BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 9, 1857.

New Advertisements.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Cassville Seminary. This Institution has passed into new hands. Its prospects are quite good. Executor's Notice, by James Gifford.

Change of Time, by J. J. Lawrence, Acting Super Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate, by David Hicks.

The latest Foreign news is Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. The Banks of England and France are both gaining bullion rapidly.-The pressure on the Bank of England was gradually diminishing, and there were signs of a relaxation in the discount market .--Money was about 6@7 per cent. on the Stock Exchange. The financial crisis was beginning sensibly to effect Russia. At Hamburg and Stockholm large money institutions had been formed to assist commercial men and sustain public credit. At Liverpool flour had an advancing tendency—wheat, 2@3d. higher, the improvement being chiefly on fair and middling qualities.

There was a great loss of property by fire, in Philadelphia, on Monday morning. The forwarding house of Davis & Steel, late Brigham & Co., Market street, with a large amount of goods, was almost completely destroyed. The Allegheny House adjoining was also injured, and the furniture had all been hurriedly removed, destroying much of it. The four story building adjoining the tions. forwarding house on the east was also partly destroyed. Loss from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Business is gradually reviving in the cities, and money is more abundant in the

Many of the manufactories in the East as well as in the West are again in operation. The truth is, there is an abundance of hard money in the country, and it will not lie idle

The Sugar Cane growers of Illinois have called a State Convention. It is announced that the growing of the plant in that State, and its manufacture into syrup has been quite successful.

Dr. Jacob Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, has written a letter to the Indian bureau, dated Fort Laramie, October 26, 1857, in which he states that the troops would leave there on the evening of that day, and that he and his party would follow on the morrow. He says that they met no hostile Indians between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. A report had reached him that a portion of the Utah Indians are Mormons, and that Brigham Young boasts that he has several Indian cers of the Company declined to loan the tribes in his service, and ready to take up money on those terms, but consented to do so arms against the United States. The doctor says that, in the course of a few weeks, he will know the truth of this report.

Teachers' Institute.—An Institute will be held in Alexandria, commencing on Thursday evening December 17th, and it will continue during the remaining part of the week. The Teachers of Porter, Walker, West, Morris Franklin and Warriors Mark districts are respectfully invited to attend. School dîrectors and citizens generally are always wel-

Competent men are engaged to lecture, and a good meeting is anticipated.

PENNMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c .- Mr. C. M. Ligget, will open a School in this bcrough for the purpose of giving lessons in Double Entry Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and Stylographic Card making. His specimens are equal to any we have ever seen .-His circulars will announce the location of his room and the time of commencing.

An Act passed the last Legislature, providing, that whenever legislation is desired, by which the "title, sale, rents, issues or profits" of real estate may be affected, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement for six weeks in a newspaper of the proper county, the last publication to be at least ten days before the application is presented.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM .- Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, which has earned a fame for practical common sense, says that the only method of making money scarce is that which we adopt of making debt plenty, by which money is made relatively scarce. Two thirds of our currency is debt. It is a mad system of kitting between the banks and their customers, and an enormous superstructure of debt is built thereon, keeping almost every trader in danger of bankruptcy. There is nothing else the matter with the business of the country. Trading on borrowed capital is the base of our commerce.

Of all the wholesale merchants of New York city, it was reported last week that only fifteen had been able to keep above water, and beyond the necessity of suspension or the humiliating position of asking for an extension. For a term, at least, the lesson will be salutary. People begin to see the beauties of the "pay as you go" plan. The creditors especially are making a bold resolve to shorten the credits of customers. The pri- and a sister of the mother. The eldest son ces have fallen and will fall still lower, till died on Sunday, in prison, of delirium trothey accord with the true representative of mens, and the youngest is in a very critical

SINGULAR BUT TRUE .- It is said that a wealthy merchant of Camden, N. J. having lately put in his window a notice declaring time since, was put to jail for selling whisthat the proprietor of the establishment wish-ed to enter the marriage state with a young made whiskey "meat and drink" for herself woman or a widow, his store has since been and child. The wife finally fell down stairs and killed herself, and the child was shortly thronged with fair customers, who linger long after attacked with all the symptoms of deliand trade liberally.

