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John B. Bratton.

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## 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 sident of the late Constitutional Convention Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, the Constitution framed 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 State. In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress, for its action, the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of General Calhoun, dated Lecompton. 14th ultimo, by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the

Constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate. 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 Gov'ment under which they live. When we speak of affairs in Kansas, we are ant to refer merely to the existence of two ent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no donate idea of the true state of the case .--The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who are loyal to this Government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation ; between those who tain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government stablishel by Congress. This Governme they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the tronus of the Uni'ed States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. the condition of allarrs since my manguration, Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebel-lion against the Government, with a military that this head of the most turbulent and

dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied, the Government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been en-deavoring to subvert it and establish a revoluary Government, under the so-called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this

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 at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consehave adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two uences of their refusal to submit to lawful auelections of State officers and members of the thority, and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land, which so eminently distinguished State Legislature: Yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary." This Topeka Government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a Government in direct opposition to the existing the men of the past generation, could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of the law which Government, as prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is an usurpation of the same char-acter as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a sepahave for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against the Gov-ernment; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enrate Government within its limits, for the pur-

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BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

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anarchy.

pose of redressing any grievance, real or imag-inary, of which they might complain, against forcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the the legitimate State Government. Such a prin- law; and should we cut loose from its vestraints. ciple, if carried into execution, would destroy and every one do what seemeth good in their all the lawful authority and produce universal own eyes, our case is indeed hopeless. enemies of the Territorial Government The From this statement of facts, the reason be-

Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the Convention, not because, from circumcomes palpable why the enemies of the Government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas Constitutional stances which 'I need not detail, there was an omission to register comparatively lew voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in sult of this election. Convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery, submitted by it to the people. Kansas, in the early spring of 1857, but because they had predetermined, at all hazards, to adhere It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka;— the election, therefore, was suffured to pass in default. But of this result the qualified elecframed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out tors who refused to vote can never justly comof the way of their own revolutionary Constiolain.

tution. They would have done this, not upon consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply be-cause they have ever resisted the authority of the Compton Constitution hut simply be-ciple of constitutional law, was legally constitu-cause they have ever resisted the authority of the Compton Constitution hut simply be-ciple of constitutional law, was legally constitu-tion and wealth, and speedilfs icalize the bles-sings and comfort which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be cause they have ever resisted the authority of led and invested with the power to frame a the Government authorized by Congress, from Constitution. Such being the unfortunate condition of the has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law. which it emanated.

affairs of the Territory, what was the right as well as duty of law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to subnit established law? In certain small Republics of ancient times people did assemble in primato the Topeka usurpation, or adopt some ne-cessary measure to establish a Constitution unry meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly im-possible. Popular sovereignty can be exercis-ed here only thro' the ballot-box, and if people gress, to form a State Constitution, is too clear

