GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 14, 1857.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lycoming County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. NIMROD STRICKLAND, Chester County.

Hon." William B. Reed. The President has conferred the importan appointment of Minister to China, on the Hon, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia. This is a high honor well deserved, and we are gratified that the eminent services rendered to the Democracy in the recent struggle for the Gove duct, are we in a great measure indebted for the glorious triumph which crowned our efforts in the recent Presidential election. The Old upon Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party, and that the President fully appreciates the indicated by the tender of responsible foreign missions to Messrs. Clay and Reed.

The mission to China, especially at this particular crisis, is one of immense imporhis selection. Mr. Reed is a thoroughly educated and highly accomplished gentleman-of vast interests of our country and the honor of western Railroad shall be opened for business the nation will be safe in his hands, and we have no doubt that, as a Diplomatist, he will fully come up to the standard of either of his contemporaries. It is to be hoped that Mr. Reed will accent

the appointment thus kindly tendered him by the President, and that the whole country will have the benefit of his ripe judgment and eminent ability in that important Mission. The Chinese War.

The war which has broken out between the English and Chinese may be one of long duration and important in its results upon the commerce and civilization of the world. The Chinese are self-confident and not likely to appreciate promptly their inability to meet the military power of England. The contest may therefore fail of speedy adjustment, and the British government may not obtain what they will deem honorable terms of peace until they shall have sent a formidable army into the Celestial Empire and thoroughly alarmed the Emperor for the safety of his crown. It is said that the Emperor has prohibited all trade with the English, and all Chinese servants have been withdrawn from the service of foreigners. Altho' British soldiers will readily prevail over the superior numbers of their Chinese antagonists, it would require a considerable force to penetrate with safety into the interior of the country and reach the capital of the Empire.

Should England content herself with taking possession of the Chinese seaports, it might not speedily compel a peace, and in the mean last Congress, the whole four members from time her important commerce with the country Connecticut were Black Republicans of the would be ruined. The affair may very likely deepest dye. The reaction has commenced in prove a protracted and damaging one, both to New England, and the day is not far distant England and all other nations having com- when Maine and New Hampshire, together mercial intercourse with China. The result will probably tend to break down the walls of that secluded Empire, and open it to more familiar relations with the rest of mankind, as David Wilmot:--What they thought of him in 1846. England is not likely to make peace on any other terms.

## Striking Back.

Gov. Pollock has some pluck in him. From apparent want of all manly resentment for by Theo. Fenn, Esq.: their insults, we had got to regard him of no account, a creature with no mind of his own, who would allow even his persecutors by bravado to dictate the disposal of the executive patronage. But we have underrated him in the House, for the Administration or British Free Trade Bill, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN were Loco Focos, and but that respect. It seems he is not so abject ONE Whig-and he from the Loco Foco State that he can be trodden upon by everybody with impunity. He has shown that he is not altogether lost to a proper sense of manhood SEVENTY-ONE were WHIGS, SIX NAand self-respect.

The late mongrel Convention at Harrisburg treated him most shamefully. It was composed of the representatives of all the factions | ONE BRITISH FREE TRADE TORY WAS FOUND that had made him Governor, they assumed IN ALL PENNSYLVANIA! and that was WILstill to occupy the same position before the country—being simply that of bestility to the Dom try-being simply that of hostility to the Democracy, in that he was with them to the utmost -he was their Chief-and, by all the rules of AND THE FIRE IS NOT QUENCHED. common decency and the uniform practice of parties, he was entitled to some friendly recognition, to something else than a scornful, silent contempt. But they passed him by is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. without the slightest notice, a cruel insult to There is nothing either novel or monstrous in any man, but especially galling to an aspiring this; our own State Constitution, under which a two days session nominating a candidate and have their being," virtually declares for successor to the Governor himself, and a the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens couple of gentlemen for the Supreme Bench, in the State of Pennsylvania—none but free understood to be distasteful to him. They passed a batch of high-sounding resolutions, in which no notice whatever was taken of his administration. And then some gentlemen, members of the Convention, called on him to appoint to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, one of the Convention's candidates. This was too much. The Governor declined to oblige declared as early as 1838. Ye generation of the gentlemen, expressed his chagrin at the discourtesy towards himself, and said that "he had desired to support the nominees of the Convention, but after its course he did not see how he could take any part in the can-

He spoke as a man of spirit would do, and he has carried out the sentiment he then expressed by appointing Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, to fill the vacancy on the Bench, occasioned by Judge Black's resignation. Both Mr. Veech and Mr. Lewis were urged upon him, but the men who nominated had insulted him, and the vindication of himself prompted him to select another, leaving the Convention to take care of its own favorites. The personal friends of the Governor will probably carry the matter still further tory, recommmended that residents only be and show their dissatisfaction on the day of election .- Pittsburg Union.

The Democratic State Committee are to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, John N. H. Patrick, Receiver. on Monday evening next, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order of C. R. BUCKALEW,

We refer our readers to the first page for an able and interesting Lecture delivered before the Strasburg Lyceum, by Rev. J. V. ECKERT, of New Providence.

MERCANTILE GUIDE.-We direct attention to the prospectus of this paper, in another column. Great inducements are held out for the formation of Clubs.

Our St. Louis correspondence will be

Sele of the Main Line. Some time since the House of Representa tives directed the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works. The committee took the subject in hand and on Thursis an outline:

the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, New York and Harrisburg papers, that the Main Line will be offered for sale at the Merchants' Exchange, on a day to be designated by him, not more than 40 days after the passage of this act. Any person or persons, or railroad or canal company incorporated by the State, may become the purchasers, for any sum not less than seven and a half millions of dollars. If necessary the Company purchasing may increase their capiborrow money and issue their bonds to any amount not exceeding 50 per centum above the amount of the purchase money. In case individuals purchase, the rnor empowered to incorporate them Union and the Constitution, by the leaders of No bid will be received unless the bidder the Old Line Whig party, are duly appreciated by Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Reed has heretofore 000 in cash or State bonds as a forfeit. If the highest bidder fails to comply with the act, occupied a prominent position in the Whig the Governor may, if he thinks proper, tender party,-but when that party was broken up the Works to the next highest bidder. If the by the inroads of Know Nothingism and Pennsylvania Railroad company become the Black Republicanism, he, in common with purchasers, they are required to pay \$1,500,-000 in addition. The whole purchase money many other true patriots of his party, rallied to be paid in five per cent. bonds of the Com in their strength to save the Union from dan-pany, payable semi-annually; said bonds to ger and destruction; and to their noble con-be a lien upon the Main Line; ten per cent. whereof shall fall due on the 1st of July, 1890, and the remainder in ten equal annual instal ments thereafter. Upon the execution and delivery of said bonds, the Pennsylvania Rail-Line Whigs, therefore, had strong claims road Company and the Harrisburg and Lan-upon Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party. from the payment of the tonnage tax imposed; the Pennsylvania Railroad Comobligations we are under to them, is clearly | pany also to be released from all other taxes imposed by the State. The purchasers of the Main Line may purchase or lease the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, or construct a road from Harrisburg to any point on the Columbia road. They may extend the Columtance and responsibility. The President, we bia road to the Delaware river, and alter the doubt not, has been peculiarly fortunate in route of the same. The purchasers are required to keep the canal and railroad open from Hollidaysburg to Philadelphia, and so much of the Western Division as lies between great firmness, sagacity and prudence. The Blairsville and Pittsburg until the North

> subject to the same conditions. The price fixed in the bill is low enough, in all conscience, but when we see that the first must be received with many grains of allowpayment is not made to fall due until the year 1890, and only ten per cent. of the amount, at that, and the remainder in ten equal annual instalments, it looks very much like a grand health, and had plenty of provisions and farce. We doubt very much whether a single ammunition rational man, uninfluenced by gain, could be induced to vote for such a bill. It would be worse than giving away. For if presented to somebody the State would be released at once for 30 years, without making any but compulsory repairs, make a princely fortune, and for that place, and met the enemy in full then forfeit their \$100,000 pledged, let the retreat at the forks of three roads, hotly purcontract fall and compel the State to take the sued by Gen. Henningsen, and his command works back. That would be disposing of the State debt with a-hook !

from Blairsville to the Allegheny River, and

furnish motive power for the use of trans-porters. The purchasers may lease any por-

tion of the Canal for a period of ten years,

Connecticut Election.

The returns of the recent election in Connecticut are not yet entirely complete, but enough is known to show that the Democracy are re-gaining their ascendency. The returns completely panic struck, and throwing down show, to be sure, the election of the Abolition and Know Nothing State officers, but by a greatly reduced majority over last year, whilst the unwavering Democracy have elected two members of Congress, and made large gains in both branches of the Legislature. In the with Connecticut, will be found in the places in the Democratic column

That our readers may know the political position of David Wilmot in 1846, and what was thought of him then by those who have President Rivas had been assassinated. now nominated him as their candidate for the contemptuous manner in which many of Governor, we republish the following extracts his political associates spoke of him, and his from the Harrisburg Telegraph, then edited

> It must be gratifying to every friend of his country, and particularly to every Whig, to know that of the 114 votes which were given of Alabams

Of NINETY-FIVE who nobly stood up for TIVE AMERICANS and but EIGHTEEN LOCO FOCOS, eleven of whom were from Pennsylvania, four from New York, two from UPON AND FOLLOW HIM UNTIL HE REACHES
THAT PLACE "WHERE THE WORM DIETH NOT

One of the objections made to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, white men are; and yet our virtuous Republicans pass over this fact, and indignantly assail Judge Taney, a man whose character stands above reproach, and whose ermine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857, which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania viners! look at home. "Pluck the beam from your own eyes," before you put on spectacles to discover "the mote in others," and they hurl their thunder bolts against the Court for pronouncing the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, when the old Federal fathers opposed its enactment on the same ground in 1820, and burnt in effigy David Fullerton and others who helped to pass it. To what monstrous wrongs and gross absurdities will not blind fanaticism lead?-Harrisburg Union.

Appointments by the President WASHIGGTON, April 11.-There were over

one hundred applicants for the six land offices in Nebraska. Mr. Chapman, the Delegate from the Terrisecured, though the outside pressure preventthe entire accomplishment of his wishes. The following are said to have been appoint

Dakotak District—John C. Turk, Register South Platte District—Isaac L. Giffs, Reg ister; Edward Deslond, Alabama, Receiver. Nemaha District-George H. Nixon, Ten-

nessee, Register; Andrew Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Receiver. There is little doubt whether Gov. Izard will be removed. No successor has yet been

The following appointments of United States Attornies have been made: A. M. Harrington, for the Northern District of Illiois; Hon. A. J. Upham, for the Northern District of Wisconsin; R. P. Ranly, for the Northern District of Ohio.

Sr. Louis, April 11 .- Mr. Stanton, the Sec. found more than usually interesting this week. retary of Kansas, left this city yesterday for that Territory.

Pennsylvania Legislature HARRISBURG, April 7.
SENATE—Mr. Crabb offered the following series of resolutions relative to the decease of Chas. B. Penrose. Senator from Philadelphia

Resolved. That the Senate has learned with day last reported a bill of which the following is an outline. the deepest sorrow, the death of its late member; Chas. B. Penrose. Resolved, That by the death of Charles B It provides that immediately after its passage, the Governor shall advertise a notice in

Penrose, the Commonwealth has lost one of at distinguished sons, and the Senate one of its most brilliant ornaments. Resolved, That although we most sincerely deplore the death of our late associate, and feel as though it had bereft us of a friend and

brother, we bow with humility to the act of an inscratable Providence. Resolved, That on account of the respect w entertain for the character and memory of our

leceased friend and brother, the members of the Senate will wear the customary badge of nourning for thirty days. Resolved. That the members of the Senate

vill attend the funeral of Mr. Penrose in a body.

Mr. Crabb in offering the obove commenced an address, but was so much affected that he was unable to proceed.

Eloquent eulogies were then pronounced by Messrs. Wilkins, Browne, Taggart, Ingram, Jordan, Shuman, Harris, Welsh and Gazzam. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned tlll to-morrow at 9 o'elock, A. M.

House-Mr. Thorn submitted the following esolutions: Resolved, That this House has heard with leep sorrow, the announcement of the death of Hon. Charles B. Penrose, one of the Sena-

tors from Philadelphia. Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That the proceedings of this House, in relation to the death of Hon. Charles

B. Penrose, be communicated to the family of the deceased by the Speaker. Resolved, that the members of the House vill attend the funeral of the deceased in a

body, and as a further mark of respect to his nemory, they do now adjourn. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Thorn, Dock, Foster, Hines, Sloan, Rister and Hancock

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the house adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

From Nicaragua. The news from this country is, this time favorable to Gen. Walker. The previous accounts left him- pretty much used up; now he is up again, and victorious, with fair prospects of ultimate success. But these reports ance. The substance of them is as follows: The news from Rivas, Nicaragua head

quarters of Gen. Walker, is up to the 18th

On the 16th Gen. Walker, with 400 men. made an attack on St. George, occupied by about 2,000 of the enemy, and after driving out the enemy, and gaining the plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to from any further charge, but if sold under this | the allied army, when he learned that about bill, the parties purchasing can use the line 1,200 of the enemy under Gen. Chammora had marched by another road to make an attack on Rivas. Whereupon Gen. Walker marched

who had driven them out from Rivas, upon

their attack with great slaughter. On either side of the road, where the allied forces were met by General Walker, was an impenetrable growth of cactus, making it impossible for them to escape, and placing them between the deadly fire of Gen. Walker in their front and Gen. Henningsen in their rear; in consequence of which the allies were their arms stood paralyzed, meeting their fate with little or no resistance. Nearly all their fficers were killed, and very few troops escaped being killed or wounded. The allies, by their own account, lost 327 killed and 300 wounded. Gen. Walker esti-

mated their loss at about 1.100-600 killed and 500 wounded. Gen. Walker's loss was 2 killed, 21 wounded. The slaughter was so great that Gen. Walker was unable to bury the dead properly, and was compelled to order the bodies to b burned to prevent putrefaction and insure the health of the city of Rivas. The sloop-of-war it. Mary's was at San Juan del Sur when the

Orizaba left. It is reported, and generally believed, that Gen. Canas, the commander-in chief of the allies, is under arrest for having made certain overtures to Gen. Walker; also that Gen. Chilou had raised a body of men in Leon and was about to march to join Walker, and that

Col. Lockridge, on the San Juan River, had received another strong reinforcement of Texans, with a large amount of provisions and ammunition, and proceeded up the river with the steamer J. W. Scott, which had been recently retaken and thoroughly repaired. On the 18th Col. L. reconnoitered the ene-

my's position at Castilla, and gained the important information from prisoners that Walker had gained a great victory, and that the allies had fallen back on Massaya or Granada; that Vanderbilt's agent, Spencer, was sent out of the country, and that the Transit had been opened to the English government. Important documents seized by Col. Lockridge proving the above facts have been sent to Washington and to the President of Nicaragua at Rivas. The Costa Ricans have only 350 men at San Carlos under Gen. Mora. Col. Lockridge has 500 men with 7 pieces of artillery, plenty of small arms, ammunition and provisions, and s now more confident of his success than ever.

A WISCONSIN CITY .- As a specimen of the rapid growth of the great West, and particularly some of its juvenile cities, we give the following facts, taken from the Wisconsin Patriot, adding however, that Madison now contains a population between 10,000 and 12,000. rising up to such plethoric dimensions, from

about 1200 in 1850: Manison, the Capital of Wisconsin, is one of the great cities of the West, with unrivaled eauty of location and scenery to gratify men of taste and leisure. Its unsurpassed Raiload and other business facilities, offer strong inducements to capitalists, manufacturers, nerchants and mechanics.

The City is now erecting a spacious City Hall, four first-class School Houses, and other

public buildings. The State Legislature at its last session made large appropriations for the enlarge-ment of the State House, the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, and to complete the State University Buildings on the magnificent plan heretofore adopted. Congress has made an appropriation for the

erection of a United States Court House and Post Office; and made the latter a distributing Railroads. Four separate Railroads will be completed to this place the coming year and

vill erect expensive buildings for their conveience and business. Local Improvements. In addition to all hese, there are now being erected Churches, Stores, Private Residences, &c., most of which

re built of the beautiful cream-colored stone

These improvements will give employment

rom the Madison quarries.

to hundreds of mechanics and laborers, at a oint where they will find a healthy location for a home, educational and other advantages Not a competing city to limit its growth for

orty miles in any direction, and in the centre of the most fertile county in the Union, which s being rapidly developed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON. April 8 .- General Cass has ust completed a letter to Lord Napier, copies of which will also be furnished to the French and Russian Ministers, lying down the policy of the administration upon the Chinese diffi-culties. It contains two points. First—Protection of the property and persons of our citizens: and, second, the extension of our commerce by opening new avenues into that country. I understand that Lord Napier is

satisfied with this arrangement. Danish Minister, for the abolition of the Sound

ecessary light-houses. The administration have decided to send increased naval forces to the China seas.

Highly Interesting from China. THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON—SEVENTY THO SAND CHINESE KILLED-THE ATTEMPTS AT

POISONING. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says it has been favored with the following letter, dated Macao, Jan. 29th, 1857. It contains details of China news of much importance, and not previously reported :-

All foreign business is not only suspended but entirely at an end, both here, at Hong Kong and at Canton. Since my last letter, the greater part of the western suburbs of the city, in which were situated nearly all the warehouses, shops, &c., concerned in foreign trade have been consumed total destruction of the foreign Of the factories, you will have heard by my last The Chinese compute their letter. in houses, go-downs, &c., at over 4000 buildings—up to the present time; and in mer-chandise and the value of the above property. they state their loss at 10,000,000 of dollars -which is probably not far from the truth.-We cannot, of course, know very accurately the damage sustained by the city of Canton, since the bombardment began, 28th October last; but as the latter has been kept up with more or less pertinacity, to within a fer ago, when the English admiral retired with his forces from before the city, it is fair to suppose that the Chinese do not over-estimate the loss in life, when they state it at 70,000 of all ages and sexes.

Everything favors this calculation, as it is well known that the streets are exceedingly narrow, the population of great density, the means on the power to move, within the reach of comparatively few, while the custom of the gates of every street, during a period of public danger, creates immense loss of life by any sudden movement af the populace. To say nothing of all the other distresses which have been riveted upon them and are inseparable from such a condition of things. the total destruction of the trade of the place, the interruption to all the daily avocations of the people, are very oppressive in their effects. Still up to the present, the Chi-nese do not make the slightest concession.— The Viceroy, Yeh, in all his official documents, is as firm at this moment, as he was when the "Arrow" lorcha was seized by his officers on the 8th October last. The peo ple, too, are even more bitter and exasperated against the English, and, perhaps, all foreigners-and notwithstanding their distresses and their sufferings, their opposition to everything which bears the appearance of reconciliation

or terms of any kind, is greater than ever.

At Hong Kong, a most comprehensive scheme to poison the foreign community, was planned by a China baker named Esing, who mixed a large quantity of arsenic in the bread for the consumption of the 15th inst. Upwards of 400 persons were poisoned; had most narrow escapes from death, the suf ferings of all were dreadful,-but providen tially, it is not ascertained that a single person The quantity of arsenic was too large, so that immediately after eating the bread, sickness from nausea followed, and the poison was thus ejected from the stomach. The effects however, are many, and up to the present time may still be seen. Since then, another at-tempt has been made, but on a much more moderate scale, through poisoned oranges, a quantity of which (about 5000 in number) was introduced into the colony. It failed, however, in this instance, as too little of the poison had been absorbed by the fruit, although two deaths took place, and they Chinese. The Chinese have a method of poisoning oranges by piercing them in the first instance with inute holes, and then placing them over the vapor of the poisoning substance, which they

Attempts have also been made to fire the That the Chinese are subtle enough to create some great catastrophe, is well known, but how or when, no one can divine. The consequence is, that the whole community is living in a state of complete and painful anxiety and alarm. There is a large force there affort and ashore. Still, the mode ficircumventing their enemy, by the Chinese, is always hidden and secret; and while every street and every pass is guarded, either poison, sudden kidnapping, or assassination, strikes terror throughout. In the latter sin the Chinese are great adepts, as you will see, if you take the trouble to read the newspapers I have ordered to be sent to you.

At this place, Macao, on the other hand, we enjoy the most perfect peace and security. The Portuguese, who have held this place now more than 300 years, know the Chinese peo ple well. They live on terms of mutual good will—so far as any Chinese can possibly be with any thing foreign—and there is a registered population of the latter people, of nearly 30,000, who have inhabited the peninsula for many successive generations. The consemany successive generations. ouence is, that their families, their dwellings eir tombs, and temples and property being all here, they are fully as much identified with the place, as their rulers, the Portuguese; and therefore, as much interested to preserve it, in all its present integrity. s, moreover, no question between the Chinese and the Portuguese governments. They are on excellent terms, which it is the object the wish of both to preserve. Of foreigners there are about 70 Americans here, including women and children: of English, not proba bly more than 12 or 15 in French and German, and European Portuguese, not including the garrison and nava orce, there may be about a hundred. The defences of the place are several judiciously placed forts, all built over 225 years ag about 300 artillerymen, a brig-of-war of 16

guns, and an armed lorcha of six. Under existing circumstances, I do not apologise for giving you these details, which

may interest you. In the mean time, Sir Michael Seymour has been obliged to withdraw all his forces from the city of Canton, and he is now establish ing his head quarters about three miles from the city, to the southward, in a small fort taken from the Chinese, built on a rock in the middle of the river, called the Macao Passage Fort, and by the English, very absurdly, the Teetotum Fort, from its being circular, with a tall Pagoda in its centre. The Chinese take great courage for this act of retiring, when they reflect that the Admiral's force consists of no less than thirteen men-of-war, nearly all steamers, and very heavily armed. intends to wait for reinforcements, but the delay is most prejudicial to him in every respect. Already the Chinese have attacked the fort and the men-of-war stationed around about it, with great energy and unexpected daring. When the reinforcements arrive, daring. there is no doubt but that Canton will be in the military occupation of the English, and then the Chinese must either bend or submit

to a long and desperate struggle with their masters, as the former must then become. MAN IN THE RAPIDS OF NIAGARA-A FEAR FUL PREDICAMENT—His Rescue.—The story of Joseph Avery, the unfortunate man who lived for a day clinging to a rock in the rapids above the American Falls of Niagara, will not soon be forgotten, and an occurrence of a very similar character happened on Tuesday last. A man named E. C. Taylor, a resident of West Winfield, Herkimer county, (a guest at the Ladow House,) descended the River near the Suspension Bridge, probably for the purpose of viewing the bridge from On reaching the hottom, he slipped. and fell into the water, just above the bridge and when discovered was thirty or forty rode below the bridge, near the shore rolling over and over, borne along by the resistless current, until he caught hold of a large rock, and after

some hard struggles succeeded in reaching the top. The alarm was immediately given in the neighborhood, and it was soon there was no way of reaching him but by means of a rope ladder. This was immediately procured, and after much hesitation nd alteration, occasioned by the diffi culty of determining where to place it, inas much as the man could not be seen from th projecting bank over his head, was lowered to

the distance perhaps of a hundred feet and became entangled among the rocks and trees.

It was at once decided that some one must go down to disentangle it. In a few moments William R. Coburn, porter of the Ladow Ho tel, volunteered his services, and proceeded the place where the ladder was attached to the trees. He needed assistance, and soon two more brave men. Anthony Shiley and Nate Cranf, offered to go down. worked bravely for more than an hour in conducting the ladder, while men at the top care fully let it down. At length the waving of The Secretary of State this day completed handkerchiefs and cheering on the Canada the arrangement with Denmark, through the side indicated to us that the man had sprung The amount we pay is \$380,000, while ascend the ladder. Cautiously, and with firm amount payable by all nations, including length and the United States, is about \$15,000,000. Denmark is forever to be be stated by should an account to be should be Denmark is forever to keep up the to witness the exciting scene. He was for a few moments borne on the shoulders of the excited multitude, all were so anxious to congratulate him.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

hauks wer

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS. - That gallant cilitary corps, the Lancaster Fencibles, at a meeting of rday evening, in their Armory, Fulton Hall, passed the following resolutions, expressive of their thanks during their late visit to Washington City:

ARMORY "LANCASTER FENCI: LES,"

FULTON HALL, LANCASTER, PA.
At a meeting of the Infantry Corps of the Lancencibles, held April 13, 1857, the following resolution hanks were unanimously adopted: hanks were unanimously adopted; Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance the ctive and continued exertions of our tried friends, "The vations! Guard." of Philadelphia, in facilitating the ar-angements for our recent trip to the Capital, and the alac-ity and promptness which characterized their efforts in

FIRE NEAR LITIZ .- On Saturday night week rity and promptness which characterized their efforts in our behalf.

Resolved. That in the polite reception and escort extended to us upon our arrival at Columbia. by the "Scott Infantry," Captain Livergood, of Wrightsville, