Gov. Walker's Letter of Resignation.

The grounds assumed by the President in his late Message to Congress, and in recent instructions in connection with the events

the Constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were distinctly set forthing in my letter, on my acceptance of this office of the 28th March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address of the 27th of May last, as follows: "Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual bona is all free government, as stated by Mr.

They were distinctly set forthing of the Legislature to ascertain and adopt the respects, it will give me pleasure as a duty of the Legislature to ascertain and adopt the measures most effectual for that end. What appropriate and efficient measure private citizen, to yield my cordial support. I have said that the Slavery question, as a by my pledges to the people of the exertion of the disappeared from Kansas of the 28th March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address of the 27th of May last, as follows: "Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection. We majority of the then actual bona is all free government, as stated by Mr.

They were distinctly set forthing the measures most effectual for that end. What appropriate and efficient measure to ascertain and adopt the measures most effectual for that end. What appropriate and efficient measures of all the measures most effectual for that end. What appropriate and efficient measures of the flow of all my cordial support. I have said that the Slavery question, as a by my pledges to the people of the exertion of the decision and the elements of sectional disposation of without difficulty. Some have the submitsion of the proposed a repeal of the act of the last Legis and all the rights affecting law of all my cordial support.

They foreshadow the swift destruction of the the cleative frame and efficient measures most effectual for that end.

What appro fide resident settlers of Kansas."

President and the Cabinet, and approved by people would assent to the Constitution, un-them, I accepted the appointment of Gover-less it be submitted to their vote for ratifi-the Constitution of the United States, which published and authenticated by those distinthem, I accepted the appointment of Gover-President, through the Secretary of State, be presumed in any case, surely it cannot submission of the Constitution to the vote of houn and Jefferson Davis, the Winter cliunder date 30th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution, Constitution itself to a vote of the people; faithfully executed which bill, in my judgwhere the delegates who signed the Constiment, as heretofore stated, required that the idated with the Pro-Slavery Territorial Legdent that " when such a Constitution shall be tution represented scarcely one-tenth of the Constitution should be submitted to the vote islature on the 4th of January, 1857, nearly submitted to the people of the Territory they people, and where nearly one-half of the people, and I was therefore only perfive months before my arrival there, did abandust be protected in the exercise of their counties of the Territory were disfranchised, forming a solenin duty, when as Governor of don the Slavery issue because, as set forth by right of voting for or against that instru- and that by no fault of theirs, and did not the Territory to whose people my first obli- one of their number, the Pro-Slavery party ment, and the fair expression of the popular and could not give a single vote at the electronic were due, I endeavored to secure was in a small and admitted minority, and will must not be interrupted by fraud or vi. tion of delegates to the Convention. I have, them these results. The idea entertained by the co-operation of the Free-State Democrats olence. I repeat, then, as my clear convictioned discussed the subject mainly on the some that I should see the Federal Constitution was invited as the only hope of success—not Constitution to the vote of all the actual res- and cannot rightfully make a State Constitution and disregarded, and that playing the part of conceded to be impossible, but to make it a partially submitted, on the 21st inst., under ident settlers of Kansas, and the election be it ion without its submission to a vote of the authority of the Constitutional Convenfairly and justly conducted, the Constitution people for ratification or rejection. Yet, sure- quiesce by my silence in such a result, espe- as late as the 3d of July, 1857, when the tion. will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress."

This inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not a question of Slavery merely, tions can be called sovereign as have been terous. portance then in its application to Kansas, ed or subverted?"

In that inaugural I proceed further to say. transmitted to you for the further informaexception was ever taken to-any portion of that address. On the contrary, it was distinctly admitted by the President in his Message, with commendable frankness, that my instructions in favor of a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people were-

"general and unqualified." By that inaugural and a subsequent address, I was pledged to the people of Kansas to oppose, by all lawful means, the adoption of any Constitution which was not fairly and fully submitted to their vote for ratification or violate without personal dishonor and the abandonment of fundamental principles; and therefore, it is impossible for me to support what is called the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

I have ever uniformly maintained the prinforms its first and highest function in form, ing a State Government and State Constitution. This highest act of sovereignty, in my judgment, can only be performed by the people themselves, and cannot be delegated to Conventions or other intermediate bodies.

The letter being of great length, a portion is here omitted for want of room.] .

