AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BEATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 1, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE,

WM. A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST, Of Fayette Co.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.—The summer arrangements of this road will be found in another column.

FLITTINGS.—During the last five or six days "flittings" have been passing our office from morning till night. Half our town, it appeared, was turned "topsy-turvey" with movings.

WILD PIGEONS.—Large flocks of these birds have been in different parts of our county for several days. They are on their journey to the north. A few have been shot by sportsmen.

TICKET OFFICE REMOVAL.—The Ticket Office of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, at Harrisburg, has been removed to the Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 3d door from the Eastern end of the Building.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The new Borough Council met in the Council Chamber on Thursday evening last, and was organized by the election of JOHN B. PARKER, Esq., as President, and THOS. D. MAHON Secretary. The following appointments were then made for the ensuing year:

Street Commissioner—Worley Mathews.
High Constable—Jacob Bretz.
Treasurer—James Loudon.
Market Master—Stephen Keepers.
Collector—Samuel Colwell.
Street Regulators—Theodore D. Irish, James Hoffer, Robert Black.

PRAYER MEETINGS.—The religious meetings which were commenced at Marion Hall, in this place, some two weeks since, still continue, and are numerously attended. Our citizens seem to take a deep interest in religious matters, and we hope the result will far exceed the most sanguine expectations of those engaged in the good work.

ABOUT TO LEAVE CARLISLE.—We learn that two of our respected townsmen, Wm. C. RHEEM, and AGUSTUS M. SAWYER, Esqrs, are about to leave Carlisle, to seek their fortunes among strangers. Mr. RHEEM intends to settle in Minneapolis, Minnesota Territory, and Mr. SAWYER in Leavenworth, Kansas. They both purpose the practice of their profession, the law, and also to engage in the Real Estate business. They will attend to locating land warrants, buying and selling lands, examining titles, paying taxes, &c. They are both young men of great probity and worth, and we most heartily wish them success.

SEEDS.—Hon. JOHN A. AHL, member of Congress form this district, requests us to state that he has forwarded parcels of garden seeds (procured at the Patent-office,) to all the Post-Masters of this county, with directions that they be distributed to those wishing them. A lot was sent to us, but the demand for them was so great, that they have all disappeared. If the Doctor favors us with more seeds, we shall take pleasure in distributing them.

APPOINTED TO A CLERKSHIP.—Through the influence of Hon. John A. Ahl, Mr. JOSEPH SANDERSON of Mechanicsburg, has been appointed to a $1200 Clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. We are glad to hear of his good luck. Mr. S. is a true and faithful Democrat, and a gentleman much respected by all who know him.

BEEF CONTRACT.—Mr. JOHN NOBLE was the lowest bidder (on Saturday last) for supplying the Carlisle Garrison with beef the ensuing year, and the contract was awarded him. His bid was 9½ cents per pound—the beef to be choice, and subject to inspection.

SHOW BEEF.—Our townsman, Mr. JOHN B. NOBLE slaughtered a bullock on Saturday last, which was well calculated to make beef-eaters teeth water. He was a beautiful animal, five years old, and had been fed for nearly two years by Mr. TOBIAS SITES, of Dickinson township. He weighed live weight, 2354 pounds, and clean meat 1550.

FRESH FISH.—The season for these luxuries has arrived, and we can see them strung up and hanging around in every direction. Every person halls with delight the appearance of fresh fish in the market, it being a perfect luxury, after living six or seven months on inferior meat, to set down to the table and find a fine large shad lying before you, looking as if it would like to say "take me in."

MAD DOGS.—The counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Lancaster, Lebanon and Schuylkill, appear to be alive with mad dogs. In Dauphin some dozen or more persons, together with a great number of animals have been bitten. The people of the whole county are in a state of alarm, and thousands of dogs have been killed. We have not heard of any mad dogs as yet in this county, but we will have enough of them, no doubt, very soon. We warn the people, therefore, to be on their guard—see to your dogs in time, and either kill or muzzle them before it is too late. Our Borough authorities should at once enforce the dog law. Let this not be delayed another day. It is a most fearful thing to be bit by a rabid animal, as death in its most frightful form is almost sure to follow. See to your dogs!

