THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 23, 1857.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. WALKER.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, in a letter to the Secretary of State, under date of Dec. 15th, resigned the Governorship of Kansas. He says that he was pledged to the people of Kansas to oppose by all lawful means the adoption of any Constitution which was fairly and fully submitted to their vote, and that as the position assumed by the President in his message, and in instructions recently issued, would embarrass him in carrying out those pledges, his only course is to resign. He holds that the Lecompton Constitution was a vitally defective body; that, as in nineteen counties there was no census, and in fifteen out of the thirty four no registry, a very large proportion of the people of Kansas were entirely disfranchised, having, by no fault of their own, no Representatives from those counties in that body. The letter is not merely a defence of himself, but it clearly intimates that the President acted in bad faith towards the writer. Walker says, Mr. Buchanan, when he appointed him, knew his views, and that nothing but his promises, authorized by the President, that the entire Constitution should be submitted to a vote of the people, ever prevented a civil war and an assumption of authority under the Topeka, or Free State Constitution; and he entertains no doubt that an attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas will yet be attended by civil war, extending, perhaps, throughout the Union.

Four Democrats have in succession been appointed Governor of Kansas. The first was Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania. He was succeeded by Wilson Shannon, of Ohio. The third was John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; and the fourth was Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi. The latter was a favorite of the South. In their efforts to pacify matters in Kansas, they successively made themselves so obnoxious that the first was removed, and the others found themselves forced to resign. This fact, it seems to us, should of itself satisfy any reasonable man that there must be something radically wrong in the actions of the pro-slavery men in Kansas—that their course must be outrageous and reprehensible in the extreme. Forney, in his new Democratic paper, *The Press*, in a recent article on "The Four Governors of Kansas," says:

"Now, throwing entirely out of view the opinions on Kansas formed by all the previous Governors—adopting without question the theory that they were incorrect and biased,—what are we think of the fact that both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton most indignantly protest against the action of the late Lecompton Convention as a violation of all principles of justice and fair dealing? If we cannot credit such witnesses, in whom can we confide? If we reject their testimony, are we not like those spoken of, who would not even believe one "though he had risen from the dead?"

We think so; and we commend this paragraph to the attention of those who heretofore were ever ready to stigmatize the accounts of the outrages committed by the pro-slavery men as "abolition lies."

The Canada arrived at Halifax from Europe, on the 18th. A number of heavy failures had taken place in England within the week. Upon the continent the pressure continued to be very severe. At Hamburg the failures were "too numerous to specify," and business was almost at a stand. Accounts from Sweden and Austria were gloomy. Parliament was opened on the 2d. The Queen recommends a bill of indemnity for the Bank of England for its over-issue; rejoices over the British successes in India, and promises parliamentary reform. The launching of the monster ship, the Leviathan, was proceeding gradually; she had been moved so far that her keel was five feet under water. Spain had refused to accede to the demands of Mexico, and war was thought to be impending.

Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, late United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was accidentally killed while gunning near Tamaqua, on the 13th Dec. He was hunting pheasants in company with his hired man, when the gun in the hands of the latter was accidentally discharged. The load took effect in Col. W.'s leg, and he died in half an hour from the effects of the wound.

Gen. Wm. F. Packer, Governor elect, while out hunting, about thirty miles north of Williamsport, last week, ruptured a blood vessel, or strained himself in some way, which caused hemorrhage of the lungs, and for a few days his danger was considered imminent; but we learn that he is now out of danger. In the course of the hunt he shot a fine buck.

Senator Gwin has received a large number of letters from California, in which the writers express an intense desire to be mustered in the service of the United States against the Mormons, who, it is mentioned, have emissaries throughout that State, meditating most serious mischief.

The steamboat Colonel Edwards was destroyed by fire on Red River, on Saturday morning, Dec. 12. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. She had on board over one thousand bales cotton and many cattle. Fifteen or twenty persons perished.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

Correspondence of the "Raftsman's Journal."

ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO., N. T.
3d Dec., 1857.

DEAR ROW:—I sprained my knee so badly last night that I cannot bear a particle of weight on my leg, and the probability is that I shall be confined to the house for weeks.