The President thinks that sovereignty can then it can only be exercised by the people vention. reasons why the people and not Conventions chosen by the people, which we have seen should decide the question of Slavery. He was not the case as regards the late Lecompsays, very truly, that from the necessary di- ton Convention. It was for this and other vision of the inchease State into districts, a reasons that in my inaugural and other admajority of the delegates may think one way dresses I insisted that the Constitution should and the people another, and that the dele be submitted to the people by the Conven-

States admitted or incheate, of the South as Kansas,) that, in my judgment, the Constitu- most dangerous and alarming aspect. The

lectantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to
ious and careful consideration of my duty to
imy country, to the people of Kansas, to the
President of the United States, and to my
President of the United States, and to my
Indeed, the people of Kansas, fire-eaters.

They were therefore exceedingly dable combination against any President during the last thirty years than this which has first question which the people ought to decide in forming a Government for an inchoate State is, whether they will change or not from a Territorial to a State Government.—

Now as no one who with me denies Federal No one who with me denies Federal No one who with me denies Federal No one can more deeply regret than myself indignant at Stanton, for having yielded to the just demands of the majority, and, also suddenly developed in huge proportions against the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan.

To the tremendous forces of the Northern the missing boy, from several marks upon it, as increaters. They were therefore exceedingly preventing it, together with that civil war indignant at Stanton, for having yielded to the people to frame their preventing it, together with that civil war indignant at Stanton, for having yielded to the necessity, but it arises from no change of the necessity, but it arises from no cha now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonsish me that as Governor of that Territorial Legislature is sovereignty, or that such Legislature, the peace of the Territory, and finally settle the Kansas question by redeeming the missing person. Some months elapsed, will contend that own Government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained. But for this peace of the Territory, and finally settle the Kansas question by redeeming the missing person. Some months elapsed, word the resident Buchanan promptly removed that the right of the people to Ransas to Move as no one who with the defined to Kansas to Move the resident Buchanan promptly removed that the right of the people to Ransas to Move the resident Buchanan promptly removed that the right of the resident Buchanan promptly removed that the right of the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the resident Buchanan promptly removed that the right of the removed that own Government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained. But for this person carry out my original instructions, and thus moved him. No other offence than convention, and thus preserve the peace of the Territory, and final when a sailor named Benson came to Crombon the President Buchanan promptly removed that the right of the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the Resident Buchanan promptly removed that the right of the Resident Buchanan promptly removed the remendous forces of the Northern that the right of the Resident Buchanan promptly removed the remendous forces of the Resident Buchanan promptly removed the removed that the rig the peace or promote the public welfare. a mere creature of Congress, can transfer ka State Government, then assembled in lemy pledges to the people. It is not my insovereignty, which it does not possess, to a gislative session, would have been put into tention at this time to discuss the peculiar dent, after repeated refusals, the last being in Territorial Convention. This change from a immediate actual operation; and that a san-circumstances and unexpected events which the people of the Territory are opposed to The balance of power commanded by these writing, I finally accepted this office, upon his Territorial to a State Government can only guinary collision with the Federal army and have modified the opinions of the President the Constitution which is to be submitted, in contingents may be conjectured by the simletter showing the dangers and difficulties of be made by the power where sovereignty civel war must have ensued—extending, it is upon a point so vital as the submission of the a certain form, on the 21st inst. It is suffi. ple statement that, from the Boston Post to

Chief Magistrate, than a soldier in battle who is ordered to the command of a forlorn hope.

I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of powers of State Government. Where is the Comptitution to that I should advocate the submission of powers of State Government. Where is the Comptitution to the Comptit the Constitution to a vote of the people for bill of rights, the Magna Charta of the liber-sustained. In truth, I had to choose between stitute the policy of his Administration in

Jefferson, depends upon "the consent of the ernors, with a view to prevent, as they did there were less than 300 slaves there, and With these views, well known to the governed," how can it be known whether the in this case, civil war and insurrection. Now, the number constantly diminishing; that, as nor of Kansas. My instructions from the cation or rejection? But if acquiescence can I have shown, in my judgment, required the guished Southern Statesmen, John C. Calbe in that of Kansas, where so many of the the people. I was sworn, also, to take care mate even of Eastern Kansas is colder than delegates violated their pledge to submit the that the Kansas and Nebraska bill should be that of New England, and that the Pro-Slaly, even those who differ with me on this cially where such acquiescence involved as an Democratic Territorial Convention assembled point must concede, especially under the immediate consequence a disastrous and san- at Lecompton, in consequence of the laws of I entertain as to the power of the Legislature