☞ This is the season after dreary winter that every one is glad to look upon those beautiful emblems, flowers; and all lovers who are glad to greet them in their freshnees and fragrance should not fail to cultivate them. There is nothing more ennobling than a taste for flowers. They have a place in almost every heart in connection with early memories, and few there are who are not alive to their sweet influence; along with a mother's influence flowers have a strong influence in moulding the young for good; where there is a taste for them, and they are cultivated, there is certain to be kind feelings, good manners, and christian aspirations.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The annual award of Premiums by the Cosmopolitan Art Association took place at New York, on the 25th of March. The "Greek Slave" was awarded to Miss A. E. Coleman, of Cincinnati. The paintings were well distributed among the States.

MORE EXTRA PAY.

The House of Representatives of this State has again resolved to take $200 extra compensation for each member from the Treasury. On the 18th ult., upon the first reading of the general appropriation bill, a section was added appropriating two hundred dollars extra pay to each member, and on Friday, upon the second reading, Judge Nill moved to strike it out, and the vote being taken on the motion, it was lost by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abrams, Brandt, Dodds, George, Gilleland, Glatz, Gritman, Hamel, Hay, Hayes, Hodgson, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, McDonald, Negley, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Pownall, Price, Ramsdel, Booth, Roland, Rose, Rupp, Sharp, Shields, Stevens, STUART, Turner, Voeghtley, Warden, Westbrook, Wharton, Will, Witmer, Wolf, Woodring, and Longaker, (Speaker)—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Askin, Bruce, Calhoun, Castner, Chase, Christy, Crawford Donnelly, (J. H.) Donnelly, (James,) Dunlap, Ebur, Evans, Foster, Hinrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Irwin, Jackman, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClain, McClure, Maugle, Nichols, Ramsey, Rhodes, Scott, Show, Smith (Berks), Smith (Cambria), Smith (Wyoming) Warner, Weaver, Weller, Wells, Wilcox, Williams, Willaston, and Yearsley—44.

Our Representative, HUGH STUART, by this vote, has placed himself right upon the record, thus conclusively showing that he is not in favor of fleecing our already tax-ridden State out of some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* thus justly alludes to this matter: "Until 1855 the pay of a member of the Legislature was $3 per day, and the sessions usually lasting about one hundred and ten days, it amounted to $330.—In 1855 the salary was raised to $500 per session, and last winter they further voted themselves $200 extra, for the reason that the session had extended a month longer than usual, the adjournment not taking place until the middle of May. This plea, however, will not hold good this season, for both houses have agreed upon the 22d of April as the day of final adjournment. There is no denying that $500 is hardly enough compensation for a man to spend four months away from his family, in a town where living is anything but cheap; that most men earn more here and could make twice or thrice as much at other employment; and that many members who live as economically as can be expected, go home at the end of the session out of pocket. But all this does not justify a man in voting himself $200 of the public money when he agrees to serve the people in a position where the salary has been fixed at $500 per session. To increase the salary for future Legislatures would be proper enough; but to vote himself money merely because he has the power, is acting upon

The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can;

and is setting a precedent whereby corrupt men might, if they chose, vote themselves all the money in the Treasury, and let the rest of the Government officers whistle for their pay."

☞ Our neighbors of the *Herald* and the *American* crow lustily over the result of our Borough election. The latter paper, in giving the returns, deals liberally in slanting capitals and big eagle cuts, and the editor could not appear more elated if his repudiated and condemned Know-Nothing faction had been successful in a Presidential contest. It is so long, however, since our zebra opponents have had a good crow, that we suppose they deemed it prudent to take advantage of the present occasion to inflate their lungs and thus prevent political consumption. Both these papers claim the election as an "anti-Lecompton victory!" What ridiculous nonsense. We venture to assert that not one voter in fifty ever thought of this question, and we are equally satisfied that several of the candidates would have been puzzled to know what you were talking about had they been interogated in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. But, again—the only man our opponents elected in the East ward is an open and decided Lecompton Constitution man, and he says the President is right in urging the admission of Kansas into the Union. Why did the anti-Lecomptonites nominate and elect him?—How did it happen that he received more votes than any man on their ticket? Was it because he *was* and *is* a Lecompton Constitution man? We should like to know. But; enough. The two tickets were formed and voted for without reference to national politics. At least one-third of the Democratic candidates were anti-Lecompton men; they received the entire vote of their party, and some of them were elected. It will not do, therefore, for the *Herald* and the *American* to claim the result of our Borough election as an "anti-Lecompton victory," for the editors know, and our people know, that such is not the fact.