He riways protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the U. States from the Territory, decining its presence abso-lutely necessary for the preservation of the re-gular. Foyernment, and the excention of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secre-tary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so called Topelca Legislature, with the view to the en-actment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a ing question of slavery. In what manner the ing. The Legislature already elected, may at its first session submit the question to the vote law for "taking the sense of the people of this people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people of this people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people of this people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session submit the question to the vote of the people might regulate their own concerns was its first session. It will be did to an inevitable, disastrons colli-sion, and, in fact, renew civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon General Harrey was required to furnish him a regiment of dra-goons to proceed to the city of Lawrence; and this, for reason that he had, received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observathe Territorial Government did not vole, be-cause they were then engaged at Topeka, with- the organic act the Kansas Convention were States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as tion, that dangerous rebellion had occurred, tinvolving open defiance of the haws, and the framing a Constitution of their own, for the slavery to the people. It was never, however, no. Without this, the equality of the source of the haws and framing a Constitution of the inverted of the haws and the framing a Constitution of the metric of the people. It was never, however, no. Without this, the equality of the source of the haws and the slavery to the people. It was never, how the slave state as for the bar in the transmission of the largerous the people of the haw the slaver the slaver to the people of the haw the slaver the slaver to the people of the people of the slaver to the people of the slaver to the people of t In purpose of subverling the Territorial Govern-ment. In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a Convention, the Territorial Legisla-to give it validity. Had I entertained such an In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a Convention, the Territorial Legisla-to give it validity. Had I entertained such an In pursuance of the States would be closed against the people and states would be closed against the people and the people is the states would be closed against the people and ture, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an opinion, this would have been in opposition to property of nearly half the members of the Conoriginating in that city, to organize an insur-rection throughout the Territory, and especial Anday of June, 1857, to frame a State Con-in the very best age of the Republic. It would hibited in Kansas except by means of a constihy in all towns, cities, and counties where the stitution. This law is as fair in its provisions have been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision, and in no other manner can have been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision, and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision, and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision and in no other manner can be been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposition to the principle which tutional provision are been in opposite tution are bee as any that ever passed a legislative body for a pervades our institutions, and is every day car-similar purpose. The right of sufferage at this ried into practice, that the people have the of the people desire it, as by admitting it into similar purpose. The right of sufferage at this election is clearly and justly defined. " Every " Every right to d legate to representatives, chosen by the Union under the present Constitution. Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States above the important acts, without requiring that these disallected in Kansas, and the third is a citizen of the United States above the important acts, without requiring that these of the Constitution, under the idea of affording the institutions, charter and the constitution, under the idea of affording the institutions, charter and the constitution of the constitution of the important acts, without requiring that these institutions of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the institution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the important acts, without requiring that these age of twenty.one, and had resided therein for should be subjected to their subsequent appro- prohibit slavery in a State which three months previous to that date, was enti- bation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of man can fortell the consequences. If Contled to vote. In order to avoid all interference

vice the day previous to my inauguration.— This was a propitious moment for settling all the difficulties in Kansas. This was the time which declares, in express language, in favor of the avery difficulties in the settled at the ballot-box. Besides—and this is no triffing the resultion of the settled at the with orbs like the June sky, her white neck veiled by a wreath of golden ringlets. She for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka or-ganization, and for the enemies of the existing Government to conform to the laws and unite people perfectly free to form and regulate their the transmission of Congress with slavery the "non-intervention of Congress" slaver the "non-intervention of Congress with slavery the "non-intervention" slaver the "non-intervention of Congress with slaver the "non-intervention" slaver the "non-int domestic institutions in their own way; subject only to the Constitution of the United States." in this manner, by localizing the question of existence of the Territorial Government, and slavery, and confining it to the people who are secure the execution of the laws. He considerimmediately concerned, every patriot expected ed at least two thousand troops under the com-the question to be banished from the halls of mand of Gen. Harney necessary.

"OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT-BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

the question to be bankshet from the finits of finand of open fails of finand of open fails and the problem for the first model of the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election he been obliged in some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah; in order to keep down the repetition in Kansas, which has involved a tease when she noticed her teacher looking at the bright flowers that were so thickly sot on the dark ground. This election, held af-sas once admitted, it is believed there will no ter the Territory had been prepared for admis-sion into the Union as a Sovereign State, and the United States. longer be any occasion there for the troops of I have thus performed my duty on this im-

when no authority existed in the ferritorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence, or change its character, the election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency.— and I have no other object of earthly ambition A large majority of the persons who voted than to leave my country in a peaceful, prosare determined still to resist the authority of againt the Lecompton Constitution were at the perous condition, and live in the affections and

same time and place recognizing its valid exis-tence in the most solemn and authentic man-rer, by voting under its provisions. I have, I conscientiously believe, will be dissipated is M. per, by voting under its provisions. I have, As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it mmy be wise to rellect

greatly fear that these clouds will become darupon the benefits to Kansas and the whole Unker and more ominous than any that have ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union. JAMES BUCHANAN. ion which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disaster

which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its adnission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in

