

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, on submitting the "Lecompton Constitution."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following Message was submitted to both Houses this afternoon:

I have received from Gen. Calhoun, the President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of 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 Gen. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, 14th ult., 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 Government under which they live. When we speak of the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of the adequate idea of the true state of the case, the dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledged, 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 sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government established by Congress. This Government they would long since have subverted, had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of the most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced 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 endeavoring to subvert it, and establish a revolutionary Government under the so-called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment, the Topeka Legislature is in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 24, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result as would lead to an inevitable disastrous collision, and, in fact, result in civil war in Kansas."

The Truth coming Out.

We have always been of the opinion that there was more of knavery than honesty in the agitation of the slavery question, and particularly that branch of it which relates to Kansas. That question has been seized upon by designing politicians as a means by which they can get into and keep themselves in power, and not through any love or respect for principle. All the recent developments on this subject are calculated to strengthen our convictions in this respect; and we give below an extract from the Kansas Daily Ledger, a free-State paper, which, it seems to us, ought to convince all who have ever doubted as to the real cause of the controversy. The Ledger says:

"Niggers is not the great bone of contention in Kansas, and those who cry out most lustily for 'niggers' or 'no niggers,' have it money enough, as a general thing, to buy a 'plug of tobacco with.' The real bone of contention is power and the spoils; and the poor niggers is made to bend and bow to suit the purposes of those political demagogues, that they may ride into power and obtain some of the spoils—and that's all. The free-State party nor the pro-slavery party of Kansas care nothing about the moral condition of the niggers, but they must have a text to preach from, and the 'poor nigger' has been preached in all his aspects throughout our land."

And upon the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the same paper says:

"Let Congress attend to their own business, and let us attend to ours. We have something more to accomplish besides the admission of Kansas into the Union.—We want railroads, telegraphs, churches, common schools, and a host of other things of minor importance; but, paramount to all these, we want peace."

And again: "They [the people of Kansas] are heartily sick and tired of this internal nigger agitation; they have had a surfeit of it; it injures their business, blasts their prospects, and keeps up a continual strife. Let Kansas be admitted into the Union somehow or other, and with some kind of a constitution, that we may have peace."

Hon. PAUL LEIDY, our Democratic Member of Congress, (we speak unadvisedly but confidently,) will promptly vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union of States. This course only will justify his position in the eyes of his constituents, and sustain the honor of the State and Nation. We repeat, what we have heretofore said, that the National Democracy sustained Andrew Jackson, and they will sustain JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., has favored us with an interesting communication on the subject of Rock Point, which will appear in the next Columbia Democrat.

power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention were fully sustained by the Act of Congress and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in the instructions from the President of the United States. The Governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas, then," he says, are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire and appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel their performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and 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 abettors are as much bound by the law and the Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority at those who do not vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy and despotism would remain as the only alternative." It may also be observed that at this period, any law if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the third of March previous having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law, had been admitted to his seat and had just completed his term of service the day just to us by my inauguration. This was a propitious moment for settling all the difficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the Revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the law and unite with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority, and vote at the election of delegates, may be traced to be of the most deplorable character.—Would the respect for the laws of the land, which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation, could be revived! It is a disgrace and violation of the laws which have for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against the Government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the laws. Should a general spirit of its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law. And should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in their own eyes, our case is indeed hopeless.

The enemies of the Territorial Government are determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the Convention,—not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas, in the early spring of 1857,—but because they had predetermined, at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election, therefore, was suffered to pass in default. But of this result the qualified electors, who refused to vote, can never justly complain.

From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of Constitutional law, was legally constituted, and invested with the power to frame a Constitution. The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the one law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established laws. In certain small republics of ancient times, people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs.—In our country, this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot-box, and if people will refuse to exercise it, in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a Constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the Seventeenth of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this Constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question, whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State, to the people. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the Confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it also. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker in general terms, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people might regulate their own concerns, was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of the recent State Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day, in framing a new Constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act, the Kansas Convention were bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion, that, independently of the act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic. It would have been opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and is every day carried into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representative chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame Constitutions, enact laws, and perform any other important acts, without requiring

that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they may think proper. If it is true, the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, required the Convention to submit the Constitution to the 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 delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution, have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their Constitution or laws, according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people of Kansas on the 21st of December, last in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were in the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory. But they again refused the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass in default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did that day vote under the Lecompton Constitution for Governor and other State officers, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature.—This election was warmly contested by both parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds had been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legislature and the people of Kansas, under the Constitution, know how to redress themselves, and punish these detestable, but too common crimes, without outside interference.

