COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor, Publisher & Proprietor.

"To hold and trim the torch of Truth and Wave it o'er the darkened Earth."

TERMS: One Dollar & Seventy-five cts. in advance.

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

Published every Saturday Morning, by

LEVI L. TATE,

In Bloomsburg, Columbia Co.,

OFFICE.—*In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House, "Democratic Head Quarters."*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞ Ordinary advertisements inserted and Job-work executed at the established prices.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DOCTOR JOHNSON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for effects for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dispepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroys both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices, are more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

Marriage.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as physician.

Organic Weakness

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This disease is the penalty too frequently paid by those who have become the victim of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excess from not being aware of the dreadful consequence that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes demanged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption &c.

☞ Office No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, seven doors from Baltimore street. East side, up the steps. Be particular in observing the NAME and NUMBER, or you will mistake the place.

A Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made, in from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Graduate from one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and impudent votary of pleasure finds he has invoked the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illimed sense of shame, or dread of exposure, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone be confided in, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, redness with the skin of the face, and arms, blotches on the head face, and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till at his pale a period he has dread his sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most enviable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

Take particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

There are some of the most melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical and Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston

Young Men

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured render marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

Marriage

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., *Baltimore Md*

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B.—Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

To Strangers.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 15 years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Take Notice.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials and diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ FAKE NOTICE.—Allletters must be post paid, and contain a postage stamp for the reply, or noanswer will sent

marly 7 1857.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER.

SURGEON DENTIST.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO.,

Residence, first Brick building below Hartman's store on Main Street.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in Dentistry, and is provided with the latest improved

Porcelain Teeth,

Which will be inserted on pivot or gold plate, to look as well as the natural.

☞ A superior article of TOOTH POWDER, always on hand. June 23 1857—ov. 15, '56.

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth, it is made "the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general elections, by publication in one or more newspapers of the county, at least twenty days before the election," and to enumerate therein "the officers to be elected," and to "designate the place at which the election is to be held." Therefore, I, STEPHEN H. MILLER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held throughout said county, on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, being the second Tuesday in said month, at the several districts within the county to wit:—

Benton township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.
Beaver township, at the house of Christian Shuman.
Bloom township, at the Court House, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek township, at the Town House, Berwick.
Catawissa township, at the house of the late Stacy Magerman, Catawissa.
Centre township, at the house of Jeremiah Hess, dec'd.
Fishingcreek township, at the house of Abraham Kline, now occupied by William Long.
Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.
Hemlock township, at the Buck Horn
Locust township, at the house of David Reinbold.
Franklin township, at Clayton's School House.
Mifflin township, at the house of John Keller.
Madison township, at the house of Jno Wellver, dec'd.
Mountpleasant township, at the house of William Hutchinson.
Montour township, at the house of John Richards, now occupied by William Hollingshead.
Main township, at the house of Isaac Vetter.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of G. W. Dieffenbach, now occupied by Franklin Shuman.
Orange township, at the house of Peter P. Kline, Orangeville.
Pine township at the house of Albert Hunter.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alimas Cole
Scott township, at the house of Enoch Howell, Eppy'n.
Conyngham township, at the house of F. R. Wolforth.
Jackson township, at the house of Joshua Savage.

It is further directed that the election at the said several districts shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The officers to be elected at the time and place aforesaid, are—

A GOVERNOR,
TWO JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
A CANAL COMMISSIONER,
A MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
A STATE SENATOR,
TWO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
A COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ONE PERSON FOR PROTHONOTARY, CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, OF THE ORPHAN'S COURT, AND OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER,
ONE PERSON FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A COUNTY TREASURER,
A COUNTY AUDITOR.

And the said election of Congressman is held in pursuance of a writ to me directed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, wherein it is directed that because a vacancy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the death of Jonas G. Montgomery, Esq., elected a member of the Twenty Fifth Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Luzerne, Mentour and Wyoming, that I, Stephen H. Miller High Sheriff of Columbia county, shall hold or cause to be held, in each township, at the time and at the places aforesaid, an election for choosing a Representative of this Commonwealth in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

And, whereas, I have been directed by the Governor to give notice that a joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive terms of the same, and that it is provided by the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. Therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard thereto, I, Stephen H. Miller, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do give notice and proclaim to the qualified electors of said county, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER A. D. 1857, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General Elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election, tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," "Third Amendment," and "Fourth Amendment," and those who are favorable to said Amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words "For the Amendment," and those who are opposed to such Amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, "Against the Amendments."