Kansas-Nebraska act, it is only such Conven- guinary civil war, seems to me most prepos- the climate and the well-known will of the in any manner to interfere with the proceedwhich I believed to be of little practical im- truly elected by the people, and represent Not a drop of blood has been shed by the be established there; nor was it until my no question as to your authority to provide,

themselves, under our Government. We I repeat that, in nineteen counties out of voting for the Constitution to which they are know no sovereign but the people. Conventhirty-four, there was no census. In fifteen opposed; and they regard this as but a tions are composed of "delegates." They counties out of thirty four, there was no reg- mockery of the elective franchise and a perilare mere agents or trustees, exercising not a solitary vote was given, or ous sporting with the sacred rights of the sovereigh but a delegated power, and the could be given, for Delegates to the Convenpeople are principals. The power delegated tion in any one of these counties. Surely, tution distinctly recognizes and adopts the to such Convention can properly only extend then, it cannot be said that such a Conven-Oxford fraud in apportioning legislative to framing the Constitution, but its ratification, chosen by scarcely more than one tenth members for Johnson County upon the fraudtion or rejection can only be performed by of the present voters of Kansas, represented the power where sovereignty alone tests—the people of that Territory, and could right from that precinct, which recognition of that namely, the people themselves. We must by impose a Constitution upon them without fraud in the Constitution is abhorrent to the not confound sovereign with delegated pow- their consent. These nineteen counties, in moral sense of the people. Others oppose it er. The provisional authority of the Con- which there was no census, constituted a maj- because, although in other cases the Presivention to frame a Constitution, and submit ority of the census of the Territory, and these dents of Conventions have been authorized to it to the people, is delegated power, but sov- fifteen counties in which there was no regis- issue writs of election to the regular Terrifoereignty alone, which rests exclusively with try gave a much larger vote at the October rial or State officers, with the usual judges described and with the astablished precipets and on the Douglas, replies thus: the people, can ratify and put in force that election, even with the six months' qualification and with the established precincts and on the Constitution. And this is the true doctrine tion, than the whole vote given to the Le- adjudication of the returns, in this case unof Popular Severeignty, and I know of no compton Constitution on the 17th of Novemburg, nor does the Federal Constitution ber last. If, then, sovereignty can be delerecognize it as delegated or conventional sovereignty. The President of the Convention as such are sovereignty. The President in a key lucid passes eign, which I deny surely it must be only in ly upon the returns. From the grant of these age of his able message, gives unanswerable such cases as when such Conventions are unusual and enormous powers, and from unusual and enormous powers, and from all right to determine any other question in their demestic concerns? Did Congress in Oxford and McGee, an overwhelming major-ity of Kansas have no faith in the validity of these returns and therefore will not vote. Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves, under the influence of the present excitement the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by gates, as was the case in Kansas, may violate tion, as the only means of curing this vital the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by their pledges, or fail to execute the will of defect in its organization. It was, therefore, Congress to force it upon the people of Kansas. the people. And why does not this reason among other reasons that when, as you know, sas will be an effort to substitute the will of tack on the Common Schools; he does not ing apply with equal force to all other question called the "Topeka State a small minority for that of an overwhelming like the principles on which they were originated in the State Constitution, and Government" was made, and as a conse-majority of the people of Kansas; that it will nated, or are conducted. In a lecture deliving apply with equal force to all other questions embodied in the State Constitution, and the organization called the "Topeka State from the organization called the organization called