On the 2d of November last, two men by the name of B. F. Cunningham and John Boyd, formerly of York County, Penn'a, had their trunks broken open and the contents *removed*. They were residing at Ruls, Richardson Co., Nebraska Territory, at the time the larceny was committed, Cunningham lost $400,00 in gold; Boyd $35,00. Cunningham employed me as counsel in the matter. Information was made before Judge Samuel W. Black, who issued a warrant for the supposed offender, who was arrested, indicted, and kept in custody, until he had an opportunity to escape. Subsequent discoveries proved that the suspected thief was not the guilty person. John Boyd had recently been deputy post master in Buchanan Co., Iowa, where a post office robbery had been committed. Last week the sheriff of Buchanan Co., Iowa, came on the hunt of Boyd, who was supposed to be the person who committed the mail robbery. It appears that Boyd had endorsed a check for $500, which was stolen from a letter while he was deputy P. M., with his own proper name. That is what led to his detection. The sheriff found him at Ruls, and managed to get him to Leavenworth City before Boyd knew that he was to be arrested. When they arrived at Leavenworth, the sheriff informed him of his business. Boyd was then searched, and had in his possession $565,00, $400,00 of which answered the precise description of that lost by Cunningham. Boyd was taken back to Iowa to be tried, and will in all probability be convicted for robbing the mail. It is known that Boyd had but about $150 when he came to Ruls this fall. He broke open his own trunk at the same time he broke open the other in order to avert suspicion from himself. Boyd is the undoubted thief, but was making strong efforts to convict an innocent man. He was a witness before the grand jury on the indictment against the person who was arrested. Boyd was the intimate friend and cousin of Cunningham. Cunningham has started to Iowa and will probably get his money.

Yours, &c., D....

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate adopted a resolution for the appointment of the standing committees next Wednesday. Mr. Mason said that he had been desired by Mr. Sumner to state that, owing to the state of his health, he desired to be excused from serving upon any of the standing committees. Mr. Evans announced the death of Senator Butler, and eulogized the eminent talents and ability of the deceased. Messrs. Mason, Pugh, Clay, and Cameron briefly paid tribute to the memory of the deceased. The customary resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the committees were announced by the Speaker. A motion to remove to the new hall on Wednesday, was adopted. Mr. Lane introduced a bill for the payment of expenses incurred by Oregon and Washington territories in the suppression of Indian hostilities. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill granting the lands of the States and Territories, for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. It appropriates 6,300,000 acres, to be distributed according to federal representation. After the announcement of the death of Senator Butler, the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 15.—Mr. Hale, of N. H., announced the decease of his late colleague, Senator Bell, who died during the recess of Congress. After the adoption of resolutions of respect, &c., the Senate adjourned. But little was done in the House, and after the customary action on the announcement of the death of Senator Bell, it adjourned.

DECEMBER 16.—Both Houses of Congress had a rather lively time to day. In the Senate, on the announcement of the Committees, several Republican Senators protested against the list, as unfair. Mr. Pugh agreed with them, but felt bound by party usages to vote with the majority. The long-promised speech of Mr. Green of Missouri was delivered. It was courteous in tone toward Mr. Douglas, and abounded in technicalities and citations of precedent. He was anxious for peace, and affirmed that the Lecompton document represented the views of a majority of the people of Kansas. Mr. Douglas, in reply, said that there could be no peace except upon the foundations of justice and right, and that to pursue the course marked out by Mr. Green would not only be death to the Democratic party, but would be a step sure to result in a civil war, to carry on which more than four regiments would be required. The debate was postponed until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, which met for the first time in the new hall, after seats had been allotted, Mr. Cox of Ohio, a Democrat, spoke in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, taking substantially similar positions to those of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Hughes of Indiana essayed a reply, but was beaten upon his own ground and took refuge in personalities.

DECEMBER 17.—In the Senate, the initiative in a number of matters was taken. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Arizona; Mr. Foot, a homestead bill; Mr. Clay, a bill to repeal all laws allowing fishing bounties; and Mr. Pugh, a bill to improve the navigation at the Falls of the Ohio. So much of the President's Message as relates to the Pacific Railroad was referred to a Special Committee, of which the mover, Mr. Gwin, was made Chairman. A Committee was also appointed to examine into the condition of the banks of the District of Columbia. The credentials of Messrs. Bright and Fitch of Indiana were referred, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the issue of twenty millions in Treasury notes. As to the first six millions, the rate of interest is to be fixed by the Treasury Department; the balance is to be issued at the lowest rate of interest that will command the exchange of the notes at par for specie. What the policy is as to making these notes a part of the currency does not distinctly appear. Mr. Hunter urged the immediate consideration of the subject, but the matter was postponed till next day. Major Harris, of the *Union*, was elected Senate printer, Mr. Douglas declining to vote for him for "reasons satisfactory to himself."