The Baltimore Congressmen.

The palpable denial of the right of suffrage to large numbers of the citizens of Baltimore, at the recent election, has called attention to the admission of the Congressmen selected from the districts, composed of the wards of that city. That the people of those districts did not have the opportunity of declaring their will, in the selection of their representatives, is beyond question. A number of the Southern papers, in view of these facts, contend that the elected members are either not entitled to certificates, or should be rejected by Congress. The Louisville Democrat uses the following emphatic language on the subject:

"Two members of Congress from Baltimore, will present themselves to the next House of Representatives. We shall see if that body will recognize members elected by fraud and violence; where there was no such thing as free suffrage. The rest of the Union will hardly consent with patience to have their interests voted upon by a Baltimore mob.-There is no provision in our institutions that allows Plug Uglies and "Babics," to send members to Congress. The country will expect that this matter shall be looked into. It is time, high time, that this point was settled. If a Congressional District surrenders the laws and Constitution under which they live, to the control of irresponsible mobs of lawless ruffians, let them keep their representatives at home, and make a Congress of their own, to legislate for Baltimore, We protest against their taking a hand in the legislation for the country. Congress need not go behind the poll-books to see that there was no election in Baltimore. The transactions of the day set apart for the free expressions of the voters at the polls, was a horrid mockery; a satire upon our professions of freedem. The account will be gloated over by the enemies of free government, as the infal-lible symptom of the decline of free institu-

Congress will not be at a loss for a precedent, in refusing seats to Messrs. Davis and Harris, the gentlemen returned from Baltimore. The late Congress declared the seat of Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, vacant, because it was alleged, and perhaps correctly, that he had received illegal votes although there was no candidate in opposition to him.

Where the Money come from.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus, in his letter of the 24th inst., says: "It is rumored here, and with the appearance of truth, that certain prominent Republican leaders in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, have placed themselves in a very unpleasant and criminal position .-The story is, and for the truth of which I understand an investigation will be demanded by the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature-and they now have a majority —that these Republican leaders applied to the officers of the Ohio Life and Trust Company for a loan of a half million of dollars, to be used in carrying the October election in Pennsylvania—feeling confident, could they succeed in that, then the election of Colonel Freemont to the Presidency was a certain and sure thing; and they offered to guarantee the Company the repayment of the loan with the bonus in the way of interest. The offiif the gentlemen from Ohio (they holding the highest offices in the State) would hypothecate Ohio State bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. It is now alleged that the bonds of the State to that amount were so hypothecated, and that this moneyfive hundred thousand dollars-was spent to carry Pennsylvania at the October elec-

The Democrats of your State must all remember how flush the opposition were with funds about that time, so much so that in your city they even offered a judge of elections of one of your wards thousands of dollars to betray his trust, and how hundreds of speakers were paid all expenses to canvass the State; and these facts seem to confirm the truth of the current rumor.

OLD AND BLOODY ENGLISH LAWS .- "Under the shop lifting act," says Sir William Meredith, addressing the House of Commons, in 1777, "One Mary Jones was executed, whose case I shall just mention. It was about the time when press-warrants were issued on the alarm about Frankland Islands. The woman's husband was pressed, their goods seized for some debt of his, and she with two small children, turned into the streets a begging. 'Tis a circumstance not to be forgotten, that she was very young, (under nine-teen,) and remarkably handsome. She went to a linen draper's shop, took some coarse linen off the counter, and slipped it under her cloak. The shopman saw her, and she laid it down. For this she was hanged. Her defence was, 'that she had lived in credit, and wanted for nothing, till the press-gang came and stole her husband from her; but since then she had no bed to lie on-nothing to give her children to eat, and they were almost naked! and perhaps she might have done something wrong, for she scarcely knew what she did.' The parish officers testified to the truth of this story. But it seems there had been a good deal of shop-lifting about Ludgote; an example was thought necessary (by the judges,) and this woman was hanged for the comfort and satisfaction of some shopkeepers in Ludgate street. When brought to receive sentence, she behaved in such a frantic manner, as proved her mind to be in a desponding and distracted state, and the child was sucking at her breast when she set out for Tuburn (gallows.")