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their will. On reference, however, to my Federal troops in Kansas during my Admin- Southern opponents interfered in the affairs by a suitable law, for a fair expression of the but the entire Constitution which should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. These were my words on that subject in my inaugural: "It is not merely, subject in or disappear from Kansas, and by definition of the people upon the vital question of the day-qualification question, a copy of which subject in my inaugural: "It is not merely, shall Slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas, and by definition and civil war, expose the foundations of an pointern opponents interfered in the attaints by a suitable law, for a fair expression of the difference, however, to my reference, however, to my reference in the address of the 16th of September last, on the shall claw, for a fair expression of the deaders of the shall claw, for a fair expression of the deaders of the 16th of September last, on the shall claw, for a fair expression of the people upon the vital question of the people upon the vital question of the people upon the vital question, of the headers of the democracy, with the remains of the democracy, with the convention address of the 16th of the people upon the vital question of the people upon the vital question of the people upon the vital question, of the people upon the vital question of the people upon the vital question of the first time into the convention address o sas, but shall the great principles of self-gov- was not such a body. That Convention had duced by me to go, for the first time, into a embracing many hundred employees, inter- organization, so deeply involves the dearest vital, not technical defects in the very sub- general and peaceful election. These impor- vened, and as I believe without the knowledge rights and interests of the people, that the stance of its organization under the Territo- tant results constitute a sufficient consolation or approbation of the United very safety of our whole system of self-gov- as this Kansas rebellion on the part of Walker the fact that among the Northern Democrats rial law, which could only be cared, in my for all the unjust assaults made upon me on States, produced the extraordinary paper ernment demands, in all cases, but especially and Douglas is quite sufficient to rekindle the there are but ten who have ever before sat in the people "may by a subsequent vote de judgment as set forth in my inaugural and this subject. I do not understand that these called the Lecompton Constitution. Yet this where any doubt or dissatisfaction prevails, flames of sectional strife into a consuming Congress. The South pursues a different feat the ratification of the Constitution." I other addresses, by submission of the Constitution fire. It is, in fact, the deliberate opening of practice. Of the Virginia delegation, for exdesignate this "a great constitutional right," tution for the ratification of the people. On tenance from the President. On the contradefeat the will of the people seems to be suse to be adopted, reference to the Territorial law under which ry, his message clearly indicates an approval tained by my opponents, while my intervented and add, "that the Convention is the servant and not the master of the people." In the Convention was assembled, thirty-four of my course up to the present most infortu- tion, as it is called, in obedience to my duty my official dispatch to you of the 2d June regularly organized counties were named as nate difference about the so-called Lecompton and oath of office to support the Federal dast, a copy of that inaugural address was election districts for delegates to the Conven- Constitution. Inasmuch, however, as this Constitution, and to take care that our organtion. In each and all of these counties it was difference is upon a vital question, involving ic law should be fairly executed by endeavrequired by law that a census be taken, also practical results and new instructions, it is oring to secure to the people of Kansas their the voters registered, and when this was completed the delegates to the Convention should dent on my part, to resign the office of Gov- niated. It is still more remarkable, that the be apportioned accordingly. In nineteen of ernor, and give him an opportunity of filling hypothetical remarks made by me as regards these counties there was no census, and there it, as is his right under the Constitution, with climate in its connection with its influence fore there could be no such apportionment one who concurs with him in his present upon the question of Slavery in Kansas, after there of delegates upon such census. And in opinions, rather than go to Kansas and force that issue had been abandoned there, which fifteen of these counties there was no registry him to remove me by disobedience to his in- views were for consolidating the Union beof voters. These fifteen counties, including structions. This latter course, in my judge tween the Conservative, the Free-State and many of the oldest organized counties in the ment, would be incompatible with a proper Pro-Slavery Democrats, so as to prevent the Territory, were entirely disfranchised, and respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, confiscation of the small number of slaves did not give (by no fault of their own.) and inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude then held in Kansas, have been denounced could not give a solitary vote for the dele- or propriety, and could be adopted with no by many distinguished Southern Senators, or rejection. These pledges I cannot recall gates to the Convention. This result was su-other view than to force the President to re- who, when the Kansas and Nebraska bill perinduced by the fact that the Territorial move me from office. Such a course it is was pending in Congress, and when such re-Legislature appointed all the Sheriffs and alleged, would present me to the public as a mark from them, if ever, might affect South-Probate Judges in all these counties to whom political martyr in the defense of the great ern emigration, were then loudest in prowas assigned the duty by law of making this principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas census and registry. These officers were political partisans, dissenting from the views tain knowledge that such a result must folitical partisans of the persons in and out of Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas could never become a Slave State. Indeed, it seems that all persons in and out of Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government; but to gb to claiming that because of its climate, Kansas with a principle of self-government w and opinions of the people of these counties, low would be alike unjust and improper. - sas, whether in public or in private life, may ciple that sovereignty is vessed exclusively in the people of each State, and that it per- last. These officers, from want of funds, as spectful resignation, in the hope that Kansas to these duestions except the Governor of last. These officers, from want of funds, as spectful resignation, in the hope that Kansas to these questions except the Governor of they alleged, neglected or refused to take any; and our beloved country may be shielded that Territory, who has so little power and census, or make any registry in these country may be shielded that Territory, who has so little power and itself. It says:

"Would they (the 'Free State men') have are threatened, by any attempt to force the press to the President my deep regret as so-called Lecompton Constitution upon the regards our unfortunate difference in opinion perfect one ever made? Clearly not. That single vote at the election for delegates to the pressure to the Lecompton Constitution are threatened. single vote at the election for delegates to the people of Kansas. I state it as a fact, based in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, would tend to fasten it upon them and defeat Constitutional Convention. And here I wish on a long and intimate association with the and to say to him that, as infallibility does all future agitation which would be death to to call attention to a distinction which will people of Kansas, that an overwhelming ma. not belong to man, however exalted in intelappear in my inaugural address in reference jurity of that people are opposed to that in- lect, purity of intention or position, yet if he of rejection or adoption of the whole instruto those counties where the voters were fair strument, and my letters state that but one has committed any errors in this respect, may ment had been submitted, their only hope of to be formed under it, was a matter of dely registered, and did not vote. In such coun- out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustain they be overruled by a superintending Prov- continuing excitement would have rested in sign and concert among the Democratic polibe delegated—at least in part; I think that ties where full and free opportunity was giv- it. Some oppose it because so many coun- idence for the perpetuity of our Union and defeating it all-together, so as to leave the ticians who conferred upon it. The Republisovereignty cannot be delegated at all. The en to register and vote, and they did not ties were disfranchised and unrepresented in the advancement, the honor and interest of whole field open for future schemes of fact-President believes that sovereignty is divisi- choose to exercise such a privilege, the quest he Convention. Some, who are opposed to our beloved country. ble between conventions and people, to be exercised by the former on all subjects but Slavery, and by the latter only on that question is very different from these counties paper money, because it authorizes a bank of enormous capital for Kausas, nearly unliming with your department, I beg leave to tender authority with convention. Some, who are opposed to our peacetral country.

In now dissolving my official connection where there was no census or registry, and of enormous capital for Kausas, nearly unliming to you my thanks for your constant courtesy where, remarks: tion; whereas, I think that sovereignty is anxious the people might be to participate in its notes from one dollar up and down.—
inalienable, indivisible, a unit, incapable of the election of delegates to the Convention. Some, because of what they consider a Knowand kindness. partition, and that it cannot be delegated, in Nor could it be said these counties acquies. Nothing clause, by requiring that the Goverwhole or in part. It will not be defied that | ced, for, wherever they endeavored, by a sub- | nor shall have been twenty years a citizen of sovereignty is the only power that can make sequent census or registry of their own to the United States—some because the elective a State Constitution, and that it rests exclusioned supply this defect, occasioned by previous franchise is not free, as they cannot vote eively with the people, and if it is inalienable neglect of the Territorial officers, the dele- against the Constitution, but only on the sinand cannot be delegated, as I have shown, gates thus chosen were rejected by the Con- gle issue whether any more slaves may be

Governor-Stanton's Message.

The true purpose which, in my judgment, most pertinent and practicable within your tion has attempted to trammel or restrain

I have already expressed the grave doubts

acquiesce in the will of the majority, fairly ascertained. On the other hand, if the people opening for secession and a Southern confed- and a stream of pure water running through should decide against the Constitution in both eracy. forms, it would not be possible for Congress. without a violation of all popular rights, to egates to a Convention, and establish their own institutions, in their own way, in accordance with the provisions of the organic act. and the fundamental principles of self-government.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

ject and the true spirit of the Kansas law."

"The above question can easily be an-

their domestic concerns? Did Congress in-

(Signed)