The House adjourned without doing any business upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania.

DECEMBER 18.—Both Houses of Congress were intent on the Administration project of an issue of Treasury Notes to any amount not exceeding twenty millions of dollars. The course of debate renders it probable that there will be very material restrictions on this issue. In the Senate, Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government. It provides for the submission of the entire constitution to a vote of the people. In the House, Mr. Banks introduced an Enabling Act for Kansas.

DECEMBER, 19.—The Senate passed the Treasury Note bill, very slightly amended, by a mixed vote. Yeas 31, Nays 18. Messrs. Crittenden, Foot, Hall, Kennedy, Seward and Wilson of the Opposition supported the bill, while Messrs. Broderick, Jeff. Davis, Johnson of Tenn., and Pugh voted Nay, with a majority of the Republicans. Mr. Douglas voted for the bill. It was so amended as to limit the duration of the notes to the ensuing year, and forbid the issue of any below the denomination of $100. In the House Treasury Notes were also discussed, but without result. A motion to table Mr. H. Bennett's resolution to raise a Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was voted down—99 to 94.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Alexander Beattie and James Speers, were arrested on the 12th inst., at Johnstown, on a charge of stealing from Jacob Trefts slaughter house, 36 beef tongues, 50 or 60 pounds of beef, and about 150 pounds of tallow. A warrant was issued to search their houses, where most of the missing articles were found. The female partners of the accused were also arrested, and all the parties held to bail to appear at next term of Court. .... On the 14th inst., a little daughter of A. J. Hite, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, 4 years old, was severely burnt, during the temporary absence of Mrs. H., who had put the children to bed. On Mrs. H's. return she found the little girl in bed, who informed her of the occurrence. It appears that when the child found that her mother was out, it got up to look at some pictures in a book, when her clothes caught fire from a lamp, but had succeeded, after a desperate effort, in putting out the flames, and then went to bed again. The following day death relieved her from her sufferings. .... At the late term of the Court, Isaac Parfit, was fined $25 for keeping a tippling house, and Peter Masterson was fined $15, and James Dimond $10 for same offence.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—On Dec. 15th a double murder was perpetrated about ten o'clock, five miles northwest of Lancaster. The names of the victims are Mrs. Garher and Mrs. Ream, and the supposed murderers are two negroes, who have been arrested and are now in prison, awaiting the coroner's investigation. .... On the 11th inst., a child about five years of age was knocked down and slightly injured by a horse and carriage. Luckily the horse was stopped before he had drawn the carriage entirely over its body. .... On Saturday, the 2d of January, Mr. Brady, the well known baker, corner of East King and Lime streets, Lancaster, will present to the Dorcas Society, one hundred loaves of Bread for the poor. On Wednesday following he will also present one hundred loaves to the Howard Association; and the Saturday following one hundred loaves to the Dorcas Society; thus continue presenting one hundred loaves a week to each Society, until one thousand loaves are presented. .... John W. Heckman, while engaged in splitting wood, last week, cut his foot severely. He struck a knot with the axe, which glanced and struck his right foot between the toes and cut one almost off.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—There are at present 130 permanent boarders in the Poor-house, and an average of 250 per week, of night lodgers. .... The body of a colored man was found in the river, between Highspire and Harrisburg, a short time since. .... Two Irishmen attacked a farmer, on the road near Hannah's woods, last week, and demanded his money. The farmer, fortunately, had a good cudgel in his hand, which he applied with such a hearty good-will to the back of one of them, that they left very suddenly. The farmer's shillalah wouldn't miss fire.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Richard Garwood, was arrested several days since, on a charge of having stolen some cattle, in Luzerne tp., which he sold near Uniontown. The low price he sold them at, caused suspicion and led to his arrest. He has been committed for trial. .... Two men, pedlars, went over the dam at Lock No. 9, on the Monongahela, and one of them was drowned. .... In the case of Stewart for burning Cope's barn, tried at Uniontown week before last, the jury could not agree. The prisoner is held for trial at the next term.