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—Drinkers of whiskey now-a-days may be benefitted by the follow-

A whole family in Bradford, Mass., have been committed to the jail in Lawrence, every member being addicted to the grossest habits of intemperance. The family consisted of a mother, aged 55; eldest son, 28; another, 21; the youngest 16 years of age, state. The father died some months since

in the same manner. The Marengo (Iowa) Visitor says a young child, but six years of age, died with delirium tremens at "Brush Run." The father a short The father a short rium tremens, with which it died.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The following is said to be a carefully prepared synopsis of all its provisions. We also give the schedule accompanying the constitu-

ORDINANCE. -ORDINANCE.

The ordinance with which the constitution begins, proposes the relinquishment of the right of the State to tax Government lands within the State on the grant by government of four sections of land in each township to the State for school purposes, the grant of all salt springs, &c., the payment to the State of five per cent. of the proceeds of all public lands sold in the State, the grant of 72 sections of land for the use of a seminary, and alternate sections of land on two lines of railroad through the State, one North and South, and the other from the Missouri river westward, to aid in the construction of such roads. river westward, to aid in the construction of such roads. PREAMBLE.

The preamble recites the circumstances of the formation of the Constitution, and the style of the State. Art. 1. Fixes the State boundaries. Art. 2. Provides that no county on the Missouri or Kansas rivers shall be reduced to less than 20 miles square, and no other to less than 500 square miles. The powers of the government are to be Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Sec. 1. The Governor shall hold office two years. 2. Governor to be elected; returns to be sent to House of Representatives; contested elections to be determined by Legislature. 3. Governor shall be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States 20 years, and the State 5 years, and shall the United States 20 years, and the State 5 years, and shall not hold the office more than 4 in 6 years. 4. His salary to be fixed by law. 5. He shall have command of the Military of the State. 6. He may require information from the Department. 7. May convene the Legislature in emergencies. 8. Shall inform the Legislature as to the state of the Government, and recommend measures for their action. 9. Shall see that the laws are executed. 10. May grant reprieves or pardons. 11. All commissions shall be in the name of the State, and scaled. 12. The scal of the State to be kept by the Governor. It shall be the present territorial scal until otherwise ordered. 13. Vacancies not provided for to be filled by the Legislature. 14. The Scoretary of the State to be elected for two years. 15. All bills passing the Legislature to be presented to the Governor, 17. A Lieutenant Governor to be elected, and (18) in case of the death of the Governor, to act in his stead.—19. Lieutenant Governor, to be elected to serve two years. 21. A Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, &c., to be elected in each county. ed in each county.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. SEC. 1. The Legislature to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. 2. No U. S. officers, except postmas-ters, or persons holding a lucrative office under the State ters, or persons notating a nucreative office under the state to be eligible; or (3,) any person convicted of a peniten-tiary offence, or guilty of embezzling the funds of the State. 4. The members of the House to be elected for two State. 4. The members of the House to be elected for two years, and (5,) of the Senate for four years. 6. Senators at the first session to draw lots, one half to serve two years and the other four. 7. The number of Senators not to be less than 13 nor more than 33; and (8,) the members of the House not less than 39 nor more than 100. 9. Fixes the style of the laws. 10. Each house may determine its own rules. 11. May punish disorderly behaviour by fine or imprisonment. 12. Each House shall keep a journal.—13. Neither shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. 14. The two Houses shall elect officers. 15. A majority of either House shall constitute a quorum. 16. Compensation of members to be fixed by law. 17. Bills may originate in either house, 18. Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in either House. 19. To sit with open doors. 20. Every law to embrace only one subject. 21. Every act to be plainly worded. 22. Legislature to meet every two years. 23. Shall provide for enumeration of inhabitants and apportionment of Representatives. 24. The Legislature shall not grant divorces, &c., but shall confer such powers on the Counts by general &c., but shall confer such powers on the Courts by general law. 25. Due diligence shall be exercised by all civil officers in the rendition of fugitives from service or labor in other States. Then follows an apportionment for members of the first Legislature—14 Representatives and 19 Senators JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts, Courts of Probate, &c. 2, 3 and 4. Supreme Court, to consist of a Chief Jussice and two Associates; the Court to have appellate jurisdiction only, and to hold two sessions annually at the seat of Government. 5. May elect a Clerk and Reporter. 6. State to be divided into circuite. 7. Defines extent of jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. 8. A Circuit Court to be held in each county twice each year. 9. The Legislature may establish Courts of Chancery, and (10,) in each county a Court of Probate. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected in each county. 12. Compensation of Judges to be fixed by law. 13. The Chief Justice and Associates to be elected by the electors of the State, Circuit Judges by their respective Circuits, and Chancery Judges by the Chancery Divisions. 14. Vacancies to be filled by the Governor. 15. The Supreme Court Judges to hold office six years, and to be classified so as to make one election every two years; Circuit and other Judges to be elected for four years. 16. Clerks of Circuit and Probate to be elected in each county. 17. Judges to be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions. 18. Fixes the style of legal process. 19. There shall be an Attorney-General of the State elected, and a sufficient number of District Attornics, to hold office four years. 20. Vacancies in these offices or clerks of Counts to be provided ber of District Attornics, to hold office four years. 20. Va-cancies in these offices or clerks of Courts to be provided for. The House of Representatives to have the sole power of impeaclment. 22. Impeachment to be tried by the Senate. 23. The Governor and all civil officers to be liable