their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish do-What might be done if men were wise-What glorious deeds, my suffering brother, Would they unite, mestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. Th In love and right. And cease their scorn of one another? will of the majority is supreme and irresistible will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed orderly and in a lawfully man-ner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can imposifel-ters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might the their own hands for a hundred as well so to to many ... Oppression's heart might be imbue With kindling drops of loving kindness, And knowledge pour, From shore to shore. gress, to form a State constitution, "to form and regu-prophe of the Territory perfectly free." in framing their Constitutions, "to form and regu-late 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 to the popular vole, but did sub-tion in their own way, without the express au-tion in their own way. Without the express au-tion in their own way, without the express au-tion in their own way. Without the express au-tion in their own way is a con-Light in the eyes of mental blindness. All Slavery, Warfare, Lies and Wrong, All vice and crime might die togother : Be free as warnith in summor weather. The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow, ket Constitution, in its created arginst the set of the Union for an indefinite per convinced that this picture is not overdrawn.— convinced that this picture is not overdra And share the teeping world to-morrow.

observed in both the same close attention to their studies, and as Mary had tarried during Again the roply caused Miss M. to notice the garb of the sister. She saw at once it was the

Bolmteer.

Sector 1

same piece as Mary's and upon scrutinizing it closely, she became certain that it was the sar Acting upon his reliable information, I have dress. It did not fit so closely on Nelly, and it

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She ascertained the residence of their mothers and though sorely straightened herself by a nar-row purse, that same night, having found at the only store in the place a few yards of the same opera, were received with the warmest enthumaterial; purchased a dress for little Nolly, and sent it in such a way that the donor could "not

be detected. Very bright and happy looked Mary Gray on sion of Kansas during the present session of the reflects to make it low and deferential-greatly fear that these clouds will be rejected, I

day, and ob, I am so glad 1". "This is good news," replied the teacher kind-dly. Nelly is fond of her books, I see, and I am happy to know that she can have an oppor- left the opera at midnight. The Boulevards Then she continued, a little good humored mischief encircling her eyes, "but how can your mother spare both conveniently ?? "O, yes, ma'am—yes, ma'am she can now Something has happened which she didn't expect, and she is glad to have us come when we are to do so."

She hesitated a moment, but her young heart was filled to the brim with joy, and when a child is happy it is as natural for it to fill the cause as it is for a bird to warble when the sur So out of the fullness of her heart, she spoke

and fold her teacher this ittle story: She and her little sister were the only childshe and her fifthe sister were the only clud-ren of a poor widow, whose health wasso feeble and delicate that it was almost impossible to support herself and daughters. She was oblig-ed to keep them out of school all winter because they had no clothes to wear, but she told them if they could earn enough by doing chores for the neighbors to buy each of them a new dress,

they might go in the spring. Very carnestly had the little girls improved their stray chances and the fittle girls improved their stray chances, and very carefully laid up the copper coin which usually repaid them. They had each saved money enough to buy a calico dress, when Nol-ly was taken sick, and as the mother had no money before hand, her treasure had to be ex-

ended for medicine "O, I did feel so had when school opened and Nelly could not go because she had no dress," said Mary. "I told her I would not go either, but she said I had better, for I could

What might be done? This might be done, And more than this, my suffering brother More than the tongue E'er said or sung,

f men-were wise and loved each other. WIO IS MY NEIGHBOR ? -Thy neighbor ? It is him whom thou

Hast power to aid and bless, Whose aching heart and burning brow Thy soothing heart may press.

somebody sent sister a dress just like mine, and now she can come too. O, if I only knew who it was, I would get down on my knees, and v neighbor? 'Tis the fain

-Wild Cat Curreney at the West, The following from the Chicago' Tribune' of anuary 19th, is a sample of the compliants