JUNIATTA COUNTY.—A babe, nine or ten months old, step-child of Abraham Wittemyer, who lives between Mifflin and Perrysville, was frozen to death one night during the cold weather in November. The inhuman parents tried to break it of crying by putting it in its cradle and pushing it back under the bed. They did so at night, and the child cried until it was exhausted; the parents fell asleep, and in the morning, when they awoke, it was dying, or dead—both legs frozen to the knees, and its arms stiff up to the elbows.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—On the 10th inst., Hugh Harkins, had his hand severely mangled, at Freedom Iron works, in attempting to move a block, whilst assisting in raising a heavy casting, for the purpose of putting it on a wagon. The casting weighs some 7 or 8 tons. .... On the same day, a son of John Shimp, while cutting wood near Granville run, cut his knee severely by slipping and falling on the axe. .... An infant child of Mr. Dean, of Belleville, was found dead in bed on the morning of the 8th instant.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Two teamsters named Debber and Bengan, were robbed on the night of the 2nd inst., at the Black Horse tavern, six miles from Minersville, of $160. The room in which they were sleeping was entered by scamps, who are still at large. .... A young gentleman of Pottsville, on a bet of $10 walked 8 miles in 1 hour and 55 minutes, last week. Time specified, 2 hours.

ERIE COUNTY.—A black horse with a white face was stolen from the pasture of David Chambers of Harbor creek, some ten days ago. .... Some scoundrel stole a large lot of clothes, off the line of George Brubaker, in Erie last week. .... Michael Sheehan, who was convicted of manslaughter, died in jail of *delirium tremens*.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—Edward Ratigan, whilst engaged in raising a stone, at the quarry of John C. Leiper, in Ridley, was so badly injured, by the stone falling on him, that he died in a few hours.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—There are at this time about 170 paupers in the Poor house, with a good many comers and goers, who are sent there for lodging and meals.

CENTRE COUNTY.—Mr. Struble, of Ferguson township, cultivated 19 acres of corn the past season, which averaged 150 bushels to the acre.

YORK COUNTY.—George K. Dubs, residing near Hanover, hung himself in his barn, on Sunday a-week. Cause, bad whiskey.

The brig E. Crummond had arrived at Aspinwall, bringing forty two Peruvian Llamas. Seventy-one were originally shipped, but twenty-nine died on the passage.

☞ We call attention to the new advertisements in to-day's *Journal*.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. WALKER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15th, 1857.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

SIR: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the U. S., and to myself. The grounds assumed by the President in his late message to Congress, and in recent instructions in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me that, as Governor of that Territory, it will no longer be in my power to preserve peace or promote the public welfare. At the earnest solicitation of the President, after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office upon his letter showing the dangers and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of its adjustment. I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of 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 forth in my letter of acceptance of this office on the 26th of March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address on 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 fide resident settlers of Kansas."

With these views, well known to the President and the Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date 30th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution, and they express the opinion of the President that "when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by congress."

This inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not a question of Slavery merely, which I believed to be of little practical importance then in its application to Kansas, 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, shall Slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty be maintained or subverted?"

In that inaugural I proceed further to say, the people "may by a subsequent vote defeat the ratification of the Constitution." I designate this "a great constitutional right," and add, "that the convention is the servant and not the master of the people." In my official dispatch to you on the 2d June last, a copy of that inaugural address was transmitted to you for the further information of the President and his cabinet. No exception 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 rejection. These pledges I cannot recall 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 principle that sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people of each State, and that it performs its first and highest function in forming a State Government and State Constitution. The 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.

[Gov. Walker here goes into a lengthy exposition of his views of sovereignty. He contends that "the Government of the United States is not sovereign, nor does it exercise any sovereign powers; that it exercises only 'delegated powers,' as declared by the Constitution, and those powers only that are granted by that instrument;" that the doctrine that "sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State," was always regarded by him as a fundamental principle of public liberty; and as fully secured to "all the Territories," in adopting their State Constitutions, by the Kansas-Nebraska bill.]