THE TIME FIXED.—Our readers, indeed the whole people, will rejoice that there is a prospect at last that the petty squabble about Kansas, so long protracted by factious demagogues to further their own selfish schemes, will be definitely settled on to-day, (Thursday). There seems to have been a general understanding or agreement entered into by the parties, that Mr. Stephens shall move the previous question, at one o'clock. Everybody will rejoice when a final disposition shall be made of it.

A HEAVY FEE.—The Special Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, raised for the purpose of investigating the charge of bribery made in reference to the purchase by the Government, of the Pennsylvania Bank building, in Philadelphia, for a Post Office and Court House, have reported that Mr. John Miller, late Postmaster of that city, received from the bank $23,000 for his "services." The late Postmaster General, Judge Campbell, stands wholly exhonorated by the testimony from all knowledge of, or participation in, this lucrative "*business*" transaction.

COL. BENTON.—A late letter from Washington informs us that Col. THOS. H. BENTON is confined to his bed, with cancer of the stomach. He works upon his Abridgement of the Congressional Debates as steadily as ever, and hopes to live long enough to finish it.

☞ Philadelphia, on Saturday, was honored by the presence of distinguished celebrities.—Ex-President Fillmore, and his Excellency Governor Packer, arrived in the city on that day.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat of the 24th ult., publishes a card from Gen. Lane, of Kansas, which is anything but mild in its expressions towards Governor Denver. It is full of brimstone.

☞ The Utah expedition, under the command of that sterling officer, Col. Johnston, is reported all well.

The Kansas Resolutions in the State Senate.

Our readers are aware that the majority of the select committee of the Senate recommended the adoption of resolutions sanctioning and sustaining the position of the President, and of a large majority of the Democratic representatives in Congress, in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. On last Thursday, the following resolutions were adopted, in a full Senate, every member being present and voting:

"*Resolved by the Senate, &c.*, That this State has viewed with deep regret the troubles heretofore existing in the Territory of Kansas, productive as they have been of differences among the organized States—that their continuance is to be earnestly deprecated and their termination sought for by all justifiable means: and that this General Assembly, confiding in the ability and patriotism of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and impressed with the wisdom and justice of his recommendation to Congress in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, do heartily approve that measure, and endorse it with whatever of authority and influence pertains to them.

Resolved, That any defective or objectionable provisions, if such exist, in the Constitution of Kansas, (now pending before Congress,) are for the consideration of the people thereof, and that their power to amend alter or modify the same, if they shall think proper, in a regular or lawful manner, immediately upon admission as a State into the Union, is unquestionable, and stand upon solid constitutional principles and the practice of the American States."

Every Democratic Senator recorded his vote in favor of these resolutions, with the single exception of Mr. Turney, of Westmoreland.—They were offered by Judge Wilkins, of Allegheny, as an amendment to the resolution originally reported from the committee, and were immediately accepted, being substantially the same, although more specific in character.

☞ The *Herald* says it was opposed to introducing politics into our Borough election, "believing such a course to be useless and unwise." In what number of the *Herald* did the editor advocate this policy?—do tell us. We glance over the columns of that paper every week, and we never noticed that he took this position. If the editor was opposed to politics being introduced into our Borough election, why did he assist to nominate a party ticket? No, no—the *Herald* will never favor the election of Borough officers independent of politics so long as the editor's own party can rule the roast. The editor, *after* the election, may favor this policy, but he is careful to do it at no other time.

UTAH VOLUNTEERS.—Sixty-seven persons in this borough and Lancaster have signed a paper expressing their willingness to place themselves under the command of Lieut. Isaac Waterbury, to take part in the war against the Mormons.—*Harrisburg Herald.*

How comes it that Carlisle is behind nearly all other towns in this respect? Let our young men wake up, and show their patriotism by offering their services to Uncle Sam.