The people of Kansas have then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a Constitution and State government, have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, members of Congress, members of the State Legislature, and their State officers. They now ask for admission into the Union, under this Constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, leaving "the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot expected this question to be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always excited a bitter influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday in January, on the Lecompton Constitution. The election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved no inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution, were, at the same time and place, recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have as yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole Union, which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that time, Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population, and wealth, and will realize the blessings and comforts which follow agricultural and mercantile industry. The people then will be sovereign and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed orderly and in a lawful manner. It can undo Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for an hundred years for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and recognized in some form by every State Constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in the Bill of Rights, that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore, they have at all times the inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper." The great state of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous Constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas Constitution after the year 1861, could by any possibility be construed into the prohibition to make such change previous to the period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected, may at its first session, submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or not, have a convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial Tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution

of the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this moment, as much a slave state as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of territory, acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and property of nearly all the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under the present Constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in a State which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the Constitution, and who afterward refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might as they claim, have stricken slavery from the Constitution, should now reject a State, because slavery 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 patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country, and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived, should the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people in a common Union. To be people of Kansas the only practical difference between their admission or rejection, depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present Constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is of no the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the renewal of the slavery agitation. In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it affects the few thousands of inhabitants of Kansas, who have, from the beginning, resisted the Constitution and the laws, for this very reason of the rejection of the Constitution will be so much more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union where slavery is re-organized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, would restore peace and quiet to the Territory, have expressed an undecisive opinion of the public attention, have so fully affected the friendly relations to the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted, the excitement will be over, and will soon give way for want of outside aliment; and every difficulty will be settled at the ballot box. Besides—and this is no trifling consideration—we shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them in service where they are much needed. They have been kept there under the earnest importunity of Governor Walker to maintain the existence of the Territorial Government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least two thousand troops under the command of Gen. Harney necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved a very heavy expense to the Government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion there for the troops of the United States.

I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful, prosperous condition, and live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress, whereas if it should be rejected, I greatly fear that these clouds will become darker and more ominous than any that have never yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Briaracreek Post Office. The Post Master General has established a new Post Office, at Briaracreek, Columbia county, immediately on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R., entitled the Briaracreek Post Office, and appointed John G. Jacoby, Post Master.

Mr. Jacoby is a worthy young man, and, we believe, will make a competent government officer. The office was needed there and will greatly accommodate that community. Mr. Post Master Jacoby, offers for rent, through our columns to-day, his Grocery, Store-House, Dwelling, Wharf, &c., on the Canal—a well established and desirable business stand,—to which we invite attention.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.—Judgment was rendered on the 5th instant against Gen. Wm. Walker and his surety, S. E. Slatter, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at New Orleans, for \$2,000 on the recognition of the former to appear to answer for a breach of the neutrality laws, and which recognition was forfeited by his departure in the Fashion in November.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The Editor of the Boston Post says:— "We have not, until recently, been acquainted experimentally, with the true value of Wistar's Balsam. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cold and cough, with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation and worthy of confidence."

DR. BRADFORD KNAPP, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated August 3, says, "In the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine. None genuine unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper." Sold by J. R. Moyer, Bloomsburg.

In laying a submarine cable for a telegraph between France and Algiers, it has been discovered that in some places the Mediterranean is 2000 fathoms deep, or nearly two and a half miles.

We have had the gratification of recording a very respectable number of new names to our subscription list, the past week, for which we are profoundly grateful.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Teachers of Columbia county are requested to meet in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 13th of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider and discuss subjects of general interest to the schools, the improvement of teachers, and the best interests of the cause of education. WILLIAM BOGERS, County Superintendent. Feb. 6, 1858.

FOR RENT. THE undersigned offers for rent the BRICK HOUSE, known as the "Briaracreek," situated on the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna R. R., about three miles from Bloomsburg, together with a dwelling house on lot, stable, wharf, &c., which is well adapted for any purpose, and is situated on a desirable location. For particulars apply to JOHN G. JACOBY, on the premises. Feb. 6, 1858.

