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BY JOHN B. BRATTON. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858. AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM. NO. 35.

-Wild Cat Currency at the West. The following from the Chicago Tribune of January 19th, is a sample of the copper-plates which fill the Western papers:

At half past 6 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, January 14, the Emperor was fired at while he was entering the Italian Opera in the Rue Lepelletier. Some persons in the street were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people in the Opera...

Reasons why Farmers are Healthy than Professional Men.—The reasons are: 1. They work more, and develop all the latent powers of the body...

As the Superstitious?—Tradition has handed down, from time immemorial, among farmers, some peculiar notions about the influence of the moon on vegetation, &c., which the skepticism of modern agricultural writers have generally agreed in rejecting as a superstitious error.

MARRIAGE.—Get married! Marry, let the risk be what it may; it gives dignity to your profession, inspires confidence, and commands respect. With a wife, the lawyer is more trusted by the doctor than when he is alone...

A SINGULAR LAKE.—There is a lake covering nineteen hundred acres in Wright county, Iowa, about 100 miles west of Dubuque, which is surrounded by a regular stone wall five feet high at the top, and in some places, the water would be likely to overflow the walls...

of delicate forms, and fair like hands and feet of the elder with dark lustrous eyes, and with curls like the June sky, her white neck veiled by a wreath of golden ringlets. She observed in both the same close attention to their studies, and as Mary had tarried during play time, so did Nelly, and upon speaking to her as she did to her sister she received the same answer, "I might tear my dress."

Very bright and happy looked Mary Gray on Friday morning, as she entered the school at an early hour. She was not only to be seen, but she was on her feet, ere she approached Miss M. and whispered in a voice that laughed in spite of her efforts to make it low and deferential...

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE. BY CHARLES MACRAT. What might be done if men were wise—What glorious deeds, my suffering brother, In love and right, And cease their scorn of one another?

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? Thy neighbor? 'Tis him whom thou hast power to aid and bless, Whose aching heart and burning brow Thy soothing hand may press.

MISCELLANEOUS. A TOUCHING STORY. "You were not here yesterday," said the teacher of the village school, as she laid her hand kindly on the curly head of one of her pupils. It was recess time, but the little girl had not gone to school for the ten minutes, not even left her seat, and sat absorbed in what seemed a fruitless attempt to make herself mistress of a sum in long division.

DEAR SIR.—Having now a little peace and quietness, I sit down and inform you of the death of my dear father, who died on the 21st of December last. He was a man of a noble mind, and a most excellent character. He was a member of the Irish Parliament, and it is old enough to be a friend to many of our ten readers.

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of Governor Robinson, dated the 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature now assembled in Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The Convention which framed the Constitution of Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature. Yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary."

Such being the unfortunate condition of the affairs of the Territory, what was the right as well as duty of law-abiding people? Were they to stand by and permit to be submitted to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt some necessary measure to establish a Constitution under the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory to exercise the same, and to elect a Convention to form a State Constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their Constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a Constitution in their own way, without the express sanction of Congress, is to violate the most sacred principle of popular sovereignty.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a Convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates to the Convention to form a State Constitution. This act was passed on the 27th of February, 1857, and the election was held on the 21st of December, 1857. The Convention met on the 21st of December, 1857, and on the 21st of December, 1857, the Convention met on the 21st of December, 1857.

The Governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas," then, he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire and appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it ceases to be a law when it is used to compel the performance of that duty."

It may also be observed that at this period, any hope it such existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 21st of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which need not be enumerated. Indeed, the delegates to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had been admitted to their seats, and just completed their term of service.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858. The following message was submitted to both Houses this afternoon: I have received from General Calhoun, the president of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy duly certified by himself, and by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress with the view of securing the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent Territory.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the Government. When we speak of affairs in Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in every State. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who are loyal to the Government, and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation; between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government established by Congress.

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