ANOTHER MAD DOG.—A correspondent at Hockersville, Dauphin county, writes us: Cornelius C. Gerhart recently got a dog of Mr. John Spitler, which he had chained near his house. On the fourth day thereafter the dog was attacked with hydrophobia, broke his chain, and ran into the house, where were Mrs. Gerhart, her child and a younger brother of Mr. Gerhart. They ran into an adjoining room and shut the door. The dog bit everything that came whithin his reach. Some neighbors became apprised of the facts, assembled and despatched the dog before he had done any serious injury.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—We learn by the Philadelphia papers that a young man named JOHN KOHLER died of hydrophobia, in that city, on Saturday last, from the bite of a mad dog, inflicted nine weeks ago. The animal by which he was bitten was a pet—just one of those pets which may be found in almost every house we enter. The deceased was bitten so long ago that the circumstance was almost forgotten. On Thursday, while at work, he was seized with a death like chill, the first symptom of the dread disease. On Friday morning, still unsuspecting the true cause of his ailment, he found himself unable to drink his coffee at the morning meal. He afterwards endeavored to wash himself, but immediately went into convulsions. He suffered from constantly recurring spasms up to the last moment of his life, enduring agonies inexpressible.

N. B.—Since writing the above, we learn from the Philadelphia papers that a sister of Mr. Kohler, who was bitten by the same dog, also died of hydrophobia on Tuesday morning.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* informs us that HENRY WEBB of that city, aged 27 years, died on Sunday of Hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog some nine weeks since, and the attack was one of the most malignant kind. His sufferings, just previous to his death, were excruciating in the extreme. Mr. Webb leaves a wife and two children.

THE UTAH WAR.—We learn from Washington, that according to the plan laid down by the War Department, there will be, by July next, about five thousand five hundred troops in that Territory, amply supplied for an active campaign. Should it be necessary, this force will consist of about one-third cavalry, sixteen guns of artillery and the rest infantry. Three fifths of this force has yet to be sent. Russell, the contractor for transportation of this army, will employ three thousand five hundred teamsters to drive wagons carrying the supplies. This will give some idea of the magnitude and cost of the undertaking.

☞ Some of the ladies of New York have adopted the profession of dentistry.—*Exchange.*

A good idea—better than cloroform, decidedly. We believe we could submit to the operation of having a "grinder" extracted, without giving even one yell, provided the operator was one of Eve's fair daughters—a right pretty girl. Well, we could, for we would be so intent in peering into her sparkling eyes, and in wishing for a smack at her ruddy lips, as to make us forget the painful sensation altogether. [We hope, by way of parenthesis, that no one will point out these comments to our "better half."]

THE END APPROACHING.—The end, not of the world, but of the everlasting Kansas question is believed to be approaching. The Washington *Union* thinks there will be no delay in the action of the House, and that perhaps the subject will be disposed of during the present week. Four Kansas speeches were made in the Senate, and ten in the House on Saturday.

A Voice from New Jersey.

The speech of Mr. Wortendyke, on Tuesday, the able member of Congress from the Hudson District, New Jersey, has the ring of the true metal. Its perusal has afforded us the highest satisfaction. The following brief sketch of it will be found deserving the marked attention of our readers. We copy from the Washington *Union*:

"Mr. Wortendyke, of New Jersey, said, depend upon it there was no part of the annual message of the President better founded upon fact, or that more readily found its verification, than that portion which declares that Kansas has for years occupied too much of the public attention; and that it is high time this attention should be directed to far more important objects. The stern injunction of the people was that the denunciation over the Kansas question and the slavery question should be stopped, and with the spirit of these injunctions he deeply sympathized and deemed them well-timed and well-applied. The best policy for them to pursue was to take the warning in time, so significantly and patriotically given to them by the Chief Magistrate, and throw the "nigger" question out of Congress in some way, and at the earliest possible moment. He contended for the constitutional right of the people to adopt or prohibit the institution of slavery as they deemed fit—the same privilege which his own State has had, and still has, to regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. He had, therefore, nothing to say upon this exhausted and rejected issue that had been raised for him in another place by the Black Republican party. He expected to vote for the admission of Kansas, because he believed that by doing so he would contribute to the result, so much to be desired, of banishing forever the question of slavery from the halls of Congress. He should vote for its admission because he believed the Constitution was undeniably republican in form, because he could find no reasons to sustain himself as a legislator if he withheld that vote, and because it was in the line of safe precedent. He was prepared to vote for the admission of Minnesota and Oregon, because their Constitutions also are undeniably republican in form. He then proceeded at length to advocate the adoption of the Constitution."