And further, I do hereby give notice, direct and proclaim, that the election on the said proposed Amendments, shall be opened and closed at the same time, and in all respects be conducted, as the General Elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, as well as respects the qualifications of voters, the time and manner of making returns, as in all other particulars.

It is further directed that the meetings of the return judges, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, to make out the general returns, shall be on the first Friday succeeding the general election, which will be the sixteenth day of October.

The Congressional return Judges (of the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Luzerne, Montour and Wyoming, will meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of October next, to make out return for member of Congress.

The Senatorial return Judges of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of October next, to make out returns for State Senator.

The return Judges of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour, shall meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of October next, to make out returns for member of Assembly.

And in and by the said act, I am further directed to give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, or executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the select or common Council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or any officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office than to be voted for.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bloomsburg, this 31st day of August, A. D., 1857.

STEPHEN H. MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, Sept 5, 1857

THE REV. C. S. BURNETT, while laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility* and all impurities of the *Blood*; also, an easy and effectual mode of inhaling the *Remedy*. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address,

Rev. C. S. BURNETT,
631 Broadway, N. Y. City.

August 1, 1857—6m

Columbus Male and Female Academy.

THE Fourth Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d day of August next. The Institution having been in successful operation since last October, under the charge of Prof. ANDERSON, as Principal, with competent and reliable assistants, and has been well patronized by students from abroad—The counties of Bucks, Lehigh, Carbon and Columbia, having furnished a good portion of the School, besides several from the far west, who have attended the same.

☞ An Opening Address will be delivered on the day of the commencement, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TRUSTEES.

New Columbus, July 25, 1857

Original Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

THE VOICE OF LOVE.

BY A. J. HARRIS.

Sweet as the tender flowers
That deck the meadow fairer—
Fresh as the April showers—
That gush their innocence.

Free as the voice of noonday,
That's wafted on the breeze—
Glad as the welcome blue jay—
That sings among the trees.

Deep as the running streamlet,
That to the river flows,
Smooth as the little rennet—
That in the orchard grows.

Mild as the doves that try
To avoid the pointed gun—
Still as the butter fly—
That banters in the sun.

Cool as a shady grove,
Whose perfumes ne'er depart—
So is the voice of love,
That whispers to the heart.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1857.

Original.

WRITTEN FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

A REVERIE.

BY P. H. F.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

"The sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard."

We are seated near the window, watching the fading beauties of the day of rest All nature seems to be governed by the great command "Six days shalt thou labor," as earth, air and sea are wrapt in dreamy repose.

Not a leaf is rustled by the gentle breeze,—not an insect chants its matin hymn,—the evening orison of the feathered songster is hushed in the grove. But hark! borne on the wind, comes faintly to the ear, the joyful ring of the "old church bell." Could we but look into the heart and record the different emotions called forth by its peal, how varied, how interesting would be the record. To the christian, it speaks of a dying Saviour, of sins forgiven, of the world to come, and he hastens to meet "two or three who are assembled together in His name." To the sinner, it speaks the vengeance of an offended God It tells him, in language, not to be misunderstood, that he is drawing nearer to the confines of a hell that is yawning to receive him. To many, it conveys no meaning—they heed not its call, perhaps scarcely hear its solemn summons.

But now the people are wending their way to the various sanctuaries of the Lord. Let us, in imagination, enter each church, and bend a listening ear to the words of wisdom—surely we are members of the same great body. We worship one God. We acknowledge one Redeemer. We look for the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. If this be the facts and we think none will deny it, Why do we hear hurled from the sacred desk, the anathema of one branch of this great confederacy against their brethren? Why is not the hand of christian fellowship extended to every one? Is the gospel not free to all? Even the theme for the evening's meditation. *"Christ died for all,"* speaks the boundlessness of the provision. If in heaven we commemorate the sufferings of the Saviour, will any be excluded? Will different forms of worship divide the spirits of the redeemed? Alas, we fear, after all efforts to spread the gospel, that too much uncharitableness pervades the human heart. We are not willing to accord to our brother the privilege we claim for ourselves. That of worshipping God as our conscience dictates. There is too little of the spirit of the founder of our faith manifested, even by those who profess to be governed by his teachings.

But the solemn benediction has been pronounced, and slowly the assembled multitude pass from the "temple of the Most High." Lost in fanciful reveries, and in contemplation of the goodness, the mercy and the love of God, we remember naught, save the impressive words, *"Christ died for all."*

RASH ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Sunday last a young married woman, named Elizabeth Taylor attempted suicide by jumping from a ferry boat into the Delaware at Philadelphia, Several persons were ready to jump after her, but seeing that her dress, a silk one, with plenty of hoops beneath it bore her up, they awaited the action of the engineer, who instantly backed the boat and in a few minutes she was brought on board the boat, considerably wet, but not the least injured.

