CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES: FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN

(Subject to the decision of the Demo CANAL COMMISSIONER GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. AUDITOR GENERAL: JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County. SURVEYOR GENERAL:

TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County. The letter of our Washington correspondent of the 7th inst., only came to hand on the 11th, after our paper was issued last week. It will be found on the first page, this week.

A meeting of the Democratic STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE is called at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday next the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock. By John W. FORNEY. Chairman.

A Slander on the Illustrious Dead. The Know-Nothing candidate for Vice President is reported to have stated, in a public speech, that the old Hero, whose name he un worthily bears, if he were now living, would give aid and countenance to the Dark Lantern party; and, taking their cue from the wicked slander, the whole tribe of Know-Nothing editors are busily engaged in this work of defamation of the glorious old Patriot.

We hardly supposed, that these Knew-Nothings would have dared to allude to the illustrious Jackson. They ought to have been struck dumb at the mention of his name .-Jackson, whose father and mother were both Irish; whose two brothers were born on the other side of the ocean, and when but beardless hove fell fighting in defence of their adopted country-Jackson, who, like all brave and honest men, hated oppression and tyranny in every shape—he sanctioning a policy which would degrade his fellow-men on account of their religion or birth-trampling upon the poor friendless immigrant who came hither, as his own father and mother and brothers Mr. Fillmore's Abolition proclivities further came, to seek for freedom where alone in the wide world it could be found! Jackson a Know-Nothing! Think of the lion-hearted hero; the man of iron nerve and inflexible will; who openly assumed every responsibility; who uttered whatever he thought, and cared not for the consequences; who feared no being but his God—think of him stalking like a guilty thing declaration that the slaveholder ought to be towards some secret haunt at the dead hour of night with a dark lantern in his hand; furtively glancing around on every side to see that he was not detected, and then, with hurried hand lifting the latch and entering among a crowd of men, each bound like a bandit under oath, not to betray his neighbor! Let us picture to ourselves this illustrious man standing in the centre of a group with one hand on a Bible and the other on his breast, while some Buntlinite bids him swear, that he will obey their behest "in all things political or social" .under the penalty of having his name posted and circulated "as a perjurer and traitor to God and his country, as being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transaction, as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed." Bold indeed disruption of the Union? would be the man who dared to make such a morphosition to old Hickory, if he were now live Disunion. ing; and he would probably find considerable

after having announced his intention to do so. New Hampshire Election.

The Democrats, at the election, on Tuesday last, increased their vote largely (about 7,000) on that of last year-but still not sufficient to give them the State, over the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans. These two factions have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature; and, therefore, if Metcalf, the American candidate for Governor is not elected by the popular vote, which is still doubtful, he will be by the Legislature in joint convention. Still, the result shows that the Democrats have reduced the Know-Nothing, Abolition majority in one year from 10,000 to 3,000, and it is fair to presume that, at the next trial of strength, when the election for President takes place, the glorious Democracy of that gallant State will be able to again bring her into line, and crush out the doubleheaded monster of religious intolerance and

disunionism, from her horders. Abolitionism has always been rife in the New England States, and its union with Know-Nothingism has made it still more formidable. We were therefore prepared for the above result in New Hampshire-or rather. we are agreeably disappointed that the result is no worse than it is. The close run made by our friends there, all things considered, may be regarded almost in the light of a triumph, and is a sure indication that the "soher second thought" is at work among the people, and that it is fast bringing things to rights

We trust those among our readers who are prematurely losing their hair, or becoming gray before their time, will read the advertisein our paper, of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. We have heard enough of this celebrated article (from those best acquainted with it) to be fully satisfied that it is richly descrying all the celebrity it has acquired, and that those who use it conformably with the directions given can securely rely upon its restorative effects.

The Cost of War! The Chancellor of the British Exchequer,

in a statement made to Parliament, estimates the cost of the two years' war with Russia at £43,564,000-or about \$200,000,000! The people of England will have to pay a high price for the folly of their Rulers, in their fruitless pursuit of glory!

They Can't Agree.

The "Register" and the "Express," of this city-the one representing Know-Nothingism, per se, and the other Black Republican Maine Lawism-are at dagger's points with regard to the Philadelphia nominations. The first is jubilant over Mr. FILLMORE'S success-the latter covers him all over with a wet blanket Both, bowever, are alike bitterly opposed to the Democracy. Their contention would seem to be a useless waste of ink and paper, as no sane man dreams that čither, or both of these factions combined, have the least chance in the Presidential contest.

The Washington City Sentinel, edited with great ability, by Beverly Tucker, Esq., of Virginia, is strongly in favor of Mr. Bu-CHANAN'S nomination for the Presidency. So also is the Richmond Examiner.

THE LATE SAMERI P COLLINGS .- The Washington Union contains a number of letters from the representatives of foreign powers at Tangier, expressing their grief for the death of Samuel P. Collings, Esq., United States Consul-General, at Tangier, on the 14th June. Mr. Collings was a Pennsylvanian, and formerly conducted a Democratic paper at Wilkes-

How they Loved Him!

When Gan. Scott was nominated in 1852 for the Presidency, what oceans of tears the iticians, we re-publish the first ballot of the Loco Foco leaders shed over Mr. Fillmore! adequate idea of the admiration and love giving each State with the names of the gen-which they entertained for him! He was a tlemen voted for: pure and incorruptible patriot, and worthy the confidence of all! He was indeed "a model President," whose Administration had been "as conservative as Washington's!" Yet the very men, who then extolled Mr. Fillmore, will now, for partizan purposes, swallow their own words, belie their own endorsements. and traduce him as ardently as they praised him! We clip the above from the Philad'a. Daily News, a paper which supports with a hearty good will the nominations of Mesars, FILLYORE and when it predicts that any of the Democratic "leaders" will so far forget what is due to their own self respect to a "translation of the Democratic Maine, "Marviand" Marviand own self respect as to "traduce him [Mr. Fillnore] as ardently as they praised him." But. if they were inclined to do so, all that would be necessary for them, is to refer to the files of the Washington Union, during Mr. Fillmore's administration, when Mr. Donelson was editor of that paper, and they will there find the opinion entertained of him by his colleague on the Know-Nothing ticket. We make several extracts from the issue of that paper of May 29, 1851: Mr. Fillmore as much of a Monster as Mr.