CORRUPTION IN PHILADELPHIA JURIES.—The administration of justice in the courts of our large cities is fast becoming a mockery and mere sham. It is the next thing to impossible to convict notorious criminals, owing to the fact that by collusion with some of the officers of the courts, the friends of these ruffians contrive to have themselves smuggled into the jury-box. An instance has just transpired in Philadelphia, which has occasioned considerable excitement, and its prompt exposure does great credit to Judge Ludlow, the presiding Judge. It seems that one George Freeth, was charged with the wilful murder of Wm. Lee Smith, and the testimony left not the slightest doubt of his guilt; but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter only. Judge Ludlow being satisfied that the jury had been packed, went into an investigation, which showed that the Deputy Sheriffs who had summoned the Jurors, had treated with contempt the orders of the Court, and selected such men from the hangers-on about the Court as suited their purposes. Deputy-Sheriff Wm. H. Laird was committed to jail for ten days and ordered to pay a fine of $20; and Samuel Carson, a Lieutenant of the Police, was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer for perjury.

PATENTING LANDS.—The bill drawn up for the purpose of carrying out the views of Surveyor General Rowe in regard to patenting lands, has passed both branches of the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor.—The bill regulates the interest according to the price of the land and extends the graduating act of 1835 to December, 1859, when it shall finally expire. If we understand the provisions of this act, they are eminently just and proper. Those who find it to their advantage to patent under the graduating act, can do so between now and the close of 1859, whilst those whom the new law may suit better can come in after that date.

COST OF THE KANSAS QUARREL.—The Black Republican papers tell us that it costs four millions of dollars per annum to keep the United States troops in Kansas, to preserve public order. Yet they would gladly prolong the squabble until the next Presidential election, be the cost what it may.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The Moses Taylor arrived at New York on Friday, with two weeks' later intelligence from California. The trip is the fastest on record, the time occupied being twenty-one days and fourteen hours from San Francisco. The steamer brings a million and a half of gold as part of her freight.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday afternoon Miss Sarah Barnard, aged 21, the only daughter of George M. Barnard, was burned to death at her father's residence, in Lancaster, Pa. Her under clothes caught fire from the grate, and before assistance could reach her life was extinct.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. TWIGGS.—The veteran, General Twiggs, for alleged contempt of the War Department, is to be tried by Court Martial, at Newport, Ky, on the 10th inst.

☞ A collision and disgraceful fight, between the Fairmount and the Good-Will engine companies of Philadelphia, occurred on Saturday night. A young man, named Fisher, was run over and killed, and several others were badly injured during the affray.

☞ From Texas we have a report that several citizens of Webb county, Texas, have been seized in Mexico, and impressed into the Government service. Their release had been demanded by Captain Brackilt, of the United States Army,

☞ At the Annual commencement, (which always takes place, Hibernically speaking, at the end of the season) of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, a hundred and forty-five young doctors were licensed "to kill according to law."

☞ The President has directed Secretary Toucey to place on file all applications from naval officers who desire reinstatement. The rule for consideration of the applications is "first come first served."

☞ Charles L. Taylor, implicated in the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis, has been honorably discharged.

☞ Gov. Denver has issued a proclamation cautioning the people of Kansas not to renew the troubles in that Territory by enlisting in the militia under Gen. Lane.

☞ Mr. E. S. Niebel, editor of the Luzerne *Union*, died at Wilkesbarre, on Sunday last, after an illness of two or three weeks.

☞ We are informed that the Bank of Lawrence co., in this State, has resumed specie payments.

Passage of the Kansas-Lecompton Bill in the Senate.