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which fill the Western papers: which fill the Western papers: "Minnesota is the paradise of the feline tribe. As in Michigan in earlier days, they flourish with a vigor of growth, and length of claw, and sharpness of yoice, that are nowhere else attain-ied. The latter litter, as noticed in the St. Paul papers, consists of two kittens, one called the Central Bank, Gray, and the other yelept the Charcoal Bank of Nowhere. The swindling emissions of both are endorsed by parties in St. Paul, and both are doubtless worthless. The Paul, and both are doubtless worthless. The peculiarity of the notes of the charcoal Bank is, that they promise redemption, if presented to the utterer, at his office, 'on the first day of Ju-ly—not a day later or earlier. Who doubts that St. Paul and Minnesota are hard up, when Paul, and both are doubtless worthless. The inch stuff can be used as a substitute for money. "Iowa is but little better off than her north-

ern neighbor. We publish to day a letter from Davenport, in which the effect of Nebraska money-they have no other in that region-is graphically described; and we have, in the Galena Advertiser, specimens of the prevailing currency at Dubuque, which we copy, for the delectation of those who never passed through a shinplaster era. Two specimens will suffici-ently describe the lot.?

Attempted Assassination of Napoleon III.

At half-past 9 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 at the doors of the Opera-house. He was received with enthusiastic terest a heart so trady benevalent as that which below in the remained will the end of the op-bulsated in the bosom of that village teacher; era. On his return at midnight, he was halled titud, which was waiting for him in the streets The Emperor and Empress, on entering the opera, were received with the warmest enthu-siasur. The course of performance went on as usual. On hearing of the event which had taken place, their Imperial Highness. Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde as well as Prince Murat, the minis-ters and several marshals and great functiona-ries, the members of the diplomatic body, and the perfects of the Seine and of police, Procurcur-General of the Court of Paris, and the Procureur-Imperial, attended their Majesties. The inquiry was at once commenced, and several arrests were effected. Their Majesties were spontaneously illuminated, and a vast concourse of people cheered the Emperor and Emress most enthusiastically and touchingly, as they passed on their way to the Tuileries. On arriving, their Majestics found a great nutrities of persons, amongst them the Ambassedor of England, the President of the Senate, members of the diplomatic body, and several senators, waiting to offer their congratulations. A despatch to the Globe states that sixty persons were wounded, including two ladies at a window. Many arrests have taken place; amongst them are, three foreigners. The pro-jectiles used were conical. Three persons were killed.

The Emperor's face is slightly scratched by fragments of glass. The Emperor and Empress are perfectly well. At 12 o'clock, the imperial family attended a solemn mass with minister of State. The conspirators are Italians; four have

been arrested. They came from England, and belong to a secret society of assassins. Fifty-two persons were wounded by the three

shells thrown at the carriage-some dangerous-REASONS WHY FARMERS ARE HEALTHIER THAN

PROFESSIONAL MEN .- These reasons are :

1. They work more, and develop all the lead-ing muscles of the body. 2. They take their exercise in the open air, and illus breatho a greater amount of oxygen. 8. Their food and drinks are commonly less either, but she said I had better, for I could then teach her some, and it would be better than no schooling. I stood it for a fortnight but Nelly's little face scened always looking at me on the way to school, and I could I could I do in to serve or their brain as in the me on the way to school, and I could I could I do in to serve or their brain as in the me on the way to school, and I could I could I do in to serve or the server their brain as in the me on the way to school, and I could I do in to serve or the server th

7. Their pleasures are more simple and less

intelligence, verified by his own actual observathat city.

In the Governor's despatch of July 15th, he informs the Secretary of State "that the movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan originating in that city, to organize an insur-Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot bed of all the Abolition m this Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition socie:ics of the East, and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled a considerable number of mercenaries who are paid by the Abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughperpetuato out Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlen of this question. Having failed in inducing their own-the so-called Topeka State Legisla. ture-to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Terri-

tory." And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail I must close, assuring you that a spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republicans of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt the are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union, and that the continued presence of General Harney, is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries." On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane

under the authority of the Topeka Convention, undertoök, as General Walker says, "To or-ganize the whole so-called free-State party into volunteers, and take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The professed object was to protect the polls at the election in August of the insurgent Topeka State Legislature." The object of taking the names of all who refuse the rolment is to terrify the free-State conservaies of regular troops here with two batteries is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this now revolutionary military state Government. The law has performed its ted by parties, and a larger vote was

In Governor Walker's despatch of July 27th; he says :

