out all the inconsistencies and incongruities found in the Kansas Statutes. Passed, as they were, under the influence of excitement, and in too brief a period to secure mature deliberation, many of them are open to criticism and censure, and should pass under our careful revision with a view to modification or repeal. Some which have been most loudly complained of have never been enforced. It is a bad principle to suffer dead-letter laws to deface the statute book. It impairs salutary reverence for law, and excites in the popular mind a questioning of all law, which directly leads to anarchy and confusion. The best way is to leave no law on the Statute book which is not uniformly and promptly to be administered with the authority and power of the government.

In travelling through the territory, I have discovered great anxiety in relation to the damages sustained during the past civil disturbances, and every where the question has been asked to whom they should look for indemnity. These injuries—burning houses, plundering fields, and stealing horses and other property, have been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble, and have impoverished many good citizens. They cannot be considered as springing from purely local causes, and as such, the subject of Territorial redress. Their exciting cause has been outside of this territory, and the agents in their perpetration have been the citizens of nearly every State in the Union. It has been a species of national warfare waged upon the soil of Kansas; and it should not be forgotten that both parties were composed of men rushing here from various sections of the Union; that both committed acts which no law can justify; and the peaceful citizens of Kansas have been the victims. In adjusting the question of damages, it appears proper that a broad and comprehensive view of the subject should be taken; and I have accordingly suggested to the general government the propriety of recommending to Congress the passage of an act peoviding for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony, and report to Congress for final action at as early a day as possible.

There is not a single officer in the Territory amenable to the people, or to the Governor; all having been appointed by the Legislature, and holding their offices until 1857. This system of depriving the people of the just exercise of their rights cannot be too strongly condemned.

A faithful performance of duty should be exacted from all public officers.

As the Executive, I desire that the most cordial relations may exist between myself and all other departments of the Government.

Homesteads should be held sacred. Nothing so much strengthens a government as giving its citizens a solid stake in the country. I am in favor of assuring to every industrious citizen 160 acres of land.

The money appropriated by Congress for the erection of our Capitol has been nearly expended. I have asked for an additional appropriation of $50,000, which will scarcely be sufficient to complete the building upon the plan adopted by the architect.

Where crime has been so abundant, the necessity for a territorial penitentiary is too evident to require elaboration, and I have therefore suggested a Congressional appropriation for this purpose.

The Kansas river, the natural channel to the west, which runs through a valley of unparalleled fertility, can be made navigable as far as Fort Riley, a distance of over 100 miles, and Congress should be petitioned for aid to accomplish this laudable object. Fort Riley has been built at an expense exceeding $500,000, with the expectation that the river was navigable to that place, and doubtless the General Government will readily unite with this territory to secure this object.

A geological survey, developing the great mineral resources of this territory, is so necessary as merely to require notice. Provision for this useful work should immediately be made.

The early disposal of the public lands and their settlement, will materially advance our substantial prosperity. Great anxiety prevails amongst the settlers to procure titles to their lands. The facilities for this purpose, by but one land-office in the Territory, are inadequate to the public wants, and I have consequently recommended the establishment of two or more additional land-offices in such portions as will best accommodate the people.

After mature deliberation, and from a thorough conviction of its propriety, I have suggested large congressional appropriations. The coming immigration, attracted by our unrivalled soil and climate, will speedily furnish the requisite population to make a sovereign State. Other territories have in twelve years the recipients of congressional bounty, and a similar quantity of money & land bestowed upon them during a long period, should at once be given to Kansas, as, like the Eureka State, she will spring into full life, and the prosperity of the territory and the welfare and protection of the people coming here from every State of the Union, to test anew the experiment of republican government, require ample and munificent appropriations.

As citizens of a territory we are peculiarly and immediately under the protecting influence of the Union, and, like the inhabitants of the States comprising it, feel a lively interest in all that concerns its welfare and prosperity. Within the last few years sundry conflicting questions have been agitated thro' out the country and discussed in a spirit calculated to impair confidence in its strength and perpetuity, and furnish abundant cause for apprehension and alarm. These questions have mostly been of a local or sectional character, and as such should never have acquired general significance or importance. All American citizens should divest themselves of selfish considerations in relation to public affairs, and in the spirit of patriotism make dispassionate inquisition into the causes which have produced much alienation and bitterness among men whom the highest considerations require should be united in the bonds of fraternal fellowship. All union-loving men should unite upon a platform of reason, equality and patriotism. All sectionalism should be annihilated. All sections of the Union should be harmonized under a national, conservative Government, as during the early days of the Republic. The value of the Union is beyond computation; and no respect is due to those who will even dare to calculate its value. One of our ablest Statesmen has wisely and eloquently said: "Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free mind and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hands to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in an anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of Liberty, which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example."

That soldier-President, whose exploits in the field were only equalled by his wisdom in the cabinet, with that singular sagacity which has stamped with the seal of prophecy all his foreshadowings, has repudiated, as morbid and unwise, that philanthropy which looks to the amalgamation of the American with the inferior race. The white-man, with his intellectual energy, far-reaching science and indomitable perseverance, is the peculiar object of my sympathy, and should receive the especial protection and support of Government. In this Territory there are numerous "Indian Reserves," of magnificent extent and choice fertility, capable of sustaining a dense civilized population, now held unimproved by numerous Indian tribes. These tribes are governed by Indian agents, entirely independent of the Executive of this territory, and are indeed governments within a government. Frequent aggressions upon these reserves are occurring, which have produced collisions between the Indian agents and the settlers, who appeal to me for protection. Seeing so much land unoccupied and unimproved, these enterprising pioneers naturally question the policy which excludes them from soil devoted to no useful or legitimate purpose. Impressed with the conviction that the large Indian reserves, if permitted to remain in their present condition cannot fail to exercise a blighting influence on the prosperity of Kansas, and result in great injury to the Indians themselves, I shall be pleased to unite with the Legislature in any measures deemed advisable, looking to the speedy extinguishment of the Indian title to all surplus land lying in this Territory, so as to throw it open for settlement and improvement.

For official action, I know no better rule than a conscientious conviction of duty, none more variable than the vain attempt to conciliate temporary prejudice. Principles and justice are eternal, and if tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant verdict of popular condemnation against those who are untrue to their leadings, will be rendered. Let us not be false to our country, our duty and our constituents. The triumph of truth and principle, not of partisan and selfish objects, should be our steady purpose—the general welfare, and not the interests of the few, our sole aim. Let the past, which few men can view with satisfaction, be forgotten. Let us not deal in crimination and recriminations; but, as far as possible, let us make restitution and offer our regrets for past excesses. The dead, whom the madness of partisan fury has consigned to paemature graves, cannot be recalled to life; the insults, the outrages, the robberies, and the murders, "enough to stir fever in the blood of age," in this world of imperfection and guilt, can never be fully atoned for, or justly punished. The innocent blood, however, shall not cry in vain for redress, as we are promised by the Great Executive of the Universe, whose power is almighty, and whose knowledge is perfect, that He will repay."

"To fight in a just cause, and for our country's glory, is the best office of the best of men." Let "justice be the laurel" which crowns your deliberations: let your aims be purely patriotic and your sole purpose the general welfare and the substantial interests of the whole people. If we fix our steady gaze upon the Constitution and the Organic Act, as "the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night," our foot-steps will never wander into any unknown or forbidden paths. Then will this Legislative Assembly be as a beacon light, placed high in the pages of our history, shedding its luminous and benign influence to the most remote generations; its members will be remembered with veneration and respect as among the early fathers of the magnificent commonwealth, which, in the not distant future, will overshadow with its protection a population of freemen unsurpassed by any State in this beloved Union, for intelligence, wealth, religion, and all the elements which make and insure the true greatness of a nation: the present citizens of Kansas will rejoice in the benefits conferred; the mourning and gloom, which too long, like a pall, have covered the people, will be dispersed by the sunshine of joy with which they will hail the advent of peace founded upon justice; we will enter upon a career of unprecedented prosperity; good feeling and confidence will prevail; the just rule of action which you are about to establish will be recognized; the entire country, now watching your deliberations with momentous interest, will award you their enthusiastic applause; and above and over all, you will have the sanction of your own consciences, enjoy self-respect, and will meet with Divine approbation, without which, all human praise is worthless and unavailing.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Lecompton, K. T., Jan. 13, 1857.

Cambria County.

☞The following communication is from a gentleman of the highest standing in Johnstown, and his statements are entitled to implicit confidence:

"DEMOCRATIC APPROBATION MEETING."

☞ Pursuant to a call, headed as above, about 75 persons (Democrats, Republicans, and Know Nothings) assembled in the Hall in Johnstown on the evening of Jan. 26, 1857, for the purpose of applauding G. Nelson Smith for his course on the Senator question, and denouncing the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Bedford Gazette* for sustaining the usages of the democratic party! Conspicuous among the K. N. portion of the motley assemblage were GEO. S. KING and Col. THOS. J. POWER, who wanted to be Adjutant General two years ahead of the time provided by law! Power came up from Harrisburg in the morning Train and proceeded directly to POTTS' office; where he and a few kindred spirits spent the time until evening in close quarters. Those who had assembled in the Hall became anxious. Some said there would no no meeting—the thing was a hoax. "Who called the meeting?" "What is it for?" "What kind of a meeting is it?" "If a Democratic meeting, where is Gibbons, Pershing, Flanagan, Boggs, Rutlidge, Pennel, and others of the true stripe?" "What brought all these forlorn looking K. N's here?"

At this juncture, Potts and a few others emerged from the law office of A. Koplin, K. N. which adjoins the Hall; and, pushing their way up to the stand proceeded to organize the meeting by calling James Shannon, K. N. to the Chair, and naming several Vice Presidents and Secretaries, some of whom were not in attendance at all; and but one or two took their seats. Potts moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, when Potts and others were named said committee; and again returned to the law office from whence they came, (where it was said the resolutions had been previously prepared,) and in a few minutes re-appeared. Esq., of Ebensburg, was called on for a speech. Some one objected on the ground that Fenlon was not a Democrat. An explanation ensued, to the effect that he had "Come over." The objecting party then apologised, but Fenlon sat still, and no speech!

John P. Barnes was then called upon, and, amid cries of "*Barnes*, Barnes, BARNES," he backed out to the door of the Hall and was lost in the clamor.

By this time Potts succeeded in getting the meeting to understand that the committee were ready to report. After reading the resolutions in a *low tremulous* voice, the substance of which was only partially understood by those next to him—with the same breath that he concluded the reading he moved that they be adopted in a body. Beilstine called at the top of his voice (*mad*) for the seperate reading.—Chair disregarding Beilstine's call, put the resolutions to the meeting in a body, and, as soon as the ayes were had, President announced them carried, when cries of "Put the other side," "Put the other side," made the *Old Hall ring;* at which the Chairman turned pale—lip quivering—still hesitating, amidst cries of "Put the other side"—when POTTS said to him "put the other side," then, which was done, and responded to with an appalling and indignant "NO! NO! NO!" driving and submerging every thing before it: but the high shrill voice of Potts and the Chair kept crying—"the ayes have it," "the ayes have it," and, amidst the confusion, some one moved that the meeting adjourn, and whilst others were crying "No," "No," the Chair in that clear *steam whistle* voice, so peculiarly his own, proclaimed the meeting adjourned.

As a curiosity, we append three of Mr. Potts' resolutions, which our correspondent assures us were voted down by a decisive majority:

Resolved, That the low and scurrilous attack of the Bedford *Gazette* upon our Representative, Hon. G. Nelson Smith, and the Hon. H. D. Foster, is alike mean, low and contemptible, and only worthy of such a *creature* as Bowman. We hurl the filthy attack into the teeth of its author, as it can have no abiding place with us.

Resolved, That if the Bedford *Gazette* is a correct exponent of the views of the Democracy of Bedford county on the Senatorial question, in its denunciations of Gen. Foster and his friends, then, and for the purpose of preventing any outbreak hereafter between the Democracy of Cambria and Bedford, we hereby instruct our Senator, John Cresswell, and our members, Messrs. Smith and Reamer, to vote for no bill connecting Bedford and Cambria either in a Senatorial or Representative district.

Resolved, That the attack of the Keystone Club, the *Pennsylvanian*, and other corrupt and corrupting sheets, in classing General Henry D. Foster and his friends with Lebo, Manear, and Wagonseller, as traitors to the democratic party, is simply infamous. Such men and such papers are a disgrace to the cause of Democracy.

Terrible Tragedy in Baltimore—Fatal Mistake of a Druggist.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day. A druggist filled a prescription ordered by a Dr. Arnold, a German Physician, for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately. Dr. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist, and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked with horrible convulsions, and died in five minutes. The physician, who merely tasted the preparation, and spit it from his mouth, was also attacked, and was with difficulty saved.

THE MARKETS.

☞Flour in the Eastern markets dull at $6 37a$6 50—Wheat $1 54a$1 66—Rye in demand at 82c—Corn 68a70c—Oats 47a48.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

Bedford, FEB. 6, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

Democratic County Meeting.

☞ Democrats don't forget the annual county Meeting to be held on next Monday evening.

Col. Forney.

☞ The press and the people, in public meetings throughout the Commonwealth, with a few exceptions, indignantly condemn all the bolters from the democratic caucus, and speak in terms of exalted admiration in defence of the wicked and slanderous attacks made upon Col. FORNEY, thus clearly proving that he was the almost unanimous choice of the PEOPLE.

LET US REASON.

☞ Our plain duty, as the conductor of a public newspaper, giving currency to the views of the Democracy of the county in which we have lived for a quarter of a century, compelled us to denounce, in language not to be misunderstood, the conduct of seven men, pledged to carry out democratic principles, who obstinately refused to be governed by the will of the majority, legitimately expressed, on one of the most important subjects ever brought before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Three of the apostates went over boldly, glorying in the deep disgrace they were thus bringing upon themselves and their memory, whilst the other four stood off, and afforded the enemy "aid and comfort" by villifying the regular nominee of the party, and attempting to cast odium upon the President elect, which was the very stream the three vile wretches and the Abolitionists desired turned upon their mark as a justification for their degraded course in thus serving up of their "Buzzard Feast."

In the performance of this unpleasant duty, we are sustained by the entire democratic press of Pennsylvania, (if we except two in Cambria and three in Westmoreland professing to be such, the counties where most of the recreants reside,) as well as by every *sincere* democrat in the Commonwealth. Even in these counties, with the *press* against them, the masses think just as we do. Their opinions may be fettered for a time, but not long.

We cannot consent, however, that such men as are leading the defence of those who turned traitor to our party, at so critical a period, shall speak for the honest Freemen of Westmoreland and Cambria, nor will they permit themselves to be long trifled with by such time-servers as G. N. Smith, Dick White, Ned Keenan, and Col. Marchand, the latter of whom has no more animation than a *mud turtle*, and who never moves unless you put a live coal on his back. His paper, even in the most exciting times, is as barren as a potato patch after digging time.

These wonderful gentlemen are not satisfied with defending their erring brethren, but have a strong desire to annihilate all who stand in their way, especially the *Bedford Gazette*.

The *Democrat* and *Republican*, of Greensburg, speak of us with the ferocity of a meat-axe, and allege that we were always viewed with contempt by the Democracy of the *Old Star*—as one who has often bolted nominations—and who would *sell* the democratic party for office. Now, whilst it is any thing but agreeable to our taste to give currency to compliments personal to ourselves, all will admit that we are justified, on the present occasion, in submitting the following record:

On the 22d August, 1847, we find the fact recorded in a democratic meeting which was represented by every township in the county, except one, in consequence of sickness, and that the proceedings were harmonized by the greatest unanimity. At that meeting A. McKINNEY, Esq. offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and from which we extract the following:

"Resolved, That we cannot but admire the eminent ability and energy with which GEO. W. BOWMAN, the Adjutant General, performed the arduous and burdensome duties of his office in the organization of the Volunteer Regiments of this State; and his refusal to accept at the hands of the Legislature any remuneration for the *extraordinary services rendered*," but diffuses additional brilliancy around his name and reputation."

At an immense mass meeting held at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, November, 1847, the following, among other resolutions, was enthusiastically passed:

"Resolved, That we view with pride the selection made by FRANCIS R. SHUNK for Adjutant General of Pennsylvania. The manner in which Gen. BOWMAN has fulfilled the responsible trust in time of war, and that, too, at a sacrifice so far as dollars and cents are concerned, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the democratic party; and we hope that, at some future period, we may have it in our power to assist in elevating him still higher."

But, to cap the sheaf, in the fall of 1853, our lovely friend of the *Republican*, Col. Marchand, actually penned and published, under the editorial head, the following effusion as the dictate of his sober judgment:

"We neglected to notice in our last the appointment of our old friend, Gen. G. W. BOWMAN as Adjutant General of Pennsylvania in the room of Gen. Keenan, resigned. This is an excellent and deserved appointment, and one which we most heartily approve. Gen. Bowman, as former Adjutant General, discharged the duties with entire satisfaction to the uniformed militia of the Commonwealth. We salute you, General."

Richard White, the gallant Richard, full of "wind and fury," follows the strain of the papers alluded to, "only a little more so," and, in six columns of sheer balderdash, published in the Ebensburg *Sentinel*, we are unable to find any thing worthy a reply except a remark that the volunteers in the Mexican War regard Bowman with unmitigated contempt." Suppose we let the Volunteers in that war speak for themselves. On the 21st December, 1847, the following card (signed by all the Field and Company officers of the First Regiment, P. V., Captain WM. F. SMALL among the number,) appeared in the Pittsburg *Post*, the original of which, signed in the proper hand-writing of each officer, is in our possession:

"PITTSBURG, Dec. 21, 1847.

"To GEO. W. BOWMAN, *Adjutant General of Pa.*

"Sir—The undersigned, about to embark for the seat of War in Mexico, cannot dissolve their associations with you without expressing their confession of the debt due by the Volunteers of Pennsylvania and the public service, to a faithful and accomplished officer. In the midst of large difficulties, you have disclosed energy, ability, and firmness, sufficient for the great office it was your fortune to fill. The First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are now ready to leave Pittsburg, much sooner than any one considered possible. They take their leave deeply sensible of their obligations to you as a gentleman and public officer, and therefore desire to give their testimony a distinct and visible shape."

A letter equally complimentary, and similarly signed, was also handed us by the second Pennsylvania Regiment. The public will judge between the Record and our new-fledged slanderers.

Gov. Geary's Message.

☞ We publish to-day, to the exclusion of our usual variety, the highly important Annual Message of His Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas. We do this, not so much in consequence of the intimate personal relations existing between the Executive and ourselves, but because it embraces information that will be eagerly sought after by all classes of our citizens. In the language of the Washington *Union*, "it is characterized by that frankness and directness which have marked the whole career of Gov. GEARY, and which qualities, combined with untiring energy, unflinching courage, and conciliatory demeanor, have secured for his administration in Kansas such extraordinary success." The message fully sets forth the past difficulties existing in the Territory, with the causes by which they originated, and points out, in glowing colors, the peaceful and prosperous condition of things as at present existing. The policy of Gov. GEARY has always been the policy of President PIERCE, had his wishes not been thwarted by the traitors to Democracy whom he had previously invested with Executive authority.

Next Governor.

☞"Who will be next Governor of Pennsylvania?" is a question frequently propounded. That a sound DEMOCRAT will be elected, we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt, but as to who the man will be we are not quite so certain. Among the names prominent for nomination, stands Col. S. W. BLACK, Gen. W. F. PACKER, Col. HOPKINS, Hon. E. BANKS, Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, Hon. WM. WITTE, and Hon. C. A. BLACK; all good men, and either would be acceptable to the Democracy of the State.

Berks has instructed for Gen. Parker, and Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, and Lawrence, for Col. Black. Bedford county will, we presume, on next Monday evening, also instruct for the gallant Colonel BLACK, as he is very popular in this section, owing to the brilliant speeches he has delivered in Bedford in past days. His effort of last summer, in reply to Gov. Ford, was a speech that would have done honor to the greatest Statesman of the age.

All the indications go to show that Hon. ELLIS LEWIS will be re-nominated for Supreme Judge, without opposition; and that most honest of all the honest men now living, NIMROD STRICKLAND, for Canal Commissioner. Such a ticket would sweep the State by thirty thousand majority.

THE "REPUBLICAN" MEETING.

☞ The opponents of Democracy have somewhat changed their call for a county meeting since our last. It is to be on Tuesday instead of Friday, and they propose *now* to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Not a word, however, is said about the "American" Party! All are expected to go Abolitionism blind—to partake of the "BUZZARD FEAST" without a why or a wherefore.

Fr. Jordan's opinon of Cameron

AS PUT UPON RECORD FEB. 12, 1855.

"Cameron is one of the most corrupt politicians in the State—his name as a Statesman has never been associated with the word—he is a fit representative of nothing good, a fit exponent of no honorable principle—his election would disgrace the American organization and our native State—to elect him would be to throw away our self-respect, sacrifice our integrity, and violate our oaths—he obtained his nomination by the cohesive power of plunder, and the super-added element of shameless and wholesale private bribery—he has declared in favor of the Nebraska Kansas Bill and has denounced Americans as proscriptive and anti-republican—invite us not to partake of such a Buzzard's Feast—even should Cameron change his opinion upon these questions, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credality itself."

A few days since Jordan voted for this man, and claims to possess a high moral character and a nice purity by the assertion that he and his brother Abolitionists were "compelled to vote for either Cameron or Forney." They could have elected Foster by 9 majority on first ballot—but they wanted the man whom they alleged had procured his nomination in 1855 through "wholesale PRIVATE BRIBERY!"

☞ We are indebted to Hon. WM. BIGLER, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. J. GLANCY JONES and Hon. Mr. BELL, of the National House of Representatives, for valuable Congressional favors—also to Col. BEAMER, for Legislative favors.

The Anti-Caucus Protest.

As the protest of the Democratic members of the Legislature who refused to go into the Democratic Caucus, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, has been somewhat extensively circulated, we desire to submit a few remarks in reference to it to the consideration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The protest bases the refusal to go into caucus, upon the ground that Mr. Buchanan had indicated a preference for Colonel Forney, and avers that, as friends of Henry D. Foster, they were unwilling to submit to any such exhibition of "Executive dictation." In deciding how far this plea justifies their course, it is but right that the following circumstances should be taken into consideration:

We understand that a few days before the assembling of the caucus, Mr. Foster expressed an anxiety to learn Mr. Buchanan's wishes in reference to the nomination for Senator, and far from deeming it improper for him to express them, manifested a willingness to cheerfully abide by his decision. If we are not mistaken, several gentlemen went to see Mr. Buchanan, partly at Mr. Foster's request, for the very purpose of obtaining from him an indication of his preference. The candidate of those who signed the protest evidently considered such an act on the part of Mr. Buchanan perfectly right and proper.

The men who signed the protest attached their names to the call for a caucus, after the fact that Mr. Buchanan had indicated a preference was generally known.

After the caucus had been called, and the time for holding it had been fixed as Friday evening, partly at their desire, and in compliance with their wishes, (Col. Forney's friends generally preferring Monday,) on the afternoon of Friday they resolved upon refusing to go into caucus at all, on account of a circumstance of which they could scarcely have been ignorant at the time they signed the call for its assemblage.

On the night of the meeting of the caucus, or shortly afterwards, Mr. Foster expressed deep regret that his friends had not gone into caucus. He declared that there was nothing in the letter of Mr. Buchanan that could justify their course, and he pledged himself to do all in his power to secure their support for the nominee of the party. He endeavored also to change his vote at the time of the election—doubtless with a desire to vote for Col. Forney instead of Judge Wilkins.

When Mr. Buchanan's letter was exhibited to Mr. Johns, one of those who had originally signed the protest, he immediately resolved to support Col. Forney, as a perusal of it satisfied him that it contained nothing improper or that would justify him in withdrawing his support from the nominee of the party.

One of the most active persons in sustaining the Protest was Mr. Cresswell of the Senate. He refused to go into the democratic senatorial caucus two years ago, and then voted for Cameron. Previous to the election he made many pledges to sustain in any event the nominee of the democratic caucus, but he proved recreant to his pledges.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞Mr. BUCHANAN is at present in Washington city, receiving the congratulations of the people of all parties. He will enter upon the duties of his great office with all that respect and confidence so warmly bestowed upon Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, M. C. from South Carolina, died very suddenly in Washington City on the 27th ult. of acute inflammation of the throat. The deceased was the person who had the difficulty with Senator Sumner, and about which so much has been said. We hope he was prepared for the awful call, which came upon him "like a thief in the night." The Washington *Union* of the 30th makes the following interesting notice of the services attending his funeral:

The crowd in the House of Representatives was immense. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity, and on this occasion the rules of the House were so far relaxed as to extend to a large number of ladies the privileges of the floor. After the customary preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, rose in his seat, and in a voice trembling with emotion announced the death of his friend and colleague. He spoke of the deceased as he knew him from intimate personal knowledge, first entering upon the busy scenes of life as a lawyer; then as a member of his State legislature; then as leading a company of his neighbors to distant fields of glory, at the summons of his country; then as a representative in Congress; and then as a husband, father, and friend. The faltering words of the eloquent speaker came fresh, and pure, and unbidden from the heart, produced a sensation which has seldom been experienced in a legislative hall. Mr. Keitt was followed by Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, who in the course of his impressive remarks bore eager testimony to the gallantry and heroism of the deceased in the Mexican war. He was followed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who, although he had been a decided and even prominent political opponent of the deceased, could not forego this opportunity of testifying to his high social worth as illustrated in instances which placed his warm, generous, impulsive, and chivalrous nature in the most conspicuous as in the most attractive light. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, next spoke. The district which he represented adjoined that of the deceased. He knew him well—the warmth and tenacity of his friendships, his self-sacrificing spirit, his undaunted heroism, and child-like gentleness. Other gentlemen had spoken of the deceased as a lawyer, a legislator, and a soldier; but Mr. Clingman simply wished to speak of him as he was at home; and to say (said Mr. C.) that he was idolized by his constituents would be to give only a feeble expression to the feeling of proud affection which they ever entertained towards their gifted, gallant, but lost representative. After some further remarks by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, the resolutions of condolence and respect which had been previously offered by Mr. Keitt were unanimously adopted, and the House then took an informal recess with the view of affording the necessary time to bring the remains of the deceased to the hall of the House, where it had been arranged the religious exercises should take place prior to their removal to their temporary resting place already designated.

During the brief recess, the area in front of the Speaker's desk was arranged for the reception of the distinguished dead. Chairs were brought in for the committee of arrangements, the pall-bearers, and the other high officers of the government who were to form the funeral cortege. At a quarter of two o'clock, the Speaker, in a mourning scarf, took his chair. Nearly at the same time, the Sergeant-at-Arms, similarly attired, made his appearance, and thus silently made known the arrival of the body at the Capitol. Members and spectators at this moment looked eagerly and anxiously towards the main entrance. The first person seen to enter was a venerable looking gentleman, of tall and commanding person, who was immediately recognized as the President elect. Unaccompanied he proceeded down the main aisle—all eyes following him—and took one of the seats to the right of the Speaker. The justices of the Supreme Court, in their full robes, were then announced, and were escorted by officers of the House to the seats which had been assigned them. They were followed by the justices and officers of the Court of Claims. Then came the committee of arrangements, the pall-bearers, and the body in a highly-finished rosewood coffin, at the head of which was a wreath of natural flowers. The President of the United States, the members of his cabinet, and his private secretary were next announced, and, in the arrangement of their seats, the President elect was placed between President Pierce and Secretary Marcy. Finally, the members and officers of the Senate were announced, the President of the Senate taking his seat by the side of the Speaker of the House.

The religious exercises were then opened by the venerable chaplain of the House, who offered a most solemn and appropriate prayer to the Throne of short address, which seemed to touch all hearts, by its earnestness and unaffected simplicity. The exercises were closed by an impressive prayer from the chaplain of the Senate.

The proceedings in the Senate were equally as impressive as those in the House. As soon as that body was informed of the action taken by the House, most feeling and eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased by Mr. Evans of South Carolina, Mr. Hunter of Virginia, and Mr. Toombs of Georgia. Indeed, so deeply moved was the latter gentleman, that, after speaking for a few minutes, his emotions became too great for utterance, and he was compelled to sit down—his moistened eyes and heaving chest revealing what his tongue had failed to express. His whole audience partook of his emotions.

The Tariff on Sugars.

The New York Post urges a repeal of the sugar duties, and asks:

Did it ever occur to any of our housekeeping readers to inquire what proportion their sugar and molasses bears to the bread they consume? If it did not let them satisfy themselves at once, of what they will find upon inquiry to be the fact, that the former now costs them as much as the latter. A large sugar house in this city sold $100,000 worth of common brown sugar on Saturday last for ten cents a pound—a higher price than the same article ever brought in this market.

What would the country say if Congress were to impose an excise of thirty per cent. on flour. It would create a revolution. Why? Because the burden would weigh so heavily upon every class of the community that they would rise unanimously against it. The 30 per cent. duty on sugar oppresses as heavily and as universally, and it is only because the people are accustomed to it that they do not rise in power against it also.

The sugar burden has been gradually increasing under the influence of unwise restriction upon its importation, until now the people are paying many millions of money more for a limited supply of this indispensable luxury every year than the amplest supply ever cost before.

Railroad Accidents.

The Lancaster Express, of the 26th inst., contains the following:

A most terrible accident occurred on the Harrisburg Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the injury of a large number of passengers, many of them seriously. The train which left this city about 3 o'clock proceeded on without hindrance until within about four miles of Middletown, when a rail broke, and after running about fifty yards off the track, the passenger car went over an embankment about thirty feet high, rolling over and over, and landing on the level with a terrible crash. We have been able to learn the names of only a few of the injured.

Mr. John Garvin, of Reamstown, had both his legs broken and his back severely injured.—His injuries are so severe that he is not expected to survive.

Mr. John. C. Zell, of this city, was the next severely injured. He was dreadfully burned about the head and face by the stove upsetting in the overturning of the car and the hot coals falling upon him. He was fortunately very thickly dressed, or his injuries must have been fatal. He had two coats and a shawl on, the latter being literally burned up, and his overcoat was riddled in holes by the fire. Mr. Zell was brought home in a sleigh on Saturday evening, and placed under the medical care of Dr. Atlee, his injuries, though severe and painful, are not necessarily dangerous. Our informant states that as soon as Mr. Zell could extricate himself from the wreck, forgetful of his injuries, he snatched up a child from its mother and carried it to a place of safety.

Mr. Henry Hays, late of the Bellefont Watchman, was severely injured about the head and arms.

James Cameron, formerly of this city, and Mr. Russell, President of the Lewistown Bank, were also among the injured.

There are a variety of reports in circulation about this catastrophe, but we believe the above account, so far as it goes, is substantially correct.

The same paper describes a very singular accident on the Columbia Railroad as follows:

This morning about 1 o'clock a frightful accident occurred on the Philadelphia Railroad, near Christiana, which resulted in the demolition of the two passenger cars belonging to the train, and the injury of two or three ladies who were in the rear car—one of them seriously.

The particulars, as we have learned them from a passenger, are as follows:

The Express train which left Philadelphia last night at eleven o'clock, came on as far as Parkesburg, without anything of note occurring, where they stopped to wood and water. The train, composed of a baggage car and two passenger cars, was drawn by a freight locomotive, the recent storm having disarranged the schedule which assigns particular locomotives to each train. After they left Parkesburg, and had proceeded, as our informant thinks, not more than a mile, the passengers inferred from a peculiar motion of the cars that they were off the track, and it was subsequently discovered that this inference was correct.

The Conductor drew the rope attached to the signal bell so violently that it broke, but the engineer either did not understand the signal or paid no attention to it.

On the train went wizzing over the snow track now and then thumping over an exposed cross-tie, on, past Pennington ville, round the curve and over the bridge at Christiana, until about half a mile this side, the ladies car became detached and capsized. On still the steam horse galloped, evidently pleased at the feat of railroading without the use of rails, and no doubt in love with the driver who thus gave him loose-rein without ever looking back to see whether his train kept up until, about a half mile from the point where the ladies' car became detached, the second car also went over, breaking the coupling, and smashing the rear end of the car all to pieces. We forgot to inquire whether the engineer stopped even then, or whether he got stopped at all; but we trust it will be the last John Gilpin race he will be allowed to ride, with such a valuable weight to carry, unless he can give a more satisfactory explanation of his conduct than we can hypothecate for him.

The most singular feature of the accident is that no lives were lost and but few persons injured. One account states that but one lady was injured, another that three of them—but the wonder is that all were not maimed or killed. The truck wheels and other fragments of the broken cars were scattered along the track for the distance of a mile, the cars being almost entirely demolished. When it was first discovered that the cars were off the track, the passengers were in great terror, and all rose to their feet; but they passed so smoothly over the Christiana bridge, that they concluded they must be on the track, and had just fairly seated themselves again when the crash came upon them.

The cars, it appears, were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, and the train must have run about four miles before the engineer discovered there was anything wrong.—The passengers went back to Christiana, routed up the landlord, who had fires made, and did all in his power to make them comfortable. Conductor Delaney came on to the city, procured another car, returned to the scene of the disaster just as the passengers had finished a good breakfast, and brought them on to this city.

The Harrisburg "Daily Telegraph" contains the following additional particulars in regard to the first accident reported above:—

A way train of cars, drawn by two locomotives, which had been despatched from Lancaster on Saturday last to open the road between that city and our borough for the regular mail train from Philadelphia, when about four miles from Middletown, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail, and precipitated down a twenty foot embankment, causing a general smash up. The train consisted of the aforesaid two locomotives, a baggage car and two passenger cars, which were filled with passengers, who had been storm-stayed at Lancaster.—From the general appearance of the wreck of the train it was at first supposed that a large number of passengers had been instantly killed, or at least mortally wounded, but upon removing the ruins and collecting together the passengers, this was found to be incorrect. We append a list the most severely wounded.

A man named Garland, residing near Lancaster, had both of his legs broken. He is now laying at Kanaga's Hotel in our borough; and Dr. Rutherford, the attending physician, thinks that it will be necessary to amputate one of the legs, so severe is the fracture.

Wm. Foltz, the despatcher of the railroad, received a very severe sprain in one of his ankles.

Col. James Cameron, of Lancaster, a brother of Gen. Simon Cameron, was very severely injured about the face and head. He is stopping at Middletown.

Kirk Few, a son of the Superintendent of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, was slightly wounded in the face.

A number of other passengers received slight injures. No blame whatever can be attached to the officers having charge of the train at the time of the disaster.

☞Quarterly Meeting commences in the M. E. Church on next Saturday evening. Mr. COLLINS is expected to preach on Sabbath evening. Should he not arrive the appointment will be filled by the next best preacher in Conference.

MARRIED:

On 3d inst. by Rev. Alex. E. Gibson, JOHN SEALEY, Esq. of Galveston, Texas, to Miss BECKIE, third daughter of Major Sam'l. DAVIS, of Bedford, Pa.

On the 29th ult. at the residence of her father, by Elder James Correll, Mr. P. M. McLELLAN, of Friends Cove, to Miss ANN WERTZ, daughter of Henry Wertz, of Cumberland Valley.

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