Sumner. It will be in vain hereafter that the special organ may flatter itself that there is a substantial difference between Messrs. Sumner Rantoul, and the President and the cabinet f the head of the great whig party is so wed to the infected abolition feeling of a portion of New York as to be obliged to denounce all the great men who have sanctioned the acqui-

sitions of territory from France, Spain, and Mexico—if the revolted sentiment of Massa chusettes is to be appeared by the assurance that it was a misfortune that southern obsti nacy and prejudice would not agree for abolition juries to try their right of property-if the anti-slavery fanaticism not only of this country, but of all Europe, is to be propitiated by the assurance that the admission of slave erritory into our Union is unconstitutionalthe time has come when the people of this country will not be amused by the flimsy dea that Mr. Sumner is a monster because he declares that the fugitive in Boston shall no e surrendered before trial there, and Mr. Fillmore is a patriot and here because he thinks the negro ought to have that trial, but vet declares that he will execute the laws refusing it.

exposed. But we do no despair if an administration whose boast it has been that it was faithful to the compromise of the slavery question as a measure of peace and harmony, is no in contact with the people than it acknowle edges itself to be actuated by a sentiment of deadly hostility to the southern section of this Union; for what can be more hostile than the dependant upon abolition juries for erty, and that the admission of slave territories into the United States is a stain upon the memory of the great men who committed this respass on the constitution? There are sound men, a constitutional majority we trust, in the North and West, as well as the South, who will recognize in these sentiments only the usual fallacies of a party that has never heen identified with the national tests of true republicanism, and cannot, therefore, wield the momentary prejudices which gave it power in such a manner as to perpetuate that power. Does not every one see that the real effect, if not the design, of President Fillmore's recent visit to the people of New York will be the continued organization of an anti-slavery party, reconciled to the Compromise only because it enables a whig administration to familiarize the people to the idea that slavery s a political evil—an evil proscribed by the whig conscience, limited to its present area, and proper to be assailed hereafter in all the ways which are possible, short of the violent

eloquence of Mr. Webster, denouncing, as he out of every conflict with honor to Pennsylvathe institution of slavery curse and the extension of territory in the South as a violation of the constitution, the dangers forseen by Washington would not now the United States, at a period when it was be the subject of humiliating explanation and apology on the part of the President and his throw a mighty party, mighty in intellect cabinet, and the means by which the whig and numbers, and not only to overthrow a

party hopes to perpetuate its power. Every word of the foregoing is from the prolific pen of Andrew Jackson Donelson. It is lific pen of Andrew Jackson Donelson. It is side with the then patriotic President of the a single article, occupying two columns of the United States, battling for the honor and glo Washington Union, of which he was then the ry of his country? (Applause.) At a later editor. We give it as a specimen of the opin- riod still, when our present excellent and able on entertained by him of the American candidate for the Presidency. How it could ever enter the heads of a convention of reasonable and antagonistic materials, will puzzle all who most fit to represent the American peopl have been deluded with the idea that knower that Mr. Fillmore is a very bad man, or that Mr. Donelson has greatly slandered him, and is, therefore, himself as bad as he represents Mr. Fillmore.

Presidential Items. LOUISIANA FOR BUCHANAN. - A telegraphic lispatch from New Orleans to Washington, nnounces that Mr. Buchanan has carried he State-Mr. Source heading the Delegation

The Democracy of Pike county, Missouri, it their meeting on the 3d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to their State Convention on the 3d Monday in April, unan-

o the Cincinnati Convention.

mously adopted the following resolutions: Resolved. That whilst the Democratic party can point to many statesmen in its ranks endowed with talents, which would adorn the Presidential office, we believe that its success, and the best interests of the country will be most surely promoted, by conferring the nomination for the office of President, on a citizen of one of the great Middle States of the Union -a Statesman long tried, and fully tested, alike distinguished in Cabinet Council and Senate Chamber-ever ready and able to defend and maintain the dignity of his country, and the right of her citizens, whether at the courts of Kings, or in the councils of Ameri-

can Statesmen—James Buchanan of Pennsyl Resolved. That our representatives in the epproaching State Convention be and they are hereby requested to pursue such a line of ac-tion, as will tend to secure the nomination of that distinguished Statesman.

The Editor's Book Table. THE UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—Spencer W. Cone, Editor. Published monthly by Lloyd & Campbell, 252 Broadway, N. York, at \$3 per annum, strictly in advance.

The March number is embellished with a handsome porrait of Senator Weller, of California. The table of con-

nts is peculiarly attractive, and is as follows

1. The Union—The Dangers which beset it.

2. Kingsley's Poems. Kingsley's Poems. An American Dictionary. The Poets Part. Jackson and New Orleans. Songs and Ballads of the Am. Revolution. Songs and Ballads of the Am The Lady of Montcabel. The Philosophy of Life. The Chronicles of Persepolis. Public Opinion. Civilization—Barbarism.

Atrocious Judges. Chronicles of the Month. Literary Notices. MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION: or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson. Edited by his son, Winslow C. Wat-son, and published by Dana & Co., 381 Broadway, Now York.

ork. his is a work of 460 pages—and embraces the Journal of Mr. Watson in his Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842, with his Correspondence with Public Men, and Reminiscences and Incidents of the Revolution. We have glanced through the book, and are tree to say that it is a work of more than ordinary merit, and cannot fail t meet with ready sale whorever it is offered. The writer's familiarity with the public men of his times, and the ease with chich he writes, together with his enlarged views formed by travel and close and vigilant observations in a ong and variegated career, are well calculated to make his fournal, what it indeed is, a historical volume of absorbing interest. Men and Nature are evidently the books b studied, and his work is full of interesting facts and valu ble information.

For sale at Murray & Stork's Bookstore, in this city—

The Baton Rouge (Louisiana) Advocate vor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

who receive as fast as published, and are Agents for the sale of all of Dana & Co's. publications.

As a matter of interest just now among pol Baltimore Democratic Convention, of 1852,

FIRST BALLOT BY STATES. James Buchanan,
James Buchanan,
James Buchanan,
John B. Weller,
Lewis Cass,
James Buchanan,
Stephen A. Douglas,
Sam. Houston,
Lewis Cass,
Stephen A. Douglas,
Daniel S. Dickinson,
James Buchanan, Delaware, Daniel S. Dickinson, James Buchanan, Joseph Lane, Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, Wm. L. Marcy, Sam. Houston, Lewis Cass, Btephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, North Carolina James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, Wm. O. Butler, Lewis Cass, Henry Dodge,

cluding South Carolina, cording to the two-third rule, This shows Mr. Cass to have received 116 votes: Buchanan 93; Douglas 20; Marcy 27; Lane 13; Houston 8; Weller 4; Butler 2; Dodge 3; and Dickinson 1.

Franklin Pierce's name did not appear among the list of candidates until the 35th ballot, when the Old Dominion, which all along had cast her vote for "Pennsylvania's favorite son," made a break in the direction of New Hampshire. When the 48th ballot was taken he had 55 votes, and on the 49th

Gen. Cass' highest vote was 131, which he received on the 30th ballot; Mr. Buchanan 104 on the 23d, and Mr. Douglas 92 on the 31st

Speeches at the State Convention. There were a number of able and eloquent speeches delivered at the recent State Convention. We have only room this week to make extracts from one of them.

FROM MR. REILLY'S, OF FRANKLIN CO. Where then shall we find another equally worthy and capable to be the standard-beare of the Democratic party. I have though anxiously of the many capable men we have in all the States. I have studied with some care, the private character and public acts of those, who it is thought, will be most prominent before the National Convention at cinnati. I have endeavored, and with the best wishes of my heart, to be right to discard all prejudices, not to be narrow minded or selfish in my choice; and I say here on my conscience, and with a due respect to all oth ers, that there is no man now living, with one or two exceptions, who, in all the qualifica ions necessary tomake a successful candidate and after success has been attained, a safe, udicious, and patriotic President, is compar able with James Buchanan.

In every emergency he has been found ready, willing and able to defend the right, and to expose and defeat the wrong. In the most intellectual political body of this nation at a time when the Senate of the United States had more really and truly great men in it, than at any other period of and perhaps more really great men than ever appeared in any political body of the same size, James Buchanan, "Pennsylvania's favorite son" stood amongst them the acknowledged equal of the mightiest of them all .-South Carolina, Ken If the public sentiment had not been misled tucky, Michigan, Missouri, and other States, difficulty in effecting an insurance on his ears after having announced his intention to do so. abolition societies of New York, and by the chanan grappled with the strongest, and came

> In later years, sir, when called to discharge the duties of the highest offi ce, save one, in necessary, not only to battle with, but to over party of our own countrymen, but to raise men and means to chastise an insolent foreign foe, who but James Buchanan stood side by President, and his excellent and able Cabinet. found it necessary to be represented at the proudest Court of the most arrogant and exacting Nation on the face of the globe, who, men to nominate a ticket of such discordant but Pennsylvania's favorite son, was thought there; and who even now, when that proud Court and arrogant Nation have broken their nothingism has any regard for principle. One of two things is reduced to a certainty—eith-surf and impudent, who is it, but Pennsylva. nia's favorits son, grapples with the old lion of England, and dares her to assert those pretensions in a contest with Young America? (Great applause.) Why then, Mr. President, shall any man oppose the nomination of James Buchanan? Shall any man who has an American heart, attempt to defeat the voice of the people in electing James Buchanan? I say there is not a man in the country that ough o oppose it. American citizens here and elsewhere and everywhere. Pennsylvanians ought not to ppose him. Pennnsylvania demands his ination and election as a right, and the nation is moving to do her justice. I say to hat man who would attempt to defeat the will of the people, beware, for a nation's frown is sure and certain death to him on whom if falls. As Pennsylvanians we have a right t have some State pride about this matter, but permit me to feel a little prouder still than almost any man on the floor, when I think and speak of James Buchanan as a son of my native county. Long before I became person-ally acquainted with him, although acquainted with his history, I passed by the humble spot on which he was born, and standing apon one of the little mountain ridges above it ooked down upon the little stony batter wher once stood his father's dwelling, until the pulsations of my heart beat quicker and loudr, and there standing. I pronounced, first in soft, then in louder tones, the name of Penn sylvania's favorite son, until the little dell and mountains around about echoed and reechoed the name of James Buchanan.

> > and all the energy of soul and body, to the lection of James Buchanan. The above eloquent remarks will be the more appreciated, when it is known by our readers that Mr. REILLY was in 1848 and 1852 the zealous, devoted friend of Gen. Cass, and labored hard to promote his nomination and election to the Presidency.

conclusion, I pledge all I have, all the talent

For the Intelligencer & Lancasterian Conestoga Township. The citizens of Conestoga township met at the pul-ouse of Mr. Eckman, in Conestoga Centre, on Saturd larch 15th On motion, JOHN KOLP was called to thair, and Francis B. Groff appointed Secretary. March 15th On motion, JOHN MOLE was called to the Chair, and Francis B. Grove appointed Secretary. The following Anti Jug Law and Anti Know-Nothing Townshi

following Anti Jug Law and Anti Know-Nothing Township Ticket was unanimously settled:
Judge, Martin E. Mellinger—Inspector, John Hess. (Farmer.)—Assessor, John K. Barr—Supervisors, Ghristian K. Miller, Martin Good—School Directors, John Martin, Esq., Christian Kendig, (Farmer.)—Auditor, Benjamin, Good—Township Clerk, Frederick Sourbeer, —Constable, Francis B. Groff.
The above ticket is entitled to a united support by all those who are opposed to the mischievous Jug Law, and to the secret, oath-bound political organization called Know-Nothings. Every candidate, from Judge down to Constable, are men of experience and stern integrity—all active, energetic business men—in every sense well qualified for one, are men of experience and stern integrity—an active energetic business men—in every sense well qualified to the posts for which they have been nominated. The inte ests of the Township, in their hands, would be vigilantly

guarded.
TO THE POLLS, THEN, ON FRIDAY NEXT.
Lot every voter, who is friendly to the Constitution an
the union of this great Republic, turn out, and the da
will be ours. And every pure minded man, who has erre
and strayed away from old, well-tried Republican Institu the union of this great Republic, turn out, and the day will be ours. And every pure minded man, who has erad and strayed away from old, well-tried Republican Institu-tions, and conspired in favor of political intolerance an religious bigotry, should return to correct views, and sus-tain the above ticket in opposition to the one which will be table to be the design of the nore midulated.