DONATION VISIT. THE friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Orangeville and vicinity, will give a Donation for the benefit of the same, at the residence in Orangeville, on Wednesday, the 17th of February, 1858. Committee of Arrangements: WILLIAM EMORY, MARY W. HOLMES, SAMUEL HENRIK, CHARLES DAYENPORT, WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JOHN E. HAYES, JOHN KELLOGG, SUSANNA RICHARD. Feb. 6, 1858.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT. The following are the receipts to the office of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, during the month of January, 1858: J. H. Decker, Esq., \$3.15; Frank P. Mottley, 10.00; James Keiser, 2.00; Wm. Cole, Esq., 4.00; Charles Collins, Esq., 1.00; J. M. Mottley, 1.50; Conrad Entwistle, 1.00; Jacob R. Howe, 5.00; John Smith, 1.50; David F. Perry, 4.12; John C. Cook, 1.00; Peter End, Esq., 2.00; Joseph Miller, 5.00; Dr. John W. Smith, 5.00; John E. Fisher, Esq., 2.00; Thomas M. Watson, 3.50; John Wood, 2.00; Thomas Mottley, 4.00; Joseph Keiser, 2.00; Thomas Mottley, 2.00; Lewis H. Miller, 2.00; Joseph E. Hayes, 4.00; John M. Johnston, 10.00; National Hotel, 3.75; H. T. Westcott, 2.00; John Eddy, Esq., 7.50; Samuel H. Harris, 1.00; Joseph Mottley, 4.00; N. Schuchman Baker, 10.00; A. V. Price, 6.45; John H. Fisher, Esq., 2.00; Joseph Mottley, 1.75; Mrs. Peter A. Miller, 2.00; Dr. Wm. H. Westcott, 2.00; Joseph L. Wood, 1.50; H. M. Poterbaugh & Co., 9.40; Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., 10.00; Samuel Everett, 2.00; Dr. Pratt & Co., 2.00; Post School District, 1.50; Estate Howell, 2.00; W. F. McMillen, 1.00; Henry Patterson, 24.00; Peter Hess, 1.50; Elias H. Bowman, 1.25.

Special Notice! We are now sending out bills to all in arrears, with a view of having every account settled up to the first of March, with the close of the Eleventh Volume.—This must be done, after which time, no subscriber, out of the County, will get the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, without paying for it in advance, and those then in arrears, will be stricken from the roll, and their accounts placed in legal hands for speedy collection. We find this course imperative to our own security, and will religiously carry this measure into effect, as we intend to open the TWELFTH VOLUME under new arrangements and with additional improvements.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. In preparation of the coming annual VALENTINE HOLIDAY, (February 14, 1858) we have prepared and set aside for sale a large and beautiful assortment of COMIC SENTIMENTAL AND CHILDREN'S VALENTINES, VALENTINE CARDS AND ENVELOPES!! All of new and handsome styles, and varying in price. L. L. TATE. Jan. 20, 1858.

REMOVAL. JOHN STONE & SONS, Importers and Jobbers of Silks, Ribbons and Millinery Goods, Has removed from No. 33 South Second Street, to No. 99 CHESTNUT STREET, ONE DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH. Where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally. Jan. 20, 1858.—24

NEW BARBER SHOP. Opposite the Court House and next door the Democrat Office. I have undergone, great cost for past ten years, but especially in the last year, and I am now in the line of business. A New Barber Shop, In Court House Alley, next door below the office of the Columbia Democrat, where he will be happy to wait upon and attend to new customers, and from long experience and strict attention to business, he begs to merit and receive a liberal share of each patronage. All things here done in decency and with skill. GEORGE SMITH. Bloomsburg, Jan. 20, 1858.

VALENTINE HEAD QUARTERS! INFORMATION to Stockholders at a distance. MANGES LIRE & CO. 1000 gross Comic Valentines at 37 1/2 cents per gross. 1000 gross Comic Valentines at 30 cents per gross. 1000 gross Comic Valentines at 25 cents per gross. 500 dozen Sentimental Valentines at 25 cents per doz. 500 dozen Sentimental Valentines at 20 cents per doz. 500 dozen Sentimental Valentines at 15 cents per doz. 500 dozen Sentimental Valentines at 10 cents per doz. 500 dozen Sentimental Valentines at 7 1/2 cents per doz. 500 dozen Sentimental Valentines at 5 cents per doz. 500 dozen Sentimental Valentines at 3 1/2 cents per doz. And at prices ranging to \$10.00 per doz. Valentine Cards over fifty different kinds. Will be delivered to any address, and will be happy to mark opposite the number of each kind required. Splendid Shells, THOMAS MAGEE, Stationer, 81 N. W. corner Second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. BROADWAY Stationer, just received and for sale at West-Brook's Store.