The Slavery clause of the Constitution, which is to be stricken out or retained as the people may determine at the election on the 21st inst., we copy entire, as follows:-

SLAVERY. Sec. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such a slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property what-

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws Sec. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of the State: Provided, That such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrants: and, provided also, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes also, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners. benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury. SEC. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except n case of insurrection of such slave.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, resident of the State one year and of the county three months, shall be entitled to vote. 2. Voting to be by ballot. 3. Electors privileged from arrest during attendance at elections. 4. No elector to be required to do militia duty on the day of election. 5. No elector shall lose his residence by reason of absence, from the State on business. 6. No person in the military or other service of the United States shall by reason of such service be denied a resident of the State. 7. No person not qualified as an elector shall be elected or appointed to office. 8. The Legislature may exclude convicts from voting. 9. General elections to be held on the day and year fixed by the Legislature.

FINANCE.

Sec. 1. Taxation shall be uniform. 2. Sufficient to be levied annually to meet the expenses of Government. 3. Extraordinary expenses may be met by laws, but these shall never exceed \$500,000, and such loans shall provide for an annual tax to meet the interest, to be continued until the debt is paid. 4. The Legislature may borrow money for the purrose of repelling invasion, &c. 5. No serip or evidence of debt shall be issued for any other purpose than the foregoing. 6. State, school, religious and charitable property shall be exempt from taxation. 7. Money shall be paid out of the Treasury only in pursuance of appropriation by law. 8. Statements of the receipts and expenditures to be published with the laws, at each session. FINANCE.

REVENUE. Sec. 1. Revenue bills must originate in the House of Rep-Sr. 1. Revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives. 2. Taxable property shall pay tax in proportion to its value. 3. The Legislature may levy an income tax, and tax trades, professions, &c. 4. Lands to be classified in three classes, and an ad valorem tax assessed. 5. A capitation tax shall be paid by every able bodied male citizen over 21 and under 60 years. 6. Railroad incomes from gifts of public land may be taxed 10 cents on the \$100. 7. No lotteries shall be authorized as a source of revenue. S. Donations of lands or money from the General Government shall be regarded as a source of revenue of revenue of the shall be regarded as a source of revenue. eral Government shall be regarded as a source of revenue

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Sec. 1. The Legislature shall provide against the waste or damage of the public lands, and for the security of the proceeds. 2. A liberal system of internal improvements shall be encouraged, and the Legislature shall ascertain and make appropriations for proper objects. COPPORATIONS.

SEC. 1. Corporations may be formed under a general law.