Indeed, I believe the Kansas and Nebraska bill would have violated the right of sovereignty reserved to the people of each State by the Federal Constitution, if it had deprived them, or Congress should now deprive them of the right of voting for or against their State Constitution. The President, in his message, thinks that the rights secured by this bill to the people, in acting upon their State Constitution, are confined to the Slavery question; but I think, as shown in my address before quoted, that "sovereignty is the power that makes Constitutions and Governments," and that only the Slavery clause in a State Constitution, but all others, must be submitted.

The President thinks that sovereignty can be delegated—at least in part; I think that sovereignty cannot be delegated at all. .. We know no sovereigns but the people. Conventions are composed of "delegates." They are mere agents or trustees, exercising not a sovereign but a delegated power, and the people are principals. . . . . I have, therefore, discussed the subject mainly on the question that conventions are not sovereign, and cannot rightfully make a State Constitution without its submission to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. Yet, surely, even those who differ with me on this point must concede, especially under the Kansas-Nebraska act, it is only such Conventions called sovereign as have been truly elected by the people, and represent them well. On reference, however, to my address of the 16th of September last, on the day-qualification question, it is evident that the Lecompton Convention was not such a body. That convention had vital, not technical, defects in the very substance of its organization under the Territorial law, which could only be cured, in my judgment, as set forth in my inaugural and other addresses, by submission of the Constitution for the ratification of the people. On reference to the Territorial law under which the Convention was assembled, thirty-four regularly organized counties were named as election districts for delegates to the Canvention. In each and all of these counties it was required by law that a census be taken, also the voters registered, and when this was completed the delegates to the Convention should be apportioned accordingly. In nineteen of these counties there was no census, and therefore there could be no such apportionment there of delegates upon such census. And in fifteen of these counties there was no registry of voters. These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest organized counties in the Territory, were entirely disfranchised, and did not give (by no fault of their own) and could not give a solitary vote for the delegates to the Convention. This result was superinduced by the fact that the territorial Legislature appointed all the Sheriffs and Probate Judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty by law of making this census and registry. These officers were political partisans, dissenting from the views and opinions of the people of these counties, as was proved by the election in October last. These officers, from want of funds, as they alleged, neglected or refused to take any census or make any registry in these counties, and therefore they were entirely disfranchised, and could not and did not give a single vote at the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

I repeat that, in nineteen counties out of thirty-four, there was no census. In fifteen counties out of thirty-four there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given, or could be given, for Delegates to the Convention, in any one of these counties. Surely, then, it cannot be said that such a Convention, chosen by scarcely more than one tenth of the present voters of Kansas, represented the people of that Territory, and could rightly impose a Constitution upon them without their consent. These nineteen counties, in which there was no census, constituted a majority of the counties of the Territory, and these fifteen counties in which there was no registry gave a much larger vote at the October election, even with the six months' qualification, than the whole vote given to the Lecompton Constitution on the 17th of November last. If, then, sovereignty can be delegated, and the Convention as such are sovereign, which I deny, surely it must be only in such cases as when such a Convention are chosen by the people, which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lecompton Convention. It was for this and other reasons that in my inaugural and other addresses I insisted that the Constitution should be submitted to the people by the Convention, as the only means of curing this vital defect in its organization. It was, therefore, among other reasons that when, as you know, the organization called the "Topeka State Government" was made, and as a consequence an inevitable civil war and conflict must have ensued, these results were prevented by my assuring, not the Abolitionists, as has been erroneously stated (for my address was not to them, but to the people of Kansas), that, in my judgment, the Constitution would be submitted fairly and freely for ratification or rejection by their vote; and that if this was not done, I would unite with them (the people) as I now do, in lawful opposition to such procedure.

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me by the President of using the Federal army in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by questions propounded at Topeka of arresting revolution by the slaughter of the people, or of preventing it, together with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union, by a solemn assurance then given that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained; but for this assurance it is a conceded fact that the Topeka State government, then assembled in legislative session, would have been put into immediate actual operation, and that sanguinary collision with the Federal army, and civil war, must have ensued, extending, it is feared, throughout the Union. Indeed, the whole idea of an inaugural address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington City of perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more formidable, on my reaching the Territory, by the near approach of the revolutionary State legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. In truth, I had to choose between arresting that insurrection at whatever cost of American blood by the Federal army, or to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I did by my pledges to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, and the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, for ratification or rejection. My inaugural and other addresses were therefore really in the nature of proclamations so often issued by presidents and governors with a view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection. I was, therefore, only performing my solemn duty when, as Governor of the Territory to whose people my first obligations were due, I endeavored to secure to them these results.

