

not be pacified. The inquiries that were made brought to light the fact that her husband had another and a lawful wife (and child) living in Louisiana; that he also had a female friend with him who had been living in Philadelphia; and that previous to his departure, he contrived by forging his wife's name, to obtain the sum of \$1500.

Information of the circumstances was given to the Police, and a warrant was issued for the gay Doctor's apprehension, but he had fled, to Mexico, it is said. The devoted lady quietly obtained a divorce, and the matter was kept as still as possible from the vulgar public. The lady subsequently married Dr. P., with whom she lives happily.

Philadelphia the Doctor took refuge from, he did not long remain, for in the latter part of 1853 he made his appearance in New York City, and here began to play at his old game. How he succeeded in palming himself off for what he was not, may be easily guessed. His polished manners, fine appearance, and unbounded assurance, carried him successfully through, and made him a great favorite with all the ladies whose acquaintance he contrived to make. One of his admirers spoke of him thus through some obliging newspaper.

"Many ignorant people imagine that in New York we have no ability. This is a mistake—we have a Baron. I don't know whether he is the first or last of them (or both). I can only certify to his existence. There he is, and a more baronial figure I would not wish to see. He is very handsome—he knows it. He is very learned—he knows that too. He is very skillful—he will tell you so himself. Although he is not clad in 'complete steel,' he has the instruments upon him; if he has not his lance, he has his lance, which does him better service. His appearance is very martial, aristocratic and kingly—yes, I may well say kingly, for he has many subjects, and they are ruled so well as they are called patients."

One poor creature—Josephine, by name—must have been in raptures with him. She is described as having drunk in every word that fell from his lips. In his presence she was happy, and was not to be denied admiringly up in his classic countenance while we read aloud to her. The deportment of his voice fell like sweet music upon her ear. In his presence the hours fled by unperceived, and the evening sped like a dream of pleasure.

June soon mourned for her great loss. Another of his lady admirers having chided him with coldness, or some greater offence, she archly replied:

"Yes; but if you had looked into my heart

"You made a halo bright as a rainbow above around that duncion life where my heart was groping."

He corresponded with every lady advertising for a situation as governess, by representing himself to be a gentleman from the South—a widower with two children, whom he wanted to place under the care of some competent lady. By this means he obtained the acquaintance of many excellent ladies, all of whom he victimized to a greater or less extent, by obtaining loans of money from them, &c. He also patronized the matrimonial departments of the papers, to a large extent, and by this means, also, he made the acquaintance of many foolish women, every one of whom it is hardly necessary to say he most shamefully deceived. He assumed in his advertisements various names, such as Mr. Stanley Chery, Calven Luther, &c., &c. To a lady with whom he effected a correspondence in relation to an advertisement for Governess he thus writes:

"My Dear Madam:—Your esteemed note has only come into my hands this day, and I regret that an unexpected absence from New York prevented me from seeing you on Monday last. I assure you, madam, our interview was mutual, for you possess all those lovely attributes of person and mind, so calculated, & essentially to win and allure a man of refined organization, and one who seeks adaptation to nature which can only give birth to true and sincere affections. I will candidly admit for candor is the twin sister of confidence, that in connection with a governess for my child, I am anxious to secure a friend for myself, and would be delighted if you would entertain my views. If, after an interview, we find that adaptation of natures which would foster a harmonious understanding, an arrangement could be entered into, I promise integrity of purpose shall mark my intercourse with you."

I remain yours, in sincerity,
TUESDAY, Oct. 1853. PAULINE.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 18, 1853.
To Mr. J. C. S.—In reply to Mr. Stanley's last letter, the writer begs leave to inform him that she will be pleased to see him on Tuesday morning next (at 10 o'clock), at 229. In regard to Mr. Stanley's remarks concerning first impressions, disappointments, &c., &c., the writer will merely add that in the opinion of a high minded woman, a gentleman's attractions consist in his high moral character, his good sense, refinement, &c., &c. These attributes, delineated on the face of the possessor as they usually are, render it sufficiently attractive. The lady also anticipates disappointment on the gentleman's part, for his ardent poetical imagination has possibly invested her with personal beauty, and therein she will "be found wanting," as nature has given her only a small share. She feels greatly obliged to Mr. Stanley for his kind assurance that "nothing shall in any way compromise her," and feels that she can confide in his honor.

S. A. W.
N. B.—Should there be any mistake about the number, (tho' I think not), Mr. S. will immediately find it by reference to a directory, Directed, S. A. W., Post Office, New York.

Here is another:
HARTFORD, Sept. 5, 1853.
Mr. Chester—Dear Sir: Yours of the

27th inst. came into my hands this morning of the 29th. It gives me much pleasure to reply to an epistle fraught with so much affection and tenderness, which was called forth from a stranger by a simple note from my pen, which was written almost expressly for the novelty of the thing. But as it pleased you to answer it, and esteem it a pleasure to respond to the sentiments contained therein, the frankness with which you communicate your ideas and express your wishes, gives me a favorable impression, for I am induced to believe they come from a kind and true heart, and in confiding in the sincerity of our communication, I am inclined to think our tastes and feelings are not dissimilar, and should have no objections to a personal acquaintance. I am rather above the medium height, with blue eyes, sto; was born in 1828. I anticipate visiting New York and the Chrysal Palace about the 20th of the month, in company with my sister and her husband.

Yours with sincerity,
LILLY M.
Directed—Chas. Chester, Esq., New York.

At length, fearful, perhaps, of the storm that he had raised, or from some other motive, the recouder has left the city as before stated.

Republican Meeting in New Sewickly.

Messrs. Editors:—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican party of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, convened at the house of Mr. George Kouschler, on Saturday the 6th inst.

The following named gentlemen were appointed permanent officers:
President—CHRISTIAN BLACK, Esq.
Vice Presidents—Major J. Grim, Geo. Rouscher, G. Gardner, M. A. Hendrickson.
Secretary—Edwin Reeder.

After a brief address by the President, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting:
Henry Goehring, Jas Fassel, John Hesson. The Committee retired and in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions:

"That in the judgment of this meeting the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention of June 17th, 1850, are such as to commend them to the hearts and consciences of every lover of freedom, that we who have heretofore opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the extension of slavery into free territory, the admission of Kansas as a slave State, who have been in favor of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and to that end have supported John C. Fremont for the Presidency of the United States, do hereby declare and reaffirm our devotion to the principles and measures, supported by us in the late Presidential contest. Never before were we so certain of being right in principle—never has the occasion been so favorable, the cause so noble. It bears the impress of the Spirit of the Age. The Angel of Liberty leads the movement and the Genius of our Country inspires it—Therefore,

Resolved, That believing that the Union of the States can only be maintained by the promotion of free principles, we do utterly oppose to the admission of any more slave States.

Resolved, That we once more repel the false and silly charge of sectionalism, spurn the slave owners threats of dissolution, but we advocate and support the cause of free labor, free speech, a free press, and free schools.

Resolved, That we adopt the foregoing principles because they are just and patriotic, and that we will, while employing all fair means to secure success, reprobate and frown down the mean deceit and trickery so common among political managers as unworthy of our principles.

Resolved, That we tender our tribute of praise and gratitude to those of our brethren from foreign lands, who, standing shoulder to shoulder with us in the late campaign, have shown that they are in heart and principle in favor of freedom.

Resolved, That looking at the result of the late elections, we have no reason to doubt the speedy triumph of our principles, but to rejoice rather at the favor they have found among the lovers of freedom.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the co-operation of all persons of whatever parties however they may differ from us in other respects, in support of the principles hereby declared.

Resolved, That we unfurl the banner to the breeze inscribed, John Charles Fremont for President, in 1850, and the principles of the Republican Platform, and under it we will fight on and fight over, until a triumphant victory rests upon our standard.

Resolved, That the principles contained in the late Message of Franklin Pierce to Congress, is a slander upon the free States of this Union. It advocates no Democratic Republican principles, and on the contrary in the opinion of this meeting advocates the extension of slavery and bondage over the whole Union, it is sectional in character and calculated to engender animosity and hostile feeling between the Northern and Southern States.

On motion: Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh Courier, (German) and Beaver Argus.

C. BLACK, President.
EDWIN REEDER, Sec'y.

Gov. Allison, of South Carolina, in his inaugural speech, at Columbia, S. C., on the 11th inst. said:—Now, in order to preserve in some measure, the power to protect the rights of the southern States in this behalf, we must preserve the equilibrium between the two sections in at least one of the Federal Councils. That equilibrium in the Senate, was disturbed by the regular admission of California—it may be restored by the admission of Kansas—Whenever it shall become the settled policy of the Federal Government that States which adhere to the institution of domestic slavery shall no more be admitted into the Union, then the southern States unless their people shall have become utterly blind to their own interests and safety, making common cause for a common interest, will combine to throw that government, or will prove themselves unworthy of a wise and brave, ancestry, and regardless of their duty to posterity,

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietors.
BEAVER, PA.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1856.

COAL WANTED.—Persons desiring to pay their subscription to this paper, in COAL, will confer a favor by bringing it as soon as possible.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Hon. John Reynolds, of New Castle, has been appointed a Notary Public, by his Excellency, Gov. Pollock.

George Huddy, the "Hatless Prophet," was, on Wednesday last, in Pittsburgh, sent to the Jail for drunkenness. George says a lecture, at the Court House in this place, on the Indian, the Lawyer, the Farmer and the Clergy a short time ago.

SERIOUS FIRE.—On Tuesday, about noon, the house occupied by Mrs. Green, a respectable colored woman of this Borough, was burnt down. The loss to Mrs. Green is comparatively light. The fire is supposed to have caught from the stove pipe.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Hon. John Allison, for a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1855. We shall shortly find room for interesting extracts from the work.

We are also under obligations to Col. D. Dunlap, of Chippewa township, for his fine turkey, for Christmas, as ever gladdened the employees and employers of a newspaper establishment. Its weight, dressed, as it was, when presented to us, was 11 pounds; and, as a matter of course, all hands connected with the Argus establishment will participate in the discussion of its merits on Thursday next.

The particular attention of our lady readers and others, is invited to the Card of Murphy & Bardsdale, of Pittsburgh. This firm, to make new arrangements in business early in the year, are closing out their large Wholesale and Retail stock of goods at most tempting bargains. We advise those who may expect to visit Pittsburgh soon, to enter their card for reference, and go and see for themselves.

A DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

It was intimated some time ago, that a grand Jubilee on the part of the "united" was to come off at Hookstown in this County, as soon as the full returns of the Presidential election were received. The uninitiated were, however, at a loss to understand how the Democracy of Beaver County could become enthusiastic over this particular victory, when their contribution to it amounted to nearly 900 votes less than nothing. They were routed, horse, foot, and dragoon, and to surmise that they in the face of their own defeat would meet at some extreme point in the county to exult over a victory, that others had achieved, was placing the Democratic character in a position that neither modesty nor dignity would warrant. But it occurred nevertheless. They met and had their Jubilee—exulted, it may be said, over their own defeat, and to make the affair still more ludicrous, Robt. Potter, Esq. of Hancock tp.—a man of good sense in many respects, was called upon and presided over their proceedings.

But we see that our neighbor of the Argus has an article in which he does great injustice to Mr. A. E. Leavitt, the conductor of the train on the P. V. & C. R. R.—Star.

If we have done Mr. Leavitt injustice in what we said in our last issue, it is certainly not what we intended to do. Our object only was, to bring forward what we thought were "facts," that the Inquest strangely failed to embody in their published verdict; and if these "facts" place Mr. Leavitt in an unfavorable position, the fault lies with him, not us. Should Mr. Leavitt, however, convince us that the time-table of the road on which he was employed, did not require him; that at that particular time, he miles beyond the spot on which the fatal collision occurred; and if he or they satisfy us that the evidence before the Coroner's Jury was false, which we do not doubt, he was notified that the Cleveland train was near at hand, immediately before he started his own out on the crossing, then we shall cheerfully retract what we have already said, and conclude with the Jury, that the Engineer, Cherry on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road is the only blameable person. Until this is done we shall not recede from what we first said, viz: that the cause of the accident is attributable to Mr. Leavitt, as well as to Mr. Cherry. And that an unusual neighbor, "outlet" he was not an unusual thing for the employees on the Pittsburgh & Chicago Road to be reckless, or regardless of duty. Look at it for a moment. A rule on the Pittsburgh & Chicago Road requires the Conductor before starting his train at Alliance, to walk forward to the crossing to see whether there are any trains in sight. Did Conductor Leavitt do this? Assurely not. If he had, no accident would have occurred. But, again, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh train was due at 7 o'clock, and at the time of the collision was precisely on time! And there stood Conductor Leavitt's law on a time-table. It required him to leave Alliance at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes. He violated this law by not leaving "until 7," and the editor of the Star says it was not "unusual" for him thus to violate it. Who, then, does Mr. Leavitt injustice. We in charging him with carelessness in one instance, or Mr. McGregg, who says this carelessness is no an "unusual thing"!

On our first page we have published an article, or rather a history of the Slave insurrection in the Cumberland Valley. It is from the pen of one of the editors of the New York Courier des Etats Unis, a strong pro-slavery paper, and facts which have come to light since it was in type, go to show that it was founded partly on truth and partly on rumor, and that the whole is an overdrawn picture of the matter.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.

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for violence are announced. In Texas, white Mexicans, as we have mentioned, were charged with being the instigators in Louisiana, two or three white men, citizens of the State, more desperate, are the alleged mischief-makers. In Tennessee, it is said, a white man, disguised as a negro, was the ringleader.

One paper charges, that Northern Abolitionists have stirred up the insurrection by their secret emissaries, but thus far we can find no account of the arrest or trial of any person of this character."

[Editorial Correspondence of the Argus.]
AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.
A bomb-shell was thrown into the pro-slavery ranks, in the House, on Monday last, in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, declaring, in substance, "that all attempts looking to a revival of the African Slave trade, would be shocking to the moral sentiment of mankind; and that any action on the part of Congress convicting it, or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world."

It is impossible to describe the sensation and fluttering which this proposition at first occasioned. Jones, of Tennessee, stormed and raved: Orr, of S. C., tried to wedge in a substitute, evading the emphatic essence contained in the resolution. Keitt made ugly faces and gesticulated furiously, and Barksdale, of Mississippi, and Caldwell, of Philadelphia, all attempted to get down from their seats when the Speaker sent for the Sergeant-at-Arms, to place these two refractory gentlemen under arrest. After resorting to numerous expedients to stave off action upon the resolution, a direct vote was at length attained, and resulted—Ayes 102; Nays 57. Florence, of Philadelphia, and Denver and Herbert, of California, are the only Northern men found in the negative. Finding, at last, that the sense of the House was overwhelmingly in favor of the sentiment of the resolution, the Southern men made a virtue of necessity, and finally sustained a resolution offered by Mr. Orr, and couched in these words:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States, to repeal the law prohibiting the African Slave trade.

Yves, 183; Nays, 8; Barksdale, Bennett, Quitman, and Wright, of Miss. Brooks and Keitt, of South Carolina, and Sharter and Walker, of Alabama.

The passage of these resolutions is a hopeful indication for the future. They come from the right man, from the right quarter, and at an opportune moment. Let it be noted, that an important fact in history, that the Representatives of the 34th Congress, in an almost solid body, arrayed themselves against a renewal of the demoralizing and infamous traffic in human flesh and blood.

Mr. Whitfield, the newly admitted delegate from Kansas, has introduced a bill providing for an assessment of damages growing out of the destruction of property belonging to citizens of Kansas, during the recent disturbances. Also, a bill establishing a District Court at Leavenworth City, and two additional land districts in the territory.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported, and the House has passed a bill forbidding the importation of obscene prints, pictures, statues, &c. Provision is made for the destruction of the articles, and the punishment of the guilty parties.

The discussion in the House, upon the President's Message, still goes on, and will not probably be terminated until after the holidays shall have gone by. Among the speeches delivered of particular note were those of Cumbeck, of Indiana, Walker, of Alabama, and Brooks, of South Carolina. The effort of the first named gentleman was a clear and concise history of the rise, progress, aim, and ultimate destiny of the Republican party; defending it from the aspersions of its enemies, and detailing with truthfulness, earnestness and eloquence the frauds and ruffianries employed in the late canvass to encompass its defeat.

Mr. Walker made a regular out-and-out Central America Cuba-Annization Speech, reciting the exploits of, and abounding in sympathy for, Walker, the Nicaraguan "filibuster" for his treachery to the benefit of his Northern Democratic friends, that unless they discarded this "abominable heresy," an overwhelming defeat awaited the party in the year 1860.

The well known case from our country, of R. L. Baker, Esq. (for Harmony Argus) vs. Joshua Neuchter, was recently argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Court was rendered a day or two since. That decision reverses the decree of the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (in favor of defendant) with costs, remanding the case, and directing the Court to dismiss the bill with costs.

Another case now pending in the same Court has excited the liveliest interest this week. The suit comes from the State of Missouri. It is one in which Dred Scott, a negro, is plaintiff, and a person named Sanford, defendant. It appears that Scott formerly belonged to a Dr. Emmonson, who removed from Missouri to Illinois, taking said Scott with him; here, the latter married a negro woman belonging to a Maj. Talliferro. The parties subsequently went back to Missouri, and became the property of Sanford, the defendant. Scott brought an action in Missouri to recover the freedom of himself, wife, and issue, on the ground that having been taken into free territory and located there the laws made him a free man. The Court decided against him; hence he brings his case, on a writ of error, to the highest tribunal in the land. The decision is looked for with more than ordinary interest, as it tests a number of disputed points, among them "popular sovereignty," the right of Slave-owners to take their Slaves into the free States, and the constitutionality of the Missouri restriction, prohibiting Slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min.

Among the Patents issued yesterday by the Commissioners, was one to Messrs. Schroeder & Anderson, of Beaver county, for improved apparatus for the manufacture of Coal Oil.

NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—This changeable weather is likely to produce a great deal of sickness. To persons troubled with nervous or rheumatic affections, we would recommend Borahav's Holland Bitters.

A meeting was held at the new town of Grindora, Kansas, to consider measures for the construction of a railroad thence to Lawrence.

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Showing the number of Resident Taxable Inhabitants, Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Slaves within the County of Beaver, Pa.

Townships & Boroughs	Res. Tax.	Deaf & Dumb	Blind
Big Beaver tp.	105	1	1
Borough	457	1	1
Brighton	193	1	1
Chippewa	170	1	1
Darlington	221	1	1
Economy bor.	55	1	1
Fallowston bor.	126	1	1
Freedom	182	1	1
Franklin tp.	189	1	1
Greene	259	1	1
Glasgow borough	62	1	1
Georgetown	70	1	1
Hookstown	39	1	1
Harmony tp.	105	1	1
Hanover	388	1	1
Hopewell	287	1	1
Independence	172	1	1
Industry	194	1	1
Marion	103	1	1
Moon	189	1	1
New Sewickly	264	1	1
North	238	1	1
B. Brighton bor.	280	1	1
Ohio tp.	207	1	1
Patterson	55	1	1
Palaski	116	1	1
Phillipsburg	123	1	1
Hickon tp.	241	1	1
Rochester	80	1	1
Rochester bor.	353	1	1
South Beaver tp.	239	1	1
Total	6101	12	10

Slaves.—There are none in the County.

Vote For President.
The New York Tribune sums up the votes in the late election as follows:

Free States.	S. States.	Total.	Elec.	
Frem. 1,338,306	1,247	1,339,553	114	
Buch. 1,212,601	658,559	1,871,160	174	
Fill. 387,813	498,117	885,930	8	
Total	2,938,750	1,137,723	4,571,473	206
Per cent. votes	72	24	100	
Per cent. Elec.	59	41	100	

Buchanan over Fremont in all; 316,407 Fremont over Fillmore, 418,553; Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 393,558.

The popular vote of the States going for Fremont is 47 per cent. of all; his Electoral vote is only 39 per cent. Buchanan's States cast only 51 per cent. of all the votes, yet give him 59 per cent. of Electors.

Per cent. of actual votes and Electors as follows:

Per cent. votes	Electors.	Per cent. Elec.
Fremont 47	39	83
Buchanan 45	59	131
Fillmore 25	2	5

Under Revelations.—Hon. Kennerly, of Pennsylvania, has been making a speech at Raleigh, N. C., in defence of his political course during the late Presidential canvass, especially in regard to the charge brought against him of having sought to aid in the election of Fremont. He acknowledged that he was desirous of adopting any measure that would defeat Buchanan, but denied that he had any sympathy for Fremont.

After explaining his own course of action, he paid special attention to the Democrats and straight Fillmore men of Philadelphia, and said that a "gentleman of his acquaintance was approached by an emissary from Fremont, who told him if he would exert himself, not for the Democratic Party, but for the straight Fillmore ticket, \$100,000 would be placed to his credit in any Bank he might select. This Fillmore ticket, he added, was the one supported by Mr. Sanderson, who said Mr. R., "it was well known, had not heard the jingle of a dollar for many a month; yet since the election he had been able to purchase a house worth \$20,000."

The Force of Example.
Indiana bids fair to have no Senators whatever in Congress during the next year. It will be remembered that there is already one vacancy in the Senate from Indiana, in consequence of the expiration of Mr. Pettit's term. Two years ago the Democrats of Indiana had one House of the Legislature, and the opposition the other; but upon joint ballot the latter would have had a clear majority, and could have elected their Senator. Under these circumstances the Democrats refused to go into joint ballot at all, and so the vacancy has remained unfilled; and as Mr. Pettit's term expired on the 4th of March, there are two Senators to be elected. Now the Democrats have a clear majority on joint ballot; but the Republicans, who control the Senate will probably play them back their own game, and refuse to go into an election.

The Kickapoo (Kansas) Pioneer, is the fiercest pro-slavery journal that comes to our hands. We fear the Kickapoo editor is no friend of Gov. Geary, whom the whole country is now applauding for his success in quieting Kansas. We infer that a change is going on the mind of the editor, from the following, in the last number of the Pioneer:

Three Leaves torn from the Life of a New Governor of Kansas.
Leaf First—Wise man—He's the Governor—Modest Governor—Good Governor—Great Governor.

Leaf Second—Sold Man—Extraordinary Governor—Magnanimous Governor—Wise Governor—A—A—Wonderful Governor.

Leaf Third—All Combined.—Doubtful Governor—Two-faced Governor—Rascally Governor—Danabable Governor!!! Off with his head!

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Resolutions were introduced into the Iowa Legislature yesterday instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to vote for the admission of Kansas as a free State and against the same as a slave State. A substitute was offered by the Democrats for the immediate repeal of the obnoxious acts of the Territorial Legislature, recognizing its right of admission into the Union with a Republican form of government, and expressing a confident hope that the people of Kansas will adopt a constitution prohibiting slavery. An amendment was offered to the effect that the power of the people to establish slavery or polygamy is not an essential exercise of the right of self-government. This vote was not taken. A meeting was held at the new town of Grindora, Kansas, to consider measures for the construction of a railroad thence to Lawrence.

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A Prophet as a COLLECTOR.
The late election, the (V. V. V.) put forth the following estimate of the Empire State, with the fact that it clipped and laid by for reference. In giving utterance to this prophecy, the Day Book indulged in the following:

Now we put on record, in face of these forecasts, the following facts:—Can it out-readers, and put it in brackets. Will poll in this State, 225,000; Fillmore, 150,000; Fremont, 140,000. So much for the prediction, now for the facts:—Buchanan did poll in this State, 150,210; Fillmore, 124,200; Fremont, 73,480. Most wide and extravagant prophecy, Buchanan's vote within 3,300 of the actual vote; Fremont's, within 25,000 of the actual vote; and within 135,000 of the actual vote. You should at once issue a prospectus for opening a guessing contest.

New York, Dec. 21.—The contest for the case for the defence, a statement being, in which it was for the first time stated by the theory of the defence,