On Tuesday of last week, March 23, the bill to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, passed the United States Senate by 8 majority. We are glad that this exciting question is at last disposed of in the Senate. We rejoice that the bill passed that body by a majority so emphatic and decided. The contest has been long and tedious, and the enemies of the Administration taxed their best efforts to defeat the bill and accomplish their ends. But, thanks to the heroic band of national Senators, fanaticism stands rebuked and the administration is sustained. The contest is now removed to the House, and we hope the members of that body may imitate the Senate in their devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the several States. The following is the vote in the Senate on the passage of the bill:

The bill, as amended, to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, was then put and passed—yeas 33, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, (R. I.) Bayard, (Del.) Benjamin, (La.) Biggs, (N. C.) Bigler, (Pa.) Bright, (Ind.) Brown, (Miss.) Clay, (Alabama.) Evans, (S. C.) Fitch, (Ind.) Fitzpatrick, (Ala.) Green, (Mo.) Gwin, (Cal.) Hammond, (S. C.) Henderson, (Tex.) Houston, (Tex.) Hunter, (Va.) Iverson, (Ga.) Jones, (Tenn.) Johnston, (Ark.) Johnston, (Tenn.) Kennedy, (Md.) Mallory, (Fla.) Mason, (Va.) Pearce, (Md.) Polk, (Mo.) Sebastian, (Ark.) Slidell, (La.) Thompson, (Ky.) Thompson, (N. J.) Toombs, (Ga.) Wright, (N. J.) Yulee, (Fla.)—33.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, (Tenn.) Broderick, (Cal.) Chandler, (Mich.) Clark, (N. H.) Collamer, (Vt.) Crittenden, (Ky.) Dixon, (Ct.) Doolittle, (Wis.) Douglas, (Ill.) Durkee, (Wis.) Fessenden, (Me.) Foot, (Vt.) Foster, (Conn.) Hale, (N. H.) Hamlin, (Me.) Harlin, (Ia.) King, (N. Y.) Pugh, (O.) Steward, (N. Y.) Simmons, (R. I.) Stuart, (Mich.) Sumner, (Mass.) Trumbull, (Ill.) Wade, (O.) Wilson, (Mass.)—25.

ABSENTEES.—Messrs. Bates, (Del.) Davis, (Miss.)

Mr. Ried, (N. C.) paired off with Mr. Cameron, (Pa.)

The announcement of the result was received with applause and hisses.

The following is an entirely correct copy of the Lecompton bill, in the shape in which it passed the Senate:

A bill for she admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, Sept. 4, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State government, which said Constitution is republican, and the said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands property or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona-fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property in the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb. 26, 1853.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of the representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. That the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a judge, attorney, and marshall be appointed and paid, as in Iowa.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa.

SANTA ANNA.—A letter from Aspinwall states that the Dictator, Santa Anna, is again on his way (for the dozenth time) to Mexico. He is the most perfect specimen of an imperial "Micawber" alive. In Mexico, which is in a complete state of revolution, he will, doubtless, find something to turn up.

SALT LAKE.—Salt Lake is about three hundred miles in circumference. There are two large mountains in its centre. The Lake and the streams in its vicinity abound in fish. Two quarts of water of the Lake will yield a pint of salt. In the immense hills there have been cut out, as it were ice, large lumps of fine white salt. The lands in the Salt Lake Valley are fertile and productive, but have to be irrigated.

☞ A fellow advertised a lecture in Agusta, Me., on Hard Times, and their remedy, and then gave a practical illustration of his theme by decamping without giving the lecture or paying the printer's bills.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—It appears that the ladies have already accumulated $75,000, which they anticipate will soon be swelled to $100,000, for the Mount Vernon fund. The Richmond Dispatch asks:

"Now couldn't Mr. Washington, representative of the man who gave his living soul to his country without a dollar of reward, consent to take $100,000 for the sepulchre? Everybody knows that Mount Vernon is only valuable as the tomb of Washington; everybody knows that it was once offered for $100,000. Why insist upon double? Why make these delicate ladies toil so incessantly, pay so high for their disinterested patriotism? Why not be lenient in a bargain with gentle and generous woman? Why not emulate her unselfish and chivalric patriotism? Why not, melted at the sight of her lofty devotion to the glory of thy ancestor, come back to the original terms, and take a round hundred thousand for Mount Vernon?"

SINGULAR PROOF OF ATTACHMENT.—A few days ago a woman cohabiting with a man, cut off his fore finger while he was asleep. She placed the finger upon a stone, and applying the knife, struck it with another stone, severing the finger, which hung only by a piece of skin The man subsequently received surgical treatment at the North Dispensary, but is maimed for life. It appears that the man threatened to enlist in the army, and the woman from the strong affection she entertained for him, committed the act in order that he might not carry out his intention, which would result in their separation.