R. J. WALKER.

"It will at once be seen that its refusal to submit the whole constitution to the people is justified under the circumstances, because it was foreseen that a majority of the KANSAS SHRIEKERS .- The greatest shrickpeople would most probably declare against rs for free Kansas, now a days, are the demthat instrument? This certainly is strange ocratic papers that refuse to follow the lead logic in the mouth of an advocate organ of of the administration. Witness the reply to "popular sovereignty." Constitutions, we the mode of burning it at all. A common are aware, have semetimes been ordained blunder in attempting to use coal is the placthe following from the Washington Union: "But those of our Democratic cotemporawithout the formality of a popular submission, ries who object to the action of the convenbut in these cases the formality was dispensed tion insist that the whole constitution should with because it was foreseen that no popular have been submitted to a popular vote; and contest would arise over any of their provisbecause that was not done, they denounce the ions. The popular acquiescence was implied convention, as violators of the principle of because apparent to all. But in the case of Kansas law. Will any one of our objecting Kansas the Union argues that the same forcotemporaries pretend that when the Kansas mality was wisely and properly dispensed bill was pending, it ever was contemplated with because it was foreseen that a majority by anybody that the popular sovereignty clause of the people, for "factious" purposes, were had reference to any other su'ject than that of bent on 'voting down' the entire work of the slavery? Surely not. Then it is a mere "sticking in the bark" to say that the con-Convention. We have often heard of factious minorities,' but this is the first instance vention has failed to carry out the great obin which we over remember to have heard that epithet applied to a majority for no other To this the Chicago Times, the organ of fault than that of insubordination to the mi-

swered by asking another-viz: Will the New Definition.-If the Washington Washington Union pretend that Congress, in Union is to be taken as a Democratic organ, passing the Kansas Nebraska act, designed we must revise and correct our dictionaries, giving the people of Kansas the right of regulating slavery in that State and denied them DEMOCRACY-Depriving the people of the

vote against you! The Wilmington (Delaware) Journal states that a disease affects cows in that State: did it not deprive the people of the right to the only symptom of illness, however is an

incessant lowing from the commencement of

the attack until the animal lies down to die Lieut. Randolph, the officer who pul-

What the Herald Says.

Gov. Walker's Letter of Rehighation.

The following is the letter of the Hon.

Robert J. Walker, resigning the office of Governor Kansas:

Washington City, Dec. 15, 1837.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

The following is the letter of the Hon.

Washington City, Dec. 15, 1837.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of Kansas.

I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

I resign the office of Governor of the Hon.

Sin: I resign the office of Governor of the Hon.

Sin: I resign the office of Governor of the Hon.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

The polyment the Constitution are equally strong whether Kansas, under its provision to such procedure.

Sin: I resign the office of Governor of the Hon.

Sin: I resign the office of Governor of the Hon.

Sin: I resign the office of Governor of the Hon.

Sin: I resign the office of Governor of the Hon.

The polyment the Constitution of the events occurring in Kansas, that, in my judgment, the Constitution of the subject to the Hon.

Washington City, Dec. 15, 1837.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

The polyment takes a different view of the subject to message convering the Legislature of Kansas.

Washington City, Dec. 15, 1837.

The polyment takes a different view of the subject to message convering the Legislature of Kansas.

Note Herald Says.

Note Herald, we seldom quote from its message convening the Legislature of Kansas, in Kansas, in that firely president takes a different view of the subject to message convening the Legislature of Kansas.

Note Herald, we seldom quote from its message convening the Legislature of Kansas, in Kansas, in the feely president takes a different view of the subject to the Logislature of Kansas, in Kansas, in the freely in his Message, and from the venture of Kansas.

It will be remembered. Says, or the quest

gents which have gone over to the enemy, deed done, and assisted Nugent in putting It is not intended herein to assume that with Governor Walker and Senator Douglas. the body under a haymow. the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great curiary, I felt that I could no more refuse curiary, I felt that I could no more refuse curiary, I felt that I could no more refuse curiary, I felt that I could no more refuse curiary. I felt that I could no more refuse curiary, I felt that I could no more refuse curiary. I felt that I could no more refuse curiary for the people. If there be change from any country through her such a call from my country through her such a feat in the such a call from my country through her such as the source curiary in the source curiary in the source curiary in the source curians for the source curiary in the source curia as the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by constitution for ratification or rejection by the constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people in the Lecompton Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the occasion which now convenes the kansas Lecompton Constitution for the demonstration of the Lecompton Constitution of the Lecompton Constitution for the occasion which now convenes the vote of the occasion which now convenes the kansas Lecompton Constitution for the occasion which now convenes the kansas Lecompton Constitution for the occasion which now convenes that have taken sides in the vote of the occasion which now convenes t possible violence which are so seriously ap- (long known as the home organ of Gen. Cass), prehended, as the result of the partial and and the Chicago Times, the devoted home imperfect election authorized to be held at organ of Senator Douglas. These sudden the time ramed, under the authority of the accessions to the Northern anti-administration Constitutional Convention, it is the solemn camp with all their extensive ramifications,