2. No corporation shall take private property without the consent of the owner. 3. The Legislatvre shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and restrict their power of taxation, borrowing money, &c. 4. Banks of deposit and exchange may be incorporated but they shall not issue paper money. 5. One Bank of discount and issue with not more than two branches may be established, but the act of incorporation shall not take effect until submitted to and approved by a vota of the people. 6. The bank and branches to be mutually liable vestments that could be made.

for all the debts of each other, the stockholders liable to an amount equal to their stock, and no law shall be passed in any way sanctioning a suspension of specie payments. 7. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank or other corporation, nor shall the credit of the State be loaned to any person or corporation. MILITIA.

SEC. 1. The militia shall embrace all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempt. 2. Citizens opposed to bearing arms may pay such equivalent as may be prescribed. 3. All militia offiers to be elected by their several companies, battalions,

SEC. 1. Schools and the means of knowledge shall be forever encouraged. 2. The Legislature shall preserve the lands denated to the State for school purposes, and faithfully apply the funds derivable therefrom. 3. Free common schools shall be established in every township in the State. 4. The Legislature shall make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support of schools, whenever the other funds are insufficient, and (5,) shall pass laws for their government. for their government.

Sec. 1. Lecompton shall be the seat of Government un-Sec. 1. Lecompton shall be the seat of Government until otherwise ordered. 2. Persons chosen or appointed to office under the State, shall take oath faithfally to perform their duties. 3. The laws, records, judicial proceedings, &c., shall be kept and conducted in the English langaage. 4. Aliens who may become bona fide residents, shall enjoy the same rights as native-born citizens. 5. County seats only to be removed on a vote of the citizens. 6. All property owned by the wife at her marriage, or acquired afterward by gift or devise, shall be her separate property, and laws be passed for its registration and protection. 7. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and punishing bribery and improper practices. 8. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it and adhering to its enemies.

The Declaration of Rights is similar to the Declarations of all our other State Constitu-

The following is said to be the schedule adopted by the Kansas Constitutional Conven-

Schedule.

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last territorial Legislature, shall continue as if no such change had token place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of

Nansas. Sec. 2. All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall con-tinue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a Legislature assembled by the provisions of this Con

stitution.
SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State

Scc. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

Scc. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal, or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, causes in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of the change from a territorial to a State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Sec. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offi-

the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Sec. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

Sec. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; SEC. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; and as soon as official information has been received that it has been approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the president of this convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of Government within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature, or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy. Provided heavers in case of wise, in the Legislature, or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: Provided however, in case of refusal, absence, or disability of the president of this convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the president pro tempore of this convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or disability of the president pro tempore, a committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the president of this convention.

Sec. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after

ipon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be conveni

SEC. 9. Ouths of office may be administered by any

SEC. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any judge, justice of the peace, or any judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think is necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a convention, and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next regular session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the house of representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors, that choose the represenat the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors, that choose the representatives; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of amending, revising, or changing the Constitution.

Sec. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Constitution and a State it deall the same of the constitution.

Sec. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be summitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Teritory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The president of this convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precints now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The president of this convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precints of their respective counties, at which election the Constitution framed by this convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age sas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "Constitution with poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," and "Constitution with no slavery." One of the said poll-books shall be returned within eight days to the president of this convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for inspection. The president, with two or more members of this convention, shall examine said poll-books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal voters cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with slavery, he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as herein before provided. But if, upon such examination of said poll-books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the president of this convention, and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with, and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as herein before provided. In case of the failure of the president of this convention to perform the duties, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the president pro tem.

Sec. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution dent pro tem.
SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution

the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, before enter-ing upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices; and, on faithret thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like

duties of their olices; and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the territorial laws.

SEC 13. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the territorial laws

SEC 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the territorial laws.

SEC 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenaut-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, and Members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

SEC 16. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenaut Governor shall be double the pay of the State Senator, and the pay of Members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC 17. This Constitution shall take effect and be in

clected by the people at the first election.

Szc. 17. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as herein before provided.

the whole capital of the Bank of Pennsylvania | back to New Orleans. was held by females and religious societies, being regarded as one of the very safest in-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Session .- Both Houses fully

organized.
U. S. Capitol, Washington, Dec. 7.
The weather to-day is charming, and the opening of Congress has attracted dense crowds in the galleries of both houses and other parts of the Capitol. The greeting between the members and their friends served to render the scene pleasantly excit-

Senate.