The Irish American, published at New York, speaking of the Presidential question, savs :

"Mr. Buchanan appears to have taken the popular Democratic heart by storm. We beeve him a scholar a statesman, and a patriot: an overwhelming majority.

XXXIV CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 12. -Mr. Douglas, from the Commit tee on Territories, made a report in relation to

Kansas affairs and proceeded to read it.

The report embraces a history of African
Slavery in this country, and entering into its
constitutional relation. The institution exist ed in all the colonies of the original States,-Six have sustained it, still in the others it has been abolished. Since then, eighteen new States have been admitted into the Union, nine of which have chosen to come in free and nine as Slave States. Every new State desiring admission, has a right to be received on terms of equality with the old States, regulating her domestic institutions and interna concerns her own way, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The report refers to this principle as embodied in the Kansas bill, and condemns the

combinations entered into in the eastern sec tion of the country to control the destiny of the future State of Kansas. The report quote from a pamphlet, entitled "Organizat jects and Plan of Operations of the Emigrant Aid Society, and a description of Kansas for the information of emigrants," and argue that no State has a right to pass a law rela-tive to any territory which could not pass with reference to any State or any foreign Government. It gives a detailed history of the elec-tions held in Kansas, at which the territorial Legislature was chosen, and denies that the illegal vote said to have been cast to nullify the selection or removal of the seat of Government, rendered the action of the Legislature null and void. The report discusses the To peka Convention, declaring that the power overn the territory being vested in Congress he people have no right to annul the territor rial laws by action in their primary capacity It proposes to carry out the recon of the President in his Special Message, by the passage of an act providing for the ele of delegate by the people, to assemble in Convention and form a State Constitution prepa-

tory to admission in the Union on an equal footing with the original States, as soon as her population shall amount to 23,420 inhabitants. The Committee will also move an amendment to the general appropriation bill, voting such appropriation as may be found necessary for purpose of maintaining good order and enorcing the executive laws in Kansas. Mr. Collamer read a minority report which discusses the slavery question in a Northern

view, declaring that the system gives political supremacy to a practical minority of the peole of the United States. The friends of neace and quiet had hoped that the compro-mise measures had settled the agitation of the slavery question. The passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill however, reopened it in consequence of the repeal of the Missou-ri restrictions from which encountered the present troubles, and which repeal gave a prospect of the unlimited extension of the intitution of slavery. The North very natur ally tried to devise means to avoid that result It was the right and duty of all who opposed slavery, to use all legal means to prevent the extension into free Territory. states that the people of the Territory were overswed and prevented by armed invaders from Missouri from easting their votes. Thus the Legisla: ure was constituted in a fraudulent manner, and Governor Reeder gave the nembers certificates without a full knowledge of the facts. This Legislature passed acts by which slavery was recognized as existing and protected. The free States people were thus either driven out or reduced and finding the government had become an

engine of tyranny and oppression, the people assembled peaceably at Topeka, to take measares preliminary to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. The proper course now would be to repeal the act of 1854, and rganize Kansas anew as a free territory, or, Congress will not do that, let them declare all the action of this spurious Legislature in operative and void, and provide a new govern ment for that territory. The reading of the reports occupied more than three hours.

Mr. Sumner said he had no desire to pre cipitate the discussion on this important ques before the reports are printed. Both treated the subject ably; but one was calculated to smother the true issue, while the other put the issue in a living light before the counry. Let them go published together. Error can go abroad safely, while reason is left free

wholly untenable. Mr. Seward said he was prepared to stand by and defend the minority report, its state-ments of facts, and the conclusions at which t arrives. He tendered his thanks, and those of the friends of freedom throughout the Free States and the world, for the ability, dignity, moderation and wisdom with which Mr. Col lamer has presented their views. It was quite unnecessary for the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) to tell them that the laws shall b enforced by this administration · he (Mr. S.) three hundred and fifty days only left in which they will have the power of wielding the military and naval forces of the country

Mr. Weller-When did you find that out Laughter.) Mr. Seward resuming, said-The people will be consulted on the subject. His idea was, that there was no necessity for violence If prudence and moderation prevailed, this question could reach a settlement without disturbing the peace of the country or endangering the Union. He proposed to remain coo and meet the question on its merits. He admit Kansas as a State .-There were 25,000 people already in that ter

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the reports were ordered to be printed. WASHINGTON, March 13. SENATE .-- Mr. Seward presented the resolu-

tions of the Legislature of New York, in favor of a modification of the laws granting pensious and bounty lands to revolutionary sol-Mr. Bigler's resolution for the purchase of copies of Dr. Kane's Narrative of the Arctic

Expedition was taken up and discussed.
Without disposing of the subject, the Senate took up the Central American question.

Mr. Brown concluded his speech in defence of the views of the Administration on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the enlistmen

Mr. Mallory followed, taking a like view, apprehending no war, and demanding the dis-missal of Mr. Crampton. The bill to authorize two of the Judges the Court of Claims to hold a Court, and for the appointment of an Assistant Solicitor

Adjourned. House,-Mr. Reedy introduced a bill to emit and refund the duty on railroad iron .-Referred to the Committee on Ways and

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Purviance spoke in favor of sending for persons and papers in the Kansas case, arguing that the House had a constitutional right to go beyond the record, in order to procure information to properly determine a ques

Mr. Taylor denied that Mr. Reeder had any right even to be heard.

Mr. Todd wanted the validity of the laws of Kansas fully investigated. Mr. Washburne, of Maine, gave notice of

his purpose to press a vote to-morrow.

After further discussion by Messrs. Harris and Letcher, denying Gov. Reeder's right to seat, the House adjourned.