the effect intended. It is certain that if the the running of Fremont as the Northern can-Constitution were to be really submitted to didate against the South, and of Mr. Buchanthe people, and they should ratify it by their an as the Southern candidate against the vote, a legislative repeal, between the dates North, are among these remarkable things. of the submission and of the election, would So, too, is the election of a son of Henry not affect the validity of the sovereign act of Clay to Congress, as a democrat, from under the shadows of Ashland. But the last of these political surprises is the most wonderful ought to control your legislation on the pres- of all; for who could have dreamed, in his ent occasion, and that which is perhaps, the wildest vagaries, that during their natural lives Robert J. Walker and John P. Hale. power, is to provide for the regular and le- Stephen A. Douglas and W. II. Seward, sitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the could ever be brought together side by side, people, on those points in which the Conven- to fight for the same abstractions, under the banner of "popular sovereignty?" Yet so it will must not be interrupted by fraud or vi. olence. I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the question that conventions are not sovereign. brink of destruction, and is mustering all par- of perjury, with intent to take life, and has ties, cliques, sections and factions to the most acknowledged his guilt. The crime will send fearful sectional struggle in the history of the

The public mind at this crisis is in the best possible mood for revolutionary excitements people, none contended that Slavery could ings of the Convention. But there can be and agitations. The demoralizing influences of the late financial and commercial collapse have sapped the foundations of all political the last grand battle which is to determine the ample, the average term of service in Con-Perhaps a majority of the people may ac. absolute supremacy at Washington of the gress is eight years. cept the instrument now before them, in one or the other of the forms in which it is pre- the readiness of Hale and Seward to throw on a magnificent scale. It is four miles in sented by the Convention. In that case down the gauntlet, that they are on hand; length, by three in breadth; the streets runthere could be no ground of complaint; for and from the readiness with which the glove ing at right angles, and 132 feet wide, with I doubt not the whole people will cheerfully has been taken up by Jest. Davis it is evident sidewalks 20 feet in width. Each building

> chapter of the slavery agitation. We are gate every lot. admit Kansas into the Union under it. The upon the threshold of a new epoch. Years way would then be fairly open for the pas. ago our most populous and popular Protessage of any other appropriate measure, by tant churches were shivered to pieces upon virtue of which the people, relieved from all these shoals and bars of slavery; those reciformer embarrassments, could elect their del. procities as between the North and South, without which the Union is a mockery, were almost annihilated in the campaign of '56 .-A Northern Fremont man last October would have been as safe in the sacred streets of Pekin as in the streets of Charleston. And now, with all the demoralizing effects of this A "Factious Majority."-The Washing- | financial revulsion upon us, unhinging all our ton Union thicks the Constitution ought not business relations, North and South, and to be submitted to the people of Kansas be turning over banks, credit, trade and induscause they are sure to reject it. To almost try into chaos, this great Northern Kansas any sane mind that would be the strongest combination becomes, not a harmless passing argument possible against the constitution cloud, but an impending hurricane, darkening the whole land with its heavy shadow.

A REVELATION.—The public are indebted to Mr. Bigler for his revelation, in the Senate sion to the people of the Constitution proposed cans suspected the design at the time, and to Kansas agents instructed to make every charged it, but were met by indignant deni-Upon this the National Intelligencer, good als. It is now said by Mr. Bigler that the trom the Lecompton Constitution. This uthority with conservative people every-framers of the Toombs bill intended that there measure has given offense to the Southern authority with conservative people every- framers of the Toombs bill intended that there should be no submission to the people of the Constitution to be formed under it .- Wash- ent symptoms of defection on their part from ington Republic.

> How to Burn Coal .- It is maintained that, even at this late day, few know how to burn anthracite coal, and we have already seen they contend. Every day, it seems only that our fathers had a difficult task to find develops new complications in this matter. blunder in attempting to use coal is the placing of too large a quantity in the grate or stove at once. Coal, to burn freely, should only be six inches deep in the vessel containing it, and then, if properly ignited, there will be no trouble.