I state it as a fact, based on a long and intimate association with the people of Kansas, that an overwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustains it. . . . Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves under the influence of present excitement, the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by Congress to force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas, will be an effort to substitute the will of a small minority, for that of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question or localize the issue; that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war, extending, perhaps, throughout the United States, bringing this question back again upon Congress and before the people in its most dangerous and alarming aspect.

Be pleased to express to the President my deep regret as regards our unfortunate difference of opinion in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, and to say to him that, as infallibility does not belong to man, however exalted in intellect, purity of intention or position, yet if he has committed any errors in this respect, may they be overruled by a superintending providence for the perpetuity of our Union and the advancement, the honor and interest of our beloved country.

In now dissolving my official connection with your Department, I beg leave to tender to you my thanks for your consistent courtesy and kindness. Most Respectfully,

Your obed't serv't, R. J. WALKER.

New Advertisements.

TRIAL LIST, FOR JANUARY TERM, 1858, (commencing 3d Monday, 18th day.)

Adams,	vs	Engle's Adm'rs
McManus,	vs	Fishel et al
Rider,	vs	Irvin
Mitchell & Mehaffey,	vs	Woods
Ritter,	vs	Hurxthal & Bro
Hinds,	vs	Mason
Draucker,	vs	Hartshorn
Wilson's Executors,	vs	Mahaffey et al
Carson,	vs	Thorn & Barto Ex'rs
Mitchell & Mehaffey,	vs	Pennington
Billington,	vs	Goss
Reed,	vs	Martin
Reed,	vs	Young
England,	vs	Crowther & Galer
Sabin,	vs	MaGhee et al
Irvin's Heirs,	vs	McMasters
Davis,	vs	McCracken & Bloom
McKee,	vs	Bloom
Chase,	vs	A. Catheart
Comaford,	vs	Pfoutz
Jones,	vs	Bartles
Askey,	vs	Stevenson
Curtin,	vs	Karthaus
Graham,	vs	Housler & Bauder
Carson,	vs	Hurd
Taggart,	vs	Michaels & Worrell
Lutz,	vs	Snyder
Green,	vs	Forcee et al
Sechler,	vs	Rotkey
Patchen,	vs	Kearn
Logan,	vs	Goodfellow

Dec23 GEO. WALTERS, Proth'y.

New Advertisements.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for President and Directors of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad will be held on the 2d Monday of January, 1858, at the house of D. Johnston, in Philipsburg. JAS. T. HALE, Prest.
GEO. L. REED, Sec'y [Dec. 23, 1857.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that Lewis W. Ten Eyck, of Lumber City, in Penn township, Clearfield countp, will be an applicant at our next Court of Quarter Sessions for a license to keep a public house in Lumber City, for the accommodation of the public and to entertain strangers and travelers. GEO. WALTERS, Proth'y.
Dec. 23, 1857.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of **GOODS**, at his old stand, embracing everything necessary for the season—the wants of families, or the business of the people.

All who want to buy right, can have either made up CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, or anything else, on terms most favorable, and for **CASH** lower than they can be bought elsewhere. ☞ Call and see.
WM. L. MOORE.
Clearfield, December 23, 1857.

MARBLE YARD, TYRONE CITY, PA.

ISAAC BERLIN, would inform the citizens of Clearfield, that he is prepared to furnish *MARBLE WORK* of all kinds, such as Monuments, Box-tombs, Tomb-tables Head Stones, and all kinds of Grave Yard work, on the shortest notice, neatest styles, and cheapest rates. ALSO, building work, such as Marble Lintels and Door Steps, Brown stone Platforms, Base Courses, Window Sills and Caps, door steps, &c. Head stones of all kinds and patterns. Work delivered to all parts of the county. ISAAC BERLIN.
Tyrone City, Dec. 23, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield County, to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the third Monday of January, 1858, for confirmation and allowance:—

The partial account of Elizabeth Burns and John L. Cuttle Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Jacob Burns, late of the township of Union, dec'd.

The final account of George Turner, one of the Executors and testamentary Guardians of the last will and testament of Alexander Stone, late of Boggs township, deceased.

The final account of James T. Leonard, Administrator of the estate of David Hoover, late of Lawrence township, deceased.

The partial account of Mrs. Eliza Irvin, Administratrix of the estate of John Irvin, late of the borough of Curwensville, dec'd.

JAMES WRIGLEY,
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 23, 1857. Register.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield co., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1858, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, bounded by lands of Frederick Fisher, James Curry and others, containing 65 acres, with a hewed log house thereon, and about 3 acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Pentico.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, bounded east by P. Smeal, north by J. Smeal and S. Flegal, and south by Erie turnpike, containing 50 acres, and having a frame tavern house and barn thereon, and about one acre cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Frazer.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, bounded by T. Wilson, T. Wood and others, lying on Wilson's Run, containing about 400 acres. Also, one lot in Newburg, bounded by T. Wilson, Chest creek and the road leading to New Washington with a house and stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Mitchell.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, containing 1100 acres, being No. 5778 unimproved land and yielding no rents or profits. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas F. Vallette and Thomas G. Vallette.

ALSO—A certain lot of land, situate in Mulsonsburg, Covington township, Clearfield county, containing 103½ perches, bounded west by John Briel's lot, east by lot of Levi Lutz, south by Clearfield road, and north by Lutz and Mulson, with a two-story frame house and stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Amandis Maurer.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, situate in Burnside township, containing 114 acres and 135 perches, bounded by lands of Armstrong Curry, Frederick Fishel, J. & J. Snyder and others, with 20 acres cleared, and log-house and barn thereon. Also, one other tract of land in Burnside township, containing 58 acres, bounded by lands of ——. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Pentico.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, situate in Covington township, bounded on the east by land of Karthaus, west by lands of Waubeck, and north by Walamer, containing 100 acres, with about 50 acres cleared, a frame house and frame barn, stable and blacksmith shop thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Bauder.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, part of survey in name of John Bauman, beginning at a post, corner of four tracts of land in name of Martin and John Mails, Frederick Steinman and John Bewsman, thence north 160 perches to dogwood, thence west 100 per. to pos., S. 160 to stone heap, east 100 perches to place of beginning, on which is about 40 acres cleared, with log house and large frame barn. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph M. Smith.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, situate in Jordan township, containing about 90 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Thos. Strong, John Thompson, Henry Swan & Johnston, and others, with a house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, and — acres cleared. Also, a lot of land in Ansonville, Jordan township, fronting on the Glen Hope turnpike, adjoining lot of Peter Bloom and lands of Henry Swan, known as lot No. — and being — feet front and — feet deep, with a plank store house thereon erected. Also, 200 acres of land in Jordan township, being the southerly half of tract surveyed on warrant to George Ashton, and being the same premises bought by deft from Rensalear Cram, with a cabin house, stable and 15 acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. B. McCully.

ALSO—by virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, the following real estate, viz:

All that two-story frame dwelling house, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, known as the Toll-gate house, two miles north-east of Philipsburg, on the Erie turnpike, containing in front twenty-two feet, and in depth 14 feet, with a kitchen fifteen feet by 12 feet, and the lot or piece of ground appurtenant. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Rook.

ALSO—All that certain two-story frame dwelling house, situate in the village of Decatur Mills, in the county of Clearfield, on the south-east side of the turnpike leading from Bellefonte to Erie, and on land adjoining lands of B. C. Bowman on the east, and Cyreme Howe on the west, containing on said road 36 feet front and 32 feet deep, and the lot, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Washburn.

ALSO—All that two-story frame house or building, situate in Beccaria township, on a lot or piece of land appurtenant, adjoining lands of Henry Wright, Wm. Nevling, Jonathan Boynton and the Clearfield Coal and Lumber Company, containing 70 acres, more or less, said house being 25 by 36 feet, containing 3 rooms in each story, and a hall 8 feet wide. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley Nevling.

J. R. REED, Sheriff.
Clearfield, December 23, 1857.

GROCERIES.—Just received and now opening, a general assortment of choice groceries, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices at
November 25. WM. F. IRWIN'S.