PRESIDENTIAL .- In a review of Presidential candidates, running over some twenty names, the New York Herald thus alludes to the statesman who now holds so distinguished a lace in the thoughts of the American and European world :- "Mr. Buchanan, who is on the way to the White House with his friends. is undoubtedly an able statesman, besides being something of a politician. Perhaps no minent man in the Union possesses as much what is known as common sense as James Buchanan. As long ago as 1825, when Mr. Clay was charged with "bargain and corruption," and there were no charts for politicians to steer by, Mr. Buchanan managed in that bitter controversy to make his position satisfactory to both parties. It must not be inferred from this that we regard him as a trimming politician. Far, from it. Few men have expressed more prompt and decided opinions.— Even when the Oregon bill, with the Wil-mot proviso, was before President Polk for approval, Mr. Buchanan strongly advised a veto, regarding the restriction as unconsti-tutional. As a man of great abilities, common sense, fearless energy and bold enunciation, is out in a strong and powerful article in fa- and that if nominated, he will be elected by Mr. Buchanan is one of the first statesmen of the Union.'

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

THE SPIRIT OF IMPROVEMENT.—The city is eginning to present a brisk appearance after the long and vere spell of weather we have had. Our mechanics will have heard it said that there will be more buildings put up than there has been in any preceding year, and many of them of the largest and finest class. This is a very gratifying evidence of the prosperity and go-shead inclination of our citizens. In addition to the first-class hotel, which we spoke of in our last, a large building for Theatrical and Circus purposes will be erected on Market street, (a new street about being opened between Orange and West King streets.) canable of seating 2000 or 3000 persons. The stock. commenced. The congregation of St. Paul's M. E. Church intend erecting a large church edifice in the southern part of the city, which will, no doubt, be a fine affair. Lancas ter is improving very fast, and is bound to keep her name of being the "largest inland town in the United States." There is, we are glad to see it, among the most of our inhabitants a real Young America spirit, to break down and vercome all obstacles which would tend to retard the mprovement and prosperity of the city.

Mr. Gough's Second Lecture .- Fulton Hall was crowded to excess, on Wednesday evening last by a highly intelligent and respectable audience, to her the second lecture on Temperance. He is certainly the greatest orator on that question now living. The subject is a threadbare and hackneyed one, but Mr. Gough pos sses the power and charm of enlisting the feelings of his while saying this much in his favor, there was one thing we did not like, and that was his Abolitionism which h showed so plainly. Mr. G. is a native of England, and an Englishman should be the last to talk about the evils o Slavery in this country. Ireland, with her mi white human beings, is kept in almost Egyptian bonday by the iron heel of despotism, and, indeed, wherever England holds sway, there can be found worse slavery that has ever existed in any of our Southern States. Besides what has Slavery to do with the Temperance question. This part of his lecture, no doubt, pleased a certain class of Maine Law fanatics we have in our midst, but it will should ever again speak in Lancaster, we trust he wil cord to attack our Southern institutions.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF SPRING. - Spring has at last commenced, if we are to judge from the beautiful weather during the past week. We are sincerely glad of having the opportunity of once more welcoming the that the dreary days of Winter have gone, and that the arth may soon be envered with the beautiful mantle of

count of the number of inches of snow, which have full luring the past winter, we are indebted to our friend, Jaco Eckert of Leacuck township

Total number of inche

LANCASTER IN 1777 .- The following de cription of the religious society known as the "Dunkers id Lancaster as it appeared in 1797, is taken from a work outitled "Men and Times of the Revolution, or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson, including Journals of Travel in Europe son's first appearance in this county was at Reamstown. e passed through the county in October, 1777;

re passed through the county in occool, 1975, "At Reamstown I was placed between two beds, without heats or pillows. This, as I was told, was a prevailing derman custom, but which, as far as my experience goes, ands little to promote either the sleep or comfort of the German custon, but which, as far as my experience goest tends little to promote either the sleep or confort of the stranger.

"Karlyon the morning of the 4th we entered the village of Euphrates, [Ephrata,] within sound of the thunder of Washington's artillery at Germandown. This village is inhabited by a most eccentric sect of people. They call themselves Dunkers. They own a large tract of land in this vicinity, and founded this village shout 1724, in a romantic and sequestered position, well adapted to their professed abstraction from the rest of the human family. They profess to believe themselves unconnected with a sinful world, and that they move among othereal spirits. Their community numbered about one hundred souls. They dressed in long tunies reaching to the heets, girded with a sash, and with woollen caps falling over their shoulders.—They baptize by immorsion. They believe in a dature state and that salvation is attained only by penance and the mortification of the flesh. They never shave. The sexes have no intercourse, living in separate habitations, and even occupied by a wooden block, a little inclining, on which they sleep. In the place of pillows they rest the head on wooden blocks, so prepared as to receive it up to the ears. They carry on quite important manufactures, and amuse themselves in rundely painting scripture scenes, which are suspended in their chapel. They subsist exclusively on vegetables and roots, except at their occasional love-leasts. Humor, with her thousand tongues, is, of course, not sparing of their reputation. As we we were taking our departure, we heard the brethree chanting their melodious hymns in plaintive tones that thrilled our souls.

"Lancaster was, at this period, the largest Inland town."

can go abroad safely, while reason is left free to combat it. The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts had done nothing which would in the least degree violate either the letter or the spirit of the constitution and laws of the land. He denied the truth of the charges contained the design of the constitution and laws of the land. He denied the truth of the charges contained to the charges con with waving hilfs, pleasant dales, adorned by lovely scenery, and highly cultivated farms—in a word, all that can invite to a pastoral life. Here existed extensive manufactures, especially of the rifles so fatal in the hands of our patriotic yeomanry."