"General Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."-Without making turther quotation of similar character from other despatches of Governor Walker, it appears by a reference to acting Governor Stanton's communication to Secretary Cass, under date of the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling the Legisla-ture together was taken after Governor Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st inst. could ed by the Convention on the 21st inst could be impracticable, and monarchy or despoising to the conducted without collision or blood, she will be impracticable, and monarchy or despoising to the conducted without collision or blood, she will be impracticable, and monarchy or despoising to the conducted without collision or blood, she will be impracticable, and monarchy or despoising to the conducted without collision or blood, she will be impracticable, and monarchy or despoising to the conducted without collision or blood. It may also be observed that at this period, any hope, it such had existed; that the Topeka de by Congress, that an election which afforded on the 3d of March previous, making Kansas a free State, according to their had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, have normalized on the 3d of March previous, have normalized on the 3d of March previous, have approxed an undult restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted on the 3d of March previous, have approxed an undult not the Constitution of the Union, whole conducted is chool regularly, that she of shere the constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the sha adjourned on the 3d of March previous, have approxed an undult period the conducted of the legislature, and other State officers. I have approxed an undult period and any know as absent, but here the constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted in the Constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted is conducted on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legislature of the Constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted in the Constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted in the Constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted in the Constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted in the constitution of the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole conducted in the const

from neighboring States and Territories with their own power, imposed by the people upon gress, for the sake of those men who refused to the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of the qualified their sovereignty; in any lawful manner they voters, and pursuant thereof, nine thousand may think proper. It is true the people of and fifty-two voters were registered. Govern-or Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this elec- to a popular vote, but this they have not done

The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the In his inaugural address, on the 27th of May, is informed them that "under our practice the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution reliminary act of framing a State Constitution have, in any manner, violated the will of their

is uniformly performed through the instrumen-tality of a Convention of delegates chosen by power to change their Constitution or laws. the people themselves; that the Convention is now about to be elected by you, under a call of The question of slavery was a the Territorial Legislature, created and stull re-the election of the people of Kansas on the 21st years convulsed the country and endangered the much ?"

cognized by the authority of Congress and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature clouded by it, in the comprehensive language of of the Constitution. Here, again, a fair oppor-the organic law, with full power to make such tunity was presented to the adherents of the an enactment. The Territorial Legislature Topeka Constitution, if they were in the majorthen in assembling this Convention, were fully ity, to decide this exciting question, " in their sustained by the act of Congress; and the au- own way." and thus restore peace, to the disthority of the Convention is distinctly recog-nized in my instructions from the President of the United States." The Governor also clearly and distinctly

tives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bod-by the birbest nutburger that would be the consequences if Topekaites. The speedy location of large bod-by the birbest nutburger that would be the consequences if they did not participate in the elections. "The people on the first Monday of January, and that they did that day yote under the Lecompton tution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its to the participate of the the second conby the highest authority known to the Consti- Constitution, for Governor and other State offi-

entire and appropriate function when it extends that at any previous election in the Territory. Even if this were a question to the people the right of suffrage, but it can. We may now reasonably hope that the revolu-not compet the performance of that duty it ionary Topeka organization may be speedily of time, one way or the other, is no Throughout the whole Union, however, and and finally abandoned, and this will go far to-wherever free government prevails, those who wards the final settlement of the unhappy dif-which must necessarily result to the whole wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and absentees are as much bound, by the lay and Constitution, where there is no fraud or, violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the dection. Otherwise, as vo-ting must he voluntary, solf-government would

ting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism

The people of Kansas have, "in their own

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better

making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the present moment the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary Constitution and Govern-ment. The very first paragraph of the message

Whose eve with want is dim Whom hunger sends from door to door-Go thou and succor him.

Boetical.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Thy neighbor ? 'Tis that weary man Whose years are at their b Bent low with sickness, cares and min-Go thou and comfort him

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft Of every earthly gem; Widow and orphan, helpless left – Go thou and shelter them.