On the roll being called fifty senators answered to their names. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from Mr. Breckinridge, Vice President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the ses-

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted that the oath required by the Constitution be administered by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Messrs. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hamshire, new members, were sworn in and took their The Senate proceeded to ballot for Presi-

dent pro tempore of the Senate. when Hon.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was cho-

sen and being conducted to his seat returned his acknowledgements for the honor confer-The usual resolutions were adopted for the appointment of committees to inform the

House and the President of the United States that the Senate was organized and ready for the transaction of business.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the nomination by the President of George W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford Gazette, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned without transacting any further

House of Representatives. Two hundred and twenty-one members an-

wered to the call of the House. A quorum of members being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to

the election of the Speaker.
Mr. Orr, was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts. On the ballot the vote stood as follows:—

Mr. Orr, - - - - - 128 Mr. Grow - - - 84 Scattering - - - 13 The announcement of the result was greet-

ed with applause. The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and Banks as a committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath of office was adminis-

tered by Mr. Giddings
On assuming the chair Mr. Orr expressed
his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The delicate and responsible duties of the chair, he said, would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of the members in despatching business, and in upholding the dignity of the House. He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the public business would be transacted so as to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people, and the constitution would be maintained in its integrity and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country.

The members were then sworn in ing in delegations for that purpose.

Murder of a Child.

We often hear of examples, says the Boston Post, of the barbarous treatment of negroes at the South, but the details of an alleged child murder, by Mrs. Decker, of Staten Island, are the most revolting we ever heard of. It seems the child was taken from Mr. Pease's house of industry, in New York eity, and the following is his evidence in a libel suit which Mrs. D. has instituted against one of the city papers:

"I first heard of her death when I was on the way to her residence, to take the child away; I was two miles from her residence when I was told of the child's death: on arriving at this island, I went directly to Long Neck, where Mrs. Decker resides; I inquired for the child, and was informed that it was dead; I went into a little room off and found her laid out; the clothes she had on were principally those she had brought from the house of industry; she was so wasted as to be scarcely recognizable; the justice of the peace caused the child's clothes to be taken off: we found her feet blistered, and Mr. Decker said they were made so by his wife's putting the child's feet in the oven, after she had been out of doors; we found the child's arms all blackened, as though they had been severely beaten; not only the arms, but the back and the legs; she was marked all over, the lower part of the back the skin was off, likewise on both elbows, and one of the knees; her appearance shocked me as I had never been shocked by any exhibition of a body, dead or alive; she had been dead three hours; the bruises were black, and in some, the blood had apparently settled under them: as to the skin on the back of the child, a piece was off nearly as large as the palm of my hand, as if flayed off; that on the back seemed as if it had been knocked off by a blow; I believed the wounds were inflicted recently, because a person in the plaintiff's house, in Mr. Decker's presence, said that they saw Mrs. Decker, when the child was creeping on its hands and knees to the privy in the yard, come up and kick her over; there was also a bruise on the back of the neck, which a young lady in the house said was from a blow; the body was laid out on a board; its only grave clothes was a little white sack, which it wore from the Five Points house of industry; there was very great excitement in the neighborhood, and the people had talked of her cruelty to the child for several months; the weather was freezing nights and thawing days." The above case has been decided by a

ury, and Mrs. Decker was awarded the sum of six cents damages. So much for her libel. She is yet to be tried for the murder of the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The Southern mail. which arrived this evening, brings the Mobile Register of the 30th ult. That paper learns that a rumor was received at New Orleans by the Daniel Webster, that the steamer Fashion had landed Gen. Walker and his band of fili-It appears that a large proportion of busters in Nicaragua, and was on her way

> Flour sold at Cincinnati, December 7. at \$4, receipts large. Hogs \$5@\$5 15 for 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. average.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little

Flour at Pittsburg, Dec. 7, was dull and declining at \$4,05 superfine on wharf, and \$4 from store—extra \$4,55@\$4,75.