Dr. Kane's Artic Explorations .- This great work is now being rapidly prepared for the press by the authlighers Mesers Childs & Peterson Philadelphia will, doubtless, be one of the most interesting and theiling rorks of the age. The engravings with which the volumes are to be embellished and elucidated, are represented by those who have seen them, to be rich and magnificen beyond conception, and to add greatly to the thrillingly interesting narrative of the daring navigator.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Agent for
Penn-ylvania. William M. Porter, Esq., is now canvassing ancaster county for subscribers, and will be in this city

a day or two for that purpose. We hope he will meet with abundant success here, and that he may obtain hun dreds of names. It is a work that should be in every amily, and also in every library in the City and Count RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TERRIBLE SMASH UPto LIVES LOST.—The night line from the east due here a 2 o'clock on Friday morning, met with a terrible smash up bout a mile east of the Conestoga bridge, at or near Lan dis' warehouse. The accident was caused by the breaking

farail. The engine and baggage car passed over unit jured. The first passenger car separated from the others and ran about 150 yards in advance of them. The hind trucks of this car were torn off, the rear platform and three r four soats were broken. The second passenger cur ha with trucks form off, wheels broken and the floor pushed up in two or three places. The third passenger car had the front truck torn off, two or three wheels broken, the forward part of the floor raised up and shivered, the seats broken and twisted in all manner of ways. The rear care of the train was the baggage and mail car, which was unnjured, the front truck only being off the track. The part sengers, who were mostly asleep, escaped marvellously.o one was seriously injured, and but four of them ha ny bruises. One gentleman named Lorin, from Iowa, ha where he was attended to by Dr. Atlee, sen. Another Railboad Accident .- The morning train from Harrisburg due here at half past 9 o'clock on Friday, did ot reach this city until between twelve and one e'clock, is insequence of the breaking of a rail this side of Mide

own, by which the train was delayed. No damage wa LECTURE.-Rev. Mr. RAY, of Downingtown will lecture on "The Discipline of Nature," before th Young Men's Christian Association, at Concert Hall, this evening. Mr. Ray has the reputation of being a gentleman

of great ability. Township Elections.—The election fo Township Officers, throughout the county, takes place of

Friday next. We trust our Democratic friends are prepare THE "PATHFINDER."-This is the title of eat little business paper just started, in this city, b

publishers success in their undertaking,

St. Patrick's Day .- St. Patrick, contrary to his usual custom, gave us fine weather yesterday. There was none of that blustering, &c., for which his day has generally been noted, but a fine balmy Spring atmosphe nade it extremely pleasant. We suppose the old gentle man took compassion on us for the severe weather we have had, and concluded to banish it, as he did the snakes and

reptiles from Ireland. Blessed be his memory! FOR SADE .- The Independent Whig estabment is offered for sale. Wonder if it's a losing concer o the stockholders?

GRAND CONCERT AT NEW HOLLAND. -- Messes Editors:—On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., our inha itants were favored with a grand concert of sacred must word and instrumental, never before equaled by anythin vocal and instrumental, nover before equaled by anything of the kind in this village. The concert was held in the German Reformed Church and originated by the energetic and talented Pastor, in company with several more amateurs. Besides those of this village, the performers consisted of persons from abroad, among whom were—Mr. S. Paul, Leader of the Choir at St. Paul's Church, in Philadelphia Miss Martha Jane Cliff, of Holmesburg; the Missee Lehner, Dorwart, Stanton, and Messrs. Enanuel dast, Jacob Spindler and Wm. Heitshu, of your city and vicinity; the Missee Killikelly, of Paradles; and Mr. Snyder, of Waynesburg, Chester co. Many of those person mosses, in a bird defer and Whi. Hettany, or January, and the Suyder, of Waynesburg Chester co. Many of those persons possess, in a high de gree, musical taients, and all acquitted themselves will credit and reflected honor on their respective places of res idence. They deserve credit, and have the thanks of al interested, for their services, gratuitously rendered, on this

occasion.

The singing was accompanied with music from the organ by the Pastor. All present were pleased and delighted.—
Those able to appreciate and competent to judge good music speak in high terms of the performance, and numerous applications have been made for its repetition. Concerts of this character are customary in large cities; and as peospeak in high terms of the performance, and numerous applications have been made for its repetition. Concerts of this character are customary in large cities; and as people begin to appreciate good music, they will become more frequent and properly valued in the country. I hope to see the time when such concerts will supercede the vulgar shows now so prevalent; for while the latter excite and interest our coarser feelings, the former elevate the soul and purify the heart.

After the close of the concert, the performers partook of a delicious repast furnished by Mr. Isaac Holl. It is due Mr. H. to say, that the performers appeared to be as much gratified with his hospitality, as the audience were with the entertainment afforded by the performers.

New Holland, March 17, 56.

W. S. D.

Condition of the Banks of Lancaster Co. LANCASTER BANK 5: 1855. 39,168 24 Profit and loss. 2,633 21 95,105 53 6,956 10 310,736 31 ue to State Treasur Due to depositors, \$1,483,040 51 Nov. 5, 1855

Bills discounted. Bills receivable Banking house, Notes and checks of other banks, 40,058 96 71,371 49 11,353 09 5,211 73 Specie, Due by banks, \$1.483.040 51 LANCASTER COUNTY BANK.

\$ 209,880 00 514,600 00 22,597 65 Notes in circulation, Discount and interest Contingent fund,
Dividends unpaid,
Due Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, York County Bank, Bank of Chambersburg, Fianklin Bank of Washi Farmers' and Drovers' Bank Waynesburg, Bank of Chester County, Carlisle Deposit Bank, Certificates of deposite, Josiah Lee & Co., Baltin Western Bank do
Office of Discount and Deposite Morgantown, Virginia, City Bank, Philadelphia, 175,911 96 \$ 990.985 68

Bills discounted. Bills under protest, 37.524 79 *Mortgages, Loan to Commonwealth of Penn., †Real estate, Bank notes, Cash checks and bills. Expenses, Due by Western Bank of Phila. Bank of the State of N. York. Bank of Penn Township, Philadelphia Bank, Girard Bank, 4,165 95 824 69 792 30 Dauphin Deposit Bank, Bank of Middletown, Bank of Commerce, Farmers' Bank of Reading, Union Bank of Maryland, York Bank, Columbia Bank,

2,445 71 385 31 Lebanon Bank. \$ 990,985 68 *A first mortgage on Conestoga Steam Mill No. assessed at \$55,000.
† Banking house in the city of Lancaster, asseed at \$6,200. FARMERS' BANK OF LANCASTER.