LECOMPTON IN CALIFORNIA.—The House of the California Legislature has adopted resolutions instructing the Senators and representatives from that State to vote, for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. The vote stood 49 in favor to 18 against. The prospect is that they will be adopted in the Senate also. Mr. Broderick and Mr. McKibben both vote in Congress in opposition to the sentiment expressed in this Legislative action.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Political editors often receive many flattering compliments—and often times the very reverse of flattering—but we doubt whether any set of editors ever got anything more to the point than the N. Y. *Herald* says of the New Hampshire *Press*:

"The Democratic Journals in New Hampshire, from the Concord Patriot down, are conducted by blockheads and nincompoops.."

LADY LOBBYISTS.—The ladies are fast getting a reputation as successful lobbyists. A bill has passed the New York House of Assembly, a few days since, in consequence of one of the most active and influential opponents of the bill having been seduced away just in the nick of time by a rose colored note from some one in curls and flounces.

FREE TICKETS.—The New York Senate has passed a bill prohibiting railroad companies from giving free passes to members of the Legislature and the judiciary. The same law soould be enacted in our State. The plan of endeavoring to buy off the law making and enforcing power of the State is carried to excess, and we cannot help but believe is injurious to our interests.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.—It is stated that about 1,000 persons have been hopefully converted in Cleveland, Ohio, within a few weeks past; 600 in New Bedford; 300 or 400 in Newburyport; 2,000 or 3,000 in Newark and vicinity.

DAMAGES AWARDED.—Mr. Sherer, of Washington county, who was injured some time since by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, received $3,000 as a consideration. The case did not go to trial—the sum agreed upon being a compromise.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—The decision of Calhoun to reject the Delaware Crossing returns will leave political parties in the two Houses thus:

	Free State.	Pro-Slavery.
House of Reps,	30	14
Council,	12	7
Joint ballot,	42	21

GRASSHOPPERS.—It is stated that grasshoppers are hatching out in millions from the eggs deposited by the swarm which visited portions of Texas last year. Already they cover the praires. So far they have confined their attacks entirely to herbs in the prairie, not troubling the grass or the crops.

AFTER THE FASHION OF CONGRESS.—On Thursday forenoon, there was a 'flare up,' *a la* Grow and Keitt, in the N. Y. Legislative Assembly at Albany, between two Solons from N. Y. city. They were seperated before much mischief was done.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Gettysburg (Pa.) Bank are in circulation. They are on poor paper, badly executed, and easily detected.

VARIETY THE SPICE OF LIFE.—A Wisconsin correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) Union states that in going from Prairie de Chieu to La Crosse, a few days ago, a singular scene was presented on the steamboat. At one end of the long saloon a clergyman was preaching to a small crowd gathered around him; in the middle gambling was in busy progress; and at the other end of the saloon there was music and dancing.

☞ It has already been mentioned that the President has issued his proclamation for sales of public lands at the land offices at Kickapoo and Lecompton, K. T., in July next. The first sale at Kickapoo, on the 5th of July, embraces 789,005 acres, and that on the 19th, 701,082 acres. The sale at Lecompton on the 5th of July will embrace 756,446 acres, and on the 19th 656,511 acres, making an aggregate of 2,912,134 acres. These will be the first public sales of Government lands in the Territory.

☞ The Pittsburg *Post*, speaking of business prospects, says: "Our manufactories are again at work, and in all departments talent, energy, and enterprise, and the profitable employment of capital, are gradually and healthfully triumphing over the hard times. Everything looks encouraging, and before the spring is open everything will be moving calmly in its accustomed channel." The news from all parts of the country are to the same effect.

☞ Judge Slidell, of Louisiana, a brother of the distinguished Senator Slidell, has become hopelessly deranged in consequence of a blow from a cane inflicted by a ruffian at an election in New Orleans. The sufferer is represented as a gentleman greatly and deservedly beloved.

☞ A very heavy robbery occurred at New Orleans on the 23d ult. The amount of the haul was over $100,000 in bills and promissory notes.

