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner that it had no directions to give concerning him; and that it is only through the action the judiciary that he could be lawfully held i custody to answer, any charges that might b

prought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Comnodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn hat I am less determined than I ever have been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty; and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and the laws have placed in my power.

My opinion of the value and importance of

these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 7, 1819. That wise, prunt, and patriotic statesman save: "It is of the highest importance to our national character and indispensable to the morality of our cit-izens that all violations of our neutrality should e prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws, no opportunity afforded to any one who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromit the interest or the honor of the nation."

The crime of setting on foot or providing the eans for a military expedition within the United States to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early gaged the attention of Congress. Whether what power, under the Constitution, independcutly of Congress, to prevent or punish this A desperate aftray took place at West and similar offences against the law of nations, Dubuke, Iowa, on New Year's night, at a place was a subject which engaged the attention of Administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act which had heretofore existed. The fifth and seventh sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance sixth and eigth sections of the Act of

April 20, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years.

The inilitary expedition rendered crimical by the act must have its origin, must "begin," or be "set on foot," in the United States: but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we are at peace from the ravnges of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and its punishment would have been inadequate to complish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the lawled fectual, it was necessary to prevent "the carrying on of such expeditions to their consuma-tion after they had succeeded in leaving our

This has been done effectually, in clear and and attends faithfully to the interests of his explicit language, by the authority given to the President under the eighth section act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or en erprise from the territories or jurisdiction o the United States against the territories or do main of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace.

For these reasons, had Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," with Gen-al Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Jus Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from 'carrying on' the expedition, and have been

not only a justifable but'a praisworthy act. The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality, tions, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is a usurpation of the war haking power, which belongs alone to Congress; and the Govern ment itself, at least in the estimation of the forth in the affidavit, that the defendant was world, becomes as accomplice in the commiss indebted to the Bank over \$200,000. The ion of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our count trymen, for the Government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them

from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read n Newark, fell dead on Tuesday morning dation of the law of nations is contained in the but it was successfully shown that it could throw grief and depression of spirits by the death of ye would that men should do to you, do you we should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicara-There are now frozen up in the harbor gua. One thing is very certain, that people of Chicago. Illinois, no less than 217 vessels nation to a stricter account than we should

> tion of our territories. By telerating such expeditions, we shall so lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for the faith ful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civ-

But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enter-Auxiliary associations are to be formed in each prises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effect-ual mode of retarding American progress; al-though to promote this is the avowed object of he leaders and contributors in such undertak-

Message of the President in relation to the late arrest of General Walker.

In response to a call of the Senate, the President of the Senate of th The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there, peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; whilst the different transit routes across the isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested will have are so we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General Walker settled disastrous expedition of Guarant watter settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been in a great degree, accomplished. These expedit-ions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and to convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this continent, to open, and, it need be, to protect every transit route across the isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of General Walker, escaped from our territories and proceeded to Punta Arcnas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragna, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries and to the policy of American progress. The truth is that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere clse, if it is to be interfered with at every step, by lawless military expedit-ions "set on foot" in the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January, 7, 1858.

The Recent Election-Probable Free State Majorily. St. Louis, Jan. 11 .- The returns of the recent election in Kansas, for State Officers, are just being received. The Kansas correspondence of the Democrat says that the Free State Legislature, and State Ticket, have received an average majority of 185 votes. At Wyandotte the majority against the Lecompton Constitu-

FROM KANSAS.

tion was 378 votes. The Leavenworth Times of the 5th instant. states that the average majority of the Free State ticket in that city will be upwards of 1, 100, and the majority against the Lecomption Constitution 1370.

A gentleman who has just arrived withis city from the Territory, states that there is little doubt but that the "Free State" ticket will be elected by a large majority.
So far as reported, no disturbance had occur-

The Acquisition of Central America.

WASHINGTON, January 10 .- The Washington Union has a leader, in which the acquisi-tion of Central America is discussed. It repudiates the means adopted by Gen. Walker. but evidently favors the project by another process. It says, "to acquire the privilege of constructing railways, canals and roads across the Isthmus, to settle regions of country traversed by these rontes with peacable tradesmen farmers, mecha nics &c., would seem to be the only sure, infallible mode of planting our institutions permanently in those regions. If, however, we must plant our institutions in the regions south of us by the strong arm, let it be done by open, honorable hostility, conducted under the auspices and authority of government. Nothing can be easier than to find causes for national quarrel with the Central American States and the Spanish government, if we set about seeking it. If, contrary to our national policy, we must needs extend our institutions southward by force let it be done by honorable warfare, not by a political

THE UTAH DELEGATE -A Washington let ter gives the sketch of Mr. Bernhisel :-The delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentleman in the house. In deportment, tone of voice, person and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance to Robert J. Walker. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the Plains, on his first arrival, but as since reciuited. Although he has been in the House six years; I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that was to protest against my discussion of the social and domestic institutions of Utah. His fort is taciturnity. in private conversation he is fluent and agree-

ble. He is an industrious man of but constituents. He is rather short of stature.-His head is nearly bald, but iron gray locks project diagonally from the skull near the cars, upward and forward, resembling the horns with which the old masters used to embellish their portraits of Satan, who was and is noted as a long headed politician.

HARD TIMES NEARLY OVER .- From almost every quarter we have cheering news of returning prosperity. The manufactories are everywhere resuming operations, and people are beginning to look happy and cheerful once more. The Troy Budget has the following hopeful item:

Spring Trade -- An Albany paper mentions that the accounts from the West are that the merchants will take an ear y start; and be here in great numbers during the present month of January. The stocks of goods on hand are very small, and much more so probably than was et er before known, and, generally speaking, an early and good business will be done with the West this season. The same may be said of the country throughout. Money appears to be abundant, and always after a panic many new faces appear as buyers, to take advantage of the mistortunes of others. The Central railroad tolks imagine that the trade of 1868 will exceed that of any former year.

A monster mortar has been tried at Woolwich, England, successfully, with 70lbs of powder, though its full charge is 800 lbs. The shell is one yard in diameter, and, uncharged as it was in the experiment, it tore up stones, and piled the earth as high as a small house and filled the air within a radius of 200 yards with earth, stones, and roots of trees. Tho monster is compounded of wrought and cast iron, in separate pieces, tightly hooped together. At the fifth round the middle ring gare way partially, and thus interrupted the practice; a shell weighing a ton and a half.

A FAST YOUNG MAN .- A man named Price was convicted of forgery in Boston, Mass., last Friday, and an accomplice who had turned State's evidence, testified that he (the accomplice), although only 25 years of age, had, in his time, committed ninety forgeries!

Sick Head Ache can be cured by the use of DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL, in from 5to 20 minutes. Sore Breasts and Sore Nipples are cured soundly by the use of the Galvanic Oil, and it will remove all sore and pain in a few minutes.

THE FIRST TO RESUME.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, at Pittsburg resumed specie payments on all its liabilities on Tuesday.

Within thine own bosom are the stars of thy destiny.

There is no greater calamity than the desire