Nov. 6, 1855 \$ 350,000 00 apital stock, otes in circulation, Dividends unpaid, 26,879 03 Discount account. Exchange account Interest account,
Profit and loss,
Fund reserved for State tax,
Due to State Treasurer,
Certificates of deposits, 3,555 82 Individual depositors, Bank of Chambersburg

Consolidation Bank, Farmers' Bank of Reading, Girard Bank. Lebanon Bank, Mad River Valley Bank, Ohio, Philadelphia Bank, Ross, Camblos & Co., 1,672 34 \$1,148,723 67 Nov. 6, 1855. Bills discounted, Bills protested, Banking house, Bonds and loans

State of Penn., temporary loan, Farmers' Bank stock, Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Mid Lancaster Lo. engine and M. M. Co., Pennsylvania railroad company, Expenses, Notes and checks of other banks Specie and specie certificates, Due from Bank of America, N. Y. rchants' Bank of Baltimore. Nassau Bank, N. Y.

Harrisburg Bank. \$1.148,723 67 COLUMBIA BANK. Capital stock. Circulation 294,445 00 Discounts, Bridge tolls.

1.159 91

Profit and lose, Dividends. Due to other banks. 8,213 21 \$1,001,180 50 Bills discounted,

Real estate, Stock in Columbia water com'y., Columbia bridge 157,300.00 Fide Water canal company. Personal estate, Interest on deposits, Expenses of bank, Specie, Notes and checks of other banks, \$1,001,180 50 MOUNT JOY SAVING INSTITUTION.

Dr, Capital stock, Discounts, Nov. 1, 1855. \$ 49,180 00 1.478 45 158,084 63 492 50 Depositors Dividends unpaid, Profit and loss, \$212,370 37 Nov. 1. 1855. Protest account Expenses, Interest paid. Amount under protest, Columbia Bank 15,531 87 5,050 51

Cash, coin, notes, &c., Late from California. New Orleans. March 12 .- The steamship rometheus has arrived, with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult. She left San Juan on

the 5th inst. The steamship Northern Light eft on the same day for New York, with The ships Skylark and Flora Temple, from New York, and the Ringleader, Marmeluko, Wild Ranger, and Wings of the Morning, from Philadelphia, have arrived at San Fran-

The markets have slightly improved, and the mines are vielding largely. A shock of an Earthquake occured at Sar Francisco on the 16th ult., and caused some light damage. it was felt throughout the The appointment of Mr. McDuffie as U. S.

Marshal of the Northern District, has caused much indignation. He is charged with being a professional gambler, and strong petitions have been signed for his removal. It is sup-posed that President Pierce has been imposed upon, or made the appointment by accident.
The Indians are still committing outrages n Oregon and Washington Territories. Numerous volunteer companies are mustering o act against the marauders.

The question in relation to a State Governnent for Oregon, is to go to the people by: special election, to be held in Apri CENTRAL AMERICA. Gen. Walker has seized all the boats belonging to the Transit Co., and after annulling the charter, has granted a new charter to another company. It is said that Costa Rica has not received

Col. Schlessing, and there is strong opposition there to the foreign party in Nicaragua.

Col. Kinney has published a letter in substantiation of his claims in Central America. FROM JAPAN.—The schooner Page, arrived at San Francisco from Japan, brings most distressing intelligence. It is reported that the city of Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of Nov.

One hundred housand houses, it is estimated, were demol-

ished, burying about thirty thousand human

The Late Harriet J. Meck. Massas. Enrous:—It is announced that the "Life and Writings" of this estimable and tainted young lady, will be issued from the "Michoolist Publication office," of New York City, sometime during the coming summer. Its appearance in the literary world will be greeted with pleasure by those who knew her well, who were acquainted with her many secellent traits of character, her high order of intellest, and who still mourn her early decease. Harriet J. Meek was born in Centre County, in this State. She was the daughter of the leve. John B. Meek, a gentleman who has long been distinguished for his pure plety, his amiability of character and his usefulness as a christian man and citizah. At a very early age she exhibited those traits of intelligence and that fondness for study, which are so rarely to be found among the young. Her principal delight was with the Muser, yet at the same time she soon made herslel familiar with all the elements of a refined classic education. She could solve a difficult problem in Euccild with sin much facility as the could give birth to those sweet strains of poetry which are could give birth to those sweet strains of poetry which she originated and the quiet shades of her own native mountain. In controversy, especially upon such subjects as related to amid the quiet shades of her own native mountain. In controversy, especially upon such subjects as related to her religious belief and experience, she was always happy, and ever successful. She was an Armeniau in her faith; and it afforded her peculiar satisfaction, to employ her wonderful powers of argument, in opposition to the narrow and restricted orthedoxisms of the day, and in favor of the more liberal, charitable, and consoling doctrines of free grace. The writer of this, had the pleasure a short time since, of reading a controversy between her and an able attorney and believer in predestination, on that singular subject, and to say that she simply floored her adversary, would not be doing her justice. She introduced a flood of argument and scriptural authority which completely overwhelmed him; and he was glad to retire from the field, as he stated in a subsequent letter, with the candid acknowledgement that he had been "baddy beat." This controversy was in manuscript, and has never appeared in print, but it is earnestly hoped that it will not be excluded from the forthcoming volume.

sy was in manuscript, and has never appeared in print, but it is earnestly hoped that it will not be excluded from the forthcoming rotume.

This talented and accomplished young lady died in her twenty-third year, too young to realize the hopes and expectations of her friends. But in the beautiful, truthful, elegant and thoughtful productions she has left behind her, are discovered the iraces of a mind, certainly of no ordinary cast. Some of her writings are as sweet, innocent and playful as childhood itself: others are deep, penetrating and sublime; embodying the strength of reason and philosophy, with the most winning and entrancing flights of poetry and imagination. Indeed, she was remarkable for her versatility of style. At one time she confines herself to the little family circle, pitcuring with her inspired pent to the little family circle, pitcuring with her inspired pent to the little family circle, pitcuring with her inspired pent of in the deep valley and by the mountain stream, holding converse with the storm cloud and the rolling thunder, weaving into the most delightful stanzas, the flowers of summer and the dew drops that sparkled at her feet; and clothing the lonely retreats and profound solitudes of her native county in a beauty and magnificence, far above the grandest conception. We look fusher sgain and we find her at the altar or in the school room, treasuring up the associations of her early years, her childhood; and her first professions of faith in the Redeemer. At another time wa may follow her to the manger and the cross, and to the garden and the mountain where the Saviour wept and prayed. What, for example, could be more beautiful than the following which she wrote but a short time before her decease:

Not in the cluster's dungeon walls,
Nor in the stately fane,
Where the tinged anile of sunsot falls

Not in the cloister's dungeon wans,
Nor in the stately fiame,
Where the tinged smile of sunsot falls
In rainbows through the pane:
But where bright streams and heaven's pure eyes
Met on the mountain gray,
Whose head is pillowed in the skies—
The Saviour knell to pray.

ane sarrour knet to pray.
When morning flung the light of hope
Far o'er the hurrying throng.
The incense of Hissoud went up
With morning's shile and song.
But when pale eveling, round His heart
Had drawn her din array.
The Saviour soud! The Saviour knett to pray.

Twas not for life or death—the case
That life or death could bring;
For more of human happiness,
or less of suffering;
But for unsbrinking heart to bear
All that might crush the clay,
The long distress, the last despair—
The Saviour knett to pray. The saviour knett to pray.

The wings of angels gathered it

To waft the prayer to tlod:

And angel eyes to diamonds lit

The dow frops on the sod:

And seraphs hushed their hymns to hear, And silence wrapped the throne, When angel pluidns shed that prayer— "Father thy will be done." No wonder that the earth is bright,

No wonder that the earth is bright,
And pure the skylabove,
Which opened on that brow of light,
Lived in that heart of love:
'Tis all an altar, every spot
Is hallowed to thy knee—
Whee re thourst' what'er thy lot.
The Saviour prayled for the.
In some, Indeed in hearly all her poetry, there seems to
be a foreshadowing of her coming doom. She appears to
have entortained an intuitive idea, even when in apparently good health, that her earthly pilgrinage would be a
short one. Those who knew her well and cherished the
liveliest interest in her future, prophosied the same—
Hence at one time she was counselled by a friend, who
was fearful that her intellectual labors would wear upon
her health, to abandom the pursuit of her favorts studies.
But she disregarded the admonttion, and gave him in return a poetical reprintant of which the feliowing is a brief
extract.

What! shiver the chain of light that binds A soul to the dissimbodied minds?
The line that links with the triple crown
Where the lightnings rise and the finnes come
Lest the wanderling beam in its search for day,
Should jar a bott of its prison clay? Should jar a buttof its prison clay?

The hearts that cherish this love, I own, hay feel a pang to the world unknown, When the yearnings leap from its altar heart. To seek in vain for a kin on earth: Or the idol ray of its cherished star frows weary and faint in the gloom afar, And its burning worship illumes the dust in the broken faith and trampled trusf. But think ye the spirit-light should freeze in the dull repoise of a heart at ease, That never fed, with its being high, A star to feele or he drawn to die.

A star to fade or a dream to die.

It is doubtful whother any kind of persuasion could have induced her to abandon her studies. Next to her Saviour and those who nurtured and cared for her in her infancy, she loved them best. Boyond these site had but few attachments.

The remark has frequently been made, "what would she have been had she lived a quarter of a century longer!" This question of course is difficult to answer. We only know what she was. Her poetry and writings, when placed along side of the productions of the most learned and distinguished female authors of the day, will lose nothing by the comparison. She has penned some of the most beautiful thoughts that ever originateg in the human mind. But she is gone—"after life's niful fover she sleeps well." A star to fade or a dream to di

"Gone to her mother, On the sabbath shore The heart that rocked her childhood

In a quiet little encipsure, in a shady nook, near to the home of her childhood, may be seen, side by side, four graves, which the whatchful attentions of surviving kindred have cared for, and over which have been erected a few simple and frail momerials of affection. One of them contains the earthly remains of Harriet J. Meek, the Poetenstein of the property of the contains the earthly remains the dust of her mother size. contains the earthly remains of Harriet J. Meek, the Fouress. The three others enclose the dust of her mother, sites
and brother. They all died within two years, of that fell
destroyer, consumption. They loved each other while living
"and in death they were not divided." They were all true
and faithful followers of the Redeemer, lived a life of
blameless piety and died a death of triumph. NEMU.
LANCASTER, March 10, 1850.

By the arrival of the steamship Arabia, at Halifax, on Wednesday, we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. She brings no tidings of the Pacific. Fragments of a wrecked steamer are reported to have been found in lat. 40 deg. 36 min., long. 49 deg. 40 min., but intelligent persons at Liverpool thought this could not have been the Pacific. The Peace Congress had held three sessions in Paris, but the proceedings are not suffered to transpire, and all sorts of rumors are prevalent in regard to the prospect of peace. An armistice to the end of March had been an-

nounced to the armies in the Crimea. Breadstuffss had declined. Wheat had fullen 3d., and flour 1s. Corn was 1s 6d, lower. The latest advices from Paris, which are to February 29th states that the rumored break up of the Peace Conference had caused considerable agitation in the money market.

A dispatch to the London Morning Advertiser says :- 'It is deemed not improbable that the result of the moves of the artful diplomatists of Russia may cause the immediate breaking up of the conference. A very grave hitch has already occurred. Though the fifth point was the last of all, it was agreed to take it up first; accordingly, at the second meeting of the conference, it was submitted for consid-

Count Orloff and Baron Brunow objected and proposed to refer it to a congress of all the crowned heads of Europe, pledging themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that congress might reach. This unexpected course produced much consternation in Paris, causing a fall in the French funds. It also surprised and alarmed the English government.

On the 27th ult, the Lord Mayor of Lonion assembled a distinguished party at the Mansion House to meet Mr. Buchanan, preious to his departure for the United States. Unfortunately, the same day Mr. Buchanan was invited to dine with the Queen, and etiquette required that he should give her Majesty the preference. The Lord Mayor made a speech regretting Mr. Buchanan's absence, as the reception he would have met with from the representatives of the leading interests of England would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feelings with regard to America, and that the interests of commerce. peace, civilization and humanity, were too powerful to permit a collision between the two

countries. Similar feelings were expressed by other speakers, including Mr. Cobden and Earl Elgin.

The proceedings in Parliment were of some interest. In the House of Commons Mr. Delancy Evans gave notice of a resolution disapproving of the course of government in refusing direct offers of troops from Canada, while at the same time making abortive attempts to enlist men from adjoining neutral territories of the United States contrary to international law.