PLEASING EVERYBODY.—The following paragraph was no doubt written by some editor who started out with a desire to please every one in the publication of his paper, but who, finding the accomplishment of his scheme utterly impossible, was driven to some very sensible conclusions, which he gives for the benefit of other editors or publishers who may have similar aspirations. We admire the writer for the philosophy which is breathed through the paragraph, and respect him for the coolness with which he lets himself down to circumstances. He is worth an army of men like that editor out west who undertook the same thing that our philosopher proposed to himself, but failing in his efforts, hung himself to a tree close by his office. In editing a paper you must not expect to please every one. We subjoin the remarks of the disappointed editor:

"To please everybody is a task difficult in all cases; in the editorial management of a periodical, impossible. Indeed, if an editor succeeds in pleasing himself, it is quite as much as he has a right to expect, and in a great many instances it is more than he is able to accomplish. Let not correspondents wonder, nor readers think it a strange thing if occasionally they meet with an article or paragraph that is not exactly in accordance with their own taste. The editor shares the affliction with them, but relieves himself by the reflection that it takes all sorts of people to make up a world, and that in the circle of his readers there is almost every variety of taste and prejudice. We have frequent illustrations of this fact. By the same mail we have had letters applauding and censuring the same article. Occasionally a subscriber is so sensitive as to threaten discontinuance because of a few lines which do not exactly square with his own notions. The great mass, however, have too much good sense to take offence where none is intended, or to expect from an editor the impossibility of pleasing everybody."

MIDNIGHT SESSIONS.—Some very funny stories are told of the process of serving a call of the Senate, an hour or two after midnight, at the late severe contest on the Lecompton question, on Senators who had gone home and to bed.—The Sergeant-at-Arms, accompanied by carriages, rode around the city and collected the deserters, peacefully if he could, but forcibly if he must. Sam Houston was captured at the Kirkwood House, taken from his bed, and carried growling to the Capitol. When called upon for excuse of his absence, he gravely requested the Senate to inform him what excuse it had to offer for the outrage it had committed upon his personal rights, by dragging him from his bed at that untimely hour. He protested that he would not be pacified till the Senate apologized to him. Senator Clay, of Alabama, kept his doors locked, and defied the Sergeant-at-Arms, flatly refusing to obey the mandate. Generally, however, the absentees surrendered themselves with a good grace, and a quorum was obtained at ¼ o'clock in the morning.

UNION WITH MEXICO.—A Washington correspondent relates the following: "I do not remember that I have previously mentioned that Mr. Sailes, of Providence, is stated to be charged with a secret mission to Mexico, of which the object is to sound the principal men on the Union of that Republic with the United States. There are many modes of accomplishing this object. The most easy, gradual and economical, is he establishment of a Protectorate. This is Gen. Houston's plan, and is a good one, provided it can be carried out without involving us in entanglements with foreign powers."

SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW YORK.—A committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, appointed to present a memorial on the subject of the public health of that city, and urge the enactment of a law in accordance therewith, have made their report, in which we find the following important facts relative to the health and mortality of that city:

"It is not denied by the City Inspector, nor can it be, that the proportionate mortality of the population of New York city very far exceeds that of many other large cities of this and other countries. While London, Liverpool, Philadelphia and Providence are annually losing only from one in 45, to one in 55 of the people, New York is losing one in 27. In 1854 the deaths were one in 22. Nor can it be denied that small pox has been for many years, *and is now*, prevailing to an alarming extent—there having been within 11 years as many as 50,000, and since the commencement of the present year nearly 2,000 cases of that loathsome disease; and yet no effort whatever is made by any sanitary officer to restrain it."

In another part of the report the committee show how this loathsome disease is spread over the country.

"The influence of the metropolis upon the health of even distant parts of the State and country, is strikingly manifested by the fact that several instances have occurred of the extension of this disease by means of the merchandise which is sent from it in every direction.—The health of the city of New York is thus a matter of State, and even national importance."

FIRE AT CLEARFIELD, PA.—A very destructive fire occurred at Clearfield, on Thursday last. A letter from that place to the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following particulars:

We have just been visited by a terrible conflagration. A great portion of our usually quiet town now lies a heap of smouldering ruins. About 11½ o'clock last night, a stable upon the lot of W. A. Wallace, Esq., occupied by the Tyrone and Clearfield Stage Company, was discovered to be on fire, and from it the flames spread to and consumed the extensive stabling connected with the Mansion House, and Clearfield Hotel, and also seven buildings occupied for stores, offices, and shops; the buildings of W. A. Wallace, Esq., and B. Spackman. The Mansion House was saved by the almost superhu