Whenever thou meetest a human form Less favored than thy own, Remember 'tis thy neighbor worm. > Thy brother or thy son.

Oh! pass not, pass not heedless by ; Perhaps thou cans't redeem The breaking heart from misery-Go share thy lot with him.

Miscellaneous. A TOUCHING STORY.

h they might

have done twice before, if in the majority, no

21st of December, when they might, as they c aim, have stricken slavery from the Constitu-

great people into commotion.

"You were not here vesterday,' said the get the teacher of the village school, is she laid her hand kindly on the curly head of one of her pumight have excluded slavery from the Constitu-tion, and who afterwards refused to vote on the pils. It was recess time, but the little girl had not gone to frolic away the ten minutes, not even loft her seat, and sat absorbed in what seemed a fruitless attempt to make herself mis-

tion-should now reject a State because slavery tress of a sum in long division. remains in its Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this important subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever assumed. Every natriot in the country had indulered Every patriot in the country had indulged "I remember there was a little girl, who callthe hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would in the short of the same the same the same set of the short of th

"It was not because I did not want to come, was the earnest answer, and then she paused and the deep finsh again tinted that fair brow-"but," she continued, alter a moment of pain ful embarassment, "mother cannot spare us both ter States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this conveniently, so we are both going to take turns; I'm going to school one day, and sister next; and to-night I'm to teach Nelly all I've learned

to-day; and to-morrow night she will teach me all she learns while here. It is the only way that we can think of getting along, and we want To the people of Kansas; the only practical difference between the admission: or rejection to study very much, so as to sometime keep school ourselves and take care of our mother depends simply, upon the fact, whether they because she has to work very hard to keep us." With genuine delicacy. Miss M. forbore to quostion the child further, but sat down beside her, and in a moment explained the rule, over which she was puzzling her young brain, so that the difficult sum was easily finished. contes-will of the majority, or frame a second con-polled stitution, to be submitted to Congress hereafof mere ex-

"You had better go out and take the air a proment; you have studied very hard to-day," pediency and not of right, the small filldrence tionary Topeka organization may be speedily of time, one way or the other, is not of the least said the teacher, as the little girl put up her importance when contrasted with the evils slate. '«I had rather not; I might tear my dress; I

vill stand by the window and watch the rest of he scholars." There was such a peculiar tone in the voice

of her pupil as she said 'I might tear my dress, that Miss M. was led instinctively to notice it. It was nothing but a ninchenny print of deep blue, but was neatly made, and had never been very reason the rejection of the Constitution washed. And while looking at it, she remem-bered that, during the whole previous fortnight rite and let mo.know.?

will be so much more keenly felt by the people TA poor gilled blade says :

"She is a thoughtful little girl," said she to herself, "and does not want to make her mother

soul responds :

"Woman's lub, like ingy-rubber : It stretch de more, de more you lub he It is singular that when bills are "due, hoir accoptors are mist.

thank then would Nelly. But we don't

know, and we have done all we could for them To CUT GLASS WITH A PIECE OF IRON .----we pray for them; and oh, Miss M., we are Draw with a pencil on paper any pattern to all so glad now. Ain't you too?"

glad !" Miss M. felt as she had never felt—that it was clink in the glass, tracing the pattern, and the clink in the glass will follow at the distance of more blessed to give than to receive. No mill-ionaire, when he saw his name in public prints, ing to the motion of the iron. It may be found requisite, especially in forming corners, to apauded for his thousand dollar charities, was ever half so happy as that poor school teacher, who ply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. The iron must be re-heated as often as wore old gloves halt a summer longer than she ought, and thereby saved enough to buy that little fatherless girl a calico dress. the crevice in the glass ceases to flow .- Scie tific Mechanic.

. A Drove of Irish Bulls.