☞ "What's to keep old maids from despairing?" "Pairing."

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SEPT. 19.

THE MEMORIAL OF PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, AND THE REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The following is the memorial of Prof. Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, addressed to his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence that they never made and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.—We earnestly represent to your Excellency, that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer, that the Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY,
August 15th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source from whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker, have employed an army, "one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States, but laws, which it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up, and proclaimed to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their author. Have you performed this preliminary toward the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts.

To these facts, let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential Office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding, and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The Delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government; to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, to "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed"

It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus*, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution.—The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution actually necessary.

In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent, to execute the process and judgments of a Court of Justice, established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority—and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States." And for doing which, you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it has been, by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States has most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the territory was not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided, by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion, which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States. Should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence, while framing a Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection, I have entire confidence in Governor Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist acutal aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this, not until the powers of the Civil Magistrate shall prove unavailing. Fellowing the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I have the approbation of my own concience, and as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which, if it succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be genuine philanthrophy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Providence.

Yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enabe me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

☞ The Franklin *Democrat* says that Widow Burns, who was recently tried in that county for selling liquor, made some pertinent remarks to the justice, at the conclusion of which she fervently prayed that his "Honor might never live to see his wife a poor widow, and obliged to sell rum to support her children."

A word to young Ladies.

We believe that a young lady, by her constant, consistant, Christian example, may exert an untold power. You do not know the respect, the almost worship, which young men, no matter how wicked they may be themselves, pay to a consistent Christian lady, be she young or old. A gentleman once said to a lady who boarded in the same house with him, that her life was a constant proof of the Christian religion. Often the simple request of a young lady will keep a young man from doing wrong. We have known this to be the case very frequently; and young men have been kept from breaking the Sabbath, from drinking, from chewing, just because a lady whom they respected, and for whom they had an affection, requested it.

ANDREWS' LAST.—Dr. Andrews, the inventor of the Self-Generating Safety Lamp, is a bit of a wag. He got off the following shocking conundrum on Saturday last, and then left immediately for the country, fearing arrest:

"Why was Winchell, the drollerist, when performing his comicalities before the Shakers at Lebanon, like my lamps in the hands of careless Irish girls?"

"Cause he could'nt get up an explosion any how!"

☞ 'Grandpa, were do people get their fashions from?'

'From Philadelphia.'

'Well, where do the Philadelphia people get them?'

'From England.'

'Ah! and where do the English get them from?'

'From France.'

'But where do the French get them from?'

'Why right straight from the Devil—now stop your noise.'

☞ In a little town on the upper Mississippi river, a clergyman married a young couple, and after the ceremony was over, wished the bride a pleasant journey down the stream of life.

"Hope so," she said innocently; "but I've heard that there is a great deal of fever on the river now, and I hope we shan't ketch none of it on the way down."

☞ During the many anniversaries in the city the following dialogue was overheard between two newsboys:

"I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here altogether?"

"Why," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meets once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

☞ An honest Hibernian, trundling along a handcart containing all his moveables, was accosted with, 'Well, Patrick, ye are moving again, I see.'

'Faith, I am,' he replied; 'the times are so hard, it's a dale chaper hiring handcarts than paying rints.'

☞ A young clergyman having buried three wives, a lady asked him how he happened to be so unlucky. "Madam," replied he, "I knew that they could not live without contradiction, so I let them have their own way."

☞ At the close of a teachers' institute down east, the principal of the academy in M., being requested to make a few remarks, rose and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen—in the language of—(hesitating)—I forgot what his name was—(still hesitating)—and also what he said!"

'In short, ladies, and gentlemen,' said an overpowered orator, "I can only say—I beg leave to add—I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotion of my heart' Vulgar boy from the gallery—'Won't a *pane* in your stomach do this time?'

☞ An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass—

'Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?'

'Thin,' replied the other, 'botherashun, I seen a woman as thin as two of her put together, I have.'

☞ A HE BID-ER.—A queer looking customer inserted his head into an auction room, and gravely inquired—

'Can I bid, sir?'

'Certainly,' said the auctioneer.

'Well then,' said the wag, I bid you goodnight.'

☞ Nonsense—sense that happens to differ from our own.