> A PREDICTION.—As Congress is now in session and the Kansas question is fairly a new State ought to be consulted, it is high launched upon its troubled waters, we put on time that position be taken against electing record the following prediction of Forney: "The public man who falters in this issue eals his doom. The Northern Democrat who tries to make the Convention of Kansas apperior to the people, and who advises that the Constitution shall not go to them for endorsement or rejection, FINISHES HIS CAREER the sacrifice of thousands of lives," by delay

SECRETARY STANTON'S SUCCESSOR .- Denver, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of Kansas, was a member of Congress last session from California, and since then has been an Indian Agent .right of suffrage, when you know they will He acquired notoriety in California by a duel, in which he killed Gilbert, the editor of the Alta California. It was thought by the people of California that his conduct in that affair was heartless and blood thirsty.

Kansas, earnestly opposes the policy adopted and settle the affairs of Bleeding Kansas

Astounding Developments.

He described accurately the lad's appear ance, his dress, the color of his hair, &c., and declared that he had not had any peace of mind since the murder, and that he had come to Cromwell expressly to divulge all he knew about it. He confronted Nugent and charged the deed upon him. The accused denied it, but trembled from head to foot.

A Grand Jury found a true bill against Nugent, whose time of trial was fixed for the present month. Thus matters have rested until within a few weeks, when the cousin of the missing boy, living in Ithica, N. Y., received an anonymous letter from the inte. rior of Pnnsylvania, which he showed to his father, a Mr. Williams,

The letter was answered, when another letter was received from Pennsylvania, sign. ed William Russell, which Mr. Williams himself answered. He at the same time addressed the Postmaster, requesting him to watch for the person who called for the letter, and describe him. The Postmaster did so, when Mr. Williams immediately left lthica for Pennsylvania, and found Russel, whom he discovered to be his nephew, Charles E. Sage, the identical missing boy!

A special Court is held at Haddam, to-day, when Nugent will be liberated. The case is involved in the deepest mystery beyond what has been related. No one can assign any reason for the perjury of the sailor who swore that he saw the murder committed. and there is no information to lead to the identity of the body that was found, and buried as that of the boy Sage. The annals of crime do not afford a more extraordinary ease than this.

New Haven, Friday, Dec. 18-P. M. him to the State Prison for life. There are no further developments.

## A COMPENDIUM OF NEWS.

.... Governor Bigler rose to reply to Mr. Douglas on Wednesday, in the Senate.—But the contrast was as if the lights of the chandelier had been suddenly extinguished, and a tallow candle brought in to supply their place. Pennsylvanians present hung their heads .- Washington American.

The new Congress, it is said, pre

that he chuckles over this new and visible lot contains an acre and a quarter of land; the city, is made by an ingenious plan, to The book is opened at a most imposing flow on each side of every street, and to irri-

> .... Some of the Democratic papers charge Douglas with being "worse than a Black Republican." The remark is truthful. and equally applicable to their entire party.

.... The Philadelphians have just discovered that bologna sausages are made in that city from dead horses. They have brought the villainous sausage makers to justice. At all events it cannot in justice be said hereafter that the people of that city are "no judges of horse flesh."

of Dr. Ayer's advertisements which appear in the columns of our paper. They deserve attention as treating to what interests us all. and from a source which all have long respected. The Doctor is well known as one of the leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of remedies for popthis community to need any elucidation from our pen .- Washington Co. Observer.

.... A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "It is generally believed that the Administration have sent effort to have the Slavery clause stricken members of Congress, and there are at presthe Kansas policy of the Administration, as it is understood in the present phase of Kansas affairs. They allege that the Administration in this violate the principle for which

.... The N. Y. Post makes the following "drive" against our "Bachelor President." "Great allowances ought unquestionably to be made for the ignorance of a man, who, at the age of seventy or thereabouts, has never been a father or a husband; but when Mr. Buhanan takes upon himself to assert in a message to Congress, that Slavery is the only domestic relation about which the people of a new State ought to be consulted, it is high old bachelors to the Presidency.

.... The St. Louis Democrat reflects severely on the War Department for its management of the Utah expedition; denounces it as "a premeditated murder of brave men, in starting. It is predicted that only tho wreck of an advanced guard will be left to tell where the Army of the West wintered. The utter failure of the Exepedition is predicted. The same paper recommends the calling out of ten regiments of volunteers, who can readily be obtained in the West. It is

the rangers, not the regulars, that are wanted.

.... A friend meeting Gov. Reeder in New York, a few days since, said, "Well Governor, things are working," "Yes," said the Governor, "and, do you know, we think of calling a Convention of the Govern-The Lecompton Denicerat, the organ ors of Kansas in order to compare notes, and of the Administration party at the capital of decide upon some plan to quiet agitation.