"Woman's love is like Scotch snuff,

You get one pinch and that's enough.

is in Superstition ?-- Tradition has handed down, from , time immemorial, among farmers, some peculiar notions about the influence of the The following was written half a century ago by Sir Boyle Rocho, a member of the Irish Parmoon on vegetation, &c., which the skepticism liament. The letter was addressed to a friend in of modern agricultural writers have gen London, and it is old enough to be new to nine agreed in rejecting as relles of a superstitious out of ten readers :

The human mind is so constituted that, like. "Mr DEAR SIR :--Having now a little peace and quietness, I sit down and inform you of the preadful bustle and confusion we are all in from the opposite extreme) it has ever vibrated baand quietness, I sit down and inform you of the dreadful bustle and confusion we are all in from these blood thirsty rebels, most of whom are, thank God, killed and dispersed. We are in a pretty mess, can get nothing to est, nor any wine to drink, except whiskey; and when we sit down to dinner we are obliged to keep both tween the opposite extremes of superstion and incredulity, and reflecting minds are beginning, to come to the conclusion that, in the zeal man-itested to reject everything that savored of su-perstition, a great deal of truth has been thrown hands armed. While I write I hold a sword in each hand and a pistol in the other. I concluded from the beginning that this away.

SUGGESTIVE .- A New Orleans paper prel ould be the end of it, and I see I was right sents a very suggestive paragraph, in the folfor it is not half over yet. At present there are for it is not nall over yet. At present there are such going on that overything is at a stand still. I should have answered your letter a forfnight ago, but I did not receive it until this morning. Indeed, scarce a mail arrives without being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday the coach with the mail from Dublin was robbed has this form. The base had hear left behind 1 owing, which he entitles "The march to the grave of 1857 :"

"What a mighty procession have been mo-ving toward the grave during the past year !-As the usual estimate, since the first of Janua-ry, 1857, there have more than thirty one mil-ion for bundled the near of the state of the ear this fown. The bags had been left behind on five hundred thousand of the world's popufor fear of accident, and by good luck there was hold by in it but two outside passengers, who latton gone down to the grave. Place them in had nothing for theives to take. Last Tuesday long array, and they will give a moving column notice was given that a gang of rebels was ad-vancing here under the French standard, but the circumference of the globe. What a specthey had no colors nor any drums except bag-pipes. pes. Immediately every man in the place, includthey go to the silent shades !"

ing men, women and children, ran out to meet them. We soon found our force much too more, we were too near to think of refreating. Death MARRIAGE .- Get married! Marry, let the risk be what it may; it gives dignity to your. was in every face; but at it wo wont, and began to be all alivo again. Fortunately the rebels profession, inspires confidence, and commands, respect. With a wife, the lawyer is more trushad no guns but pistols and pikes, and as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition, we put ty, the doctor more esteemed, the mechanic, throws the hammer with increased power, and them all to the sword. Not a soul of them escaped, except some that were drowned in the adjacent bogs, and in a very short time nothing shoves the plane with a more dexterous hand ; the merchant gets a better credit -in short, a different colors, but mostly green. After the ses him while sick, she watches for him in man without a wife is no man all ! She nuraction we went to rummago a sort of camp which they had left behind them. All we found was a health. Gontlemen get a wife, a pretty one if you like them best-a good one when she is to few pikes without heads; a parcel of empty bof-tles of water, and a buudle of French commisbe found-and a rich one if you can get her pretty and good. . sions filled with Irish names. Troops are now

stationed all around the country, which exactly squares with my ideas. I have only time to add that I am in a great hurry." "P. S.-If you don't receive this, of course t must have miscarried, therefore I beg you to

During the May anniversaries, in New Whereupon a darkey of more sense as well York, the following dialogue was overheard between two of the Newsboys: "I' say, Jimbeing here altogether?" "Why." answered at Jim, "they always meets here once a year to

exchange sermons with each other.'

nincteen hundred acres in Wright county, lows, j about 150 miles west of Dubuque, which is sur-romided by a regular stone wall, five feet wide at the top, and in some places, where the water would be likely to overflow the prairie, ten feet bigh. As the pioneers found the wall there, the question arises, "Who built if ?" Apother remarkable fact is that the lake has no visible feeder or outlet.

A SINGULAR LARE .- There is a lake covering nincteen hundred acres in Wright county, Iowa,