STILL THEY COME.—Mrs. Eclaris Thomas has our thanks for a handsome mess of pudding and sausage.

Not a Candidate.—We have been informed that WM. P. SCHELL, Esq., will not be a candidate for Speaker of the Senate.

A young widow, who edits a paper in a neighboring State, says: "We do not look as well to day as usual, on account of the non-arrival of the mails." LUMBER.-Students will be taken at the

Cassville Seminary and payments can be made in lumber. Address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. We learn, with pleasure, that the

Scott Infantry of Huntingdon Furnace, have signified their intention to attend the Inauguration of Governor PACKER.

To GROCERS .- Students will be taken at the Cassville Seminary and payments can be made in all kinds of Groceries. Address JOHN D. WALSH, Cassville, Huntingdon, coun-

LEFT FOR PARTS UNKNOWN-four of ourpatrons-into us about \$40. Our black book is almost full. As soon as we can find room, the list with comments by our Devil, will be

Dr. WM. A. SMITH, of Ebensburg, has been appointed by President Buchanan, to the office of Inspector of Drugs in the Philadelphia Custom House, at a salary of from

\$1200 to \$1400 a year. The Mayor of Pittsburg, on Friday last, received notice that sixty emancipated slaves would be sent to Pittsburg from New Orleans, with one year's provisions. They were liberated by will of Baker Woodruff,

and to be sent to Pennsylvania. We have never heard the farmers of Buffaloe Valley express more satisfaction with the prospect of the Wheat crop, than they do this season.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

Perhaps that iron man is somewhere in the neighborhood.

To FARMERS.—Students will be taken at the Cassville Seminary and payments can be made in Meat, Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Buckwheat, &c. Address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county,

A VALUABLE CROP .- The Ohio wool clip is estimated to exceed that of 1856 by at least 3,000,000 pounds. The counties in the centre of that State are now as famous for their fine wool as they formerly were for their great crops of wheat. The estimated value

WM. P. SCHELL, Esq., the gentleman the opposition were going to shell-out at the late election, was in town last week. Though but a small man, his election in this district has satisfied the people that he can run some when he gets his blood up.

MISSOURI WINE .- In Missouri there is a German colony occupying nearly a whole county, where the vine is the principal object of culture. The vintage this year is reported to have been remarkably successful, and the yield will be about 100,000 barrels of

NEW YORK ELECTION .- Wood, the regularly nominated candidate for Mayor, was defeated at the election on Monday of last week, and Tierman, independent Democrat, elected by over 2000 majority. It is alleged that the influence of the Government officeholders in the city, was against Wood.

NOT Our friend and patron, J. B. Butts. late of Franklin township, this county, we see by the Bellefonte papers, has taken the 'Conrad House" in that place, and refitted and otherwise improved it in handsome style. Our friends should not fail to stop with Jerry when they have occasion to visit Bellefonte -his accommodations are said to be "tip

DEPARTURE OF U. S. TROOPS .-- On Monday last, a detachment of United States troops. numbering 219 men, left Carlisle Barracks. under the command of Lieut. Lee. Their present destination, we believe, is California. but eventually they will join the army under Gen. Harney, and aid in subduing the

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says: "The precise destination and mission of Gen. Walker, the filibuster, are still a profound mystery, notwithstanding the general impression that he has gone back to Nicaragua. Do not be surprised if it should turn out that the Nicaragua story is only a 'blind,' to conceal an enterprise of a different sort, and, instead of turning up at San Juan, look out for an expedition to Mexico, in the interest of Santa Anna, to help capsize the Government of General Comonfort."

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—The Belton Texas) Independent records further Indian depredations in that vicinity. On the 11th ult., they stole and drove away over 100 horses. One cavallado of about 80 in number, was taken from within 3 miles of Gatesville, the county seat. A party started in pursuit. Mr. Lewis, son-in-law of Moses Jackson, Esq., was killed on Pecan Bayou. near Camp Colorado, by Indians, or men disguised as such. Others had been attacked by them, and there was a general disposition among the settlers to leave, unless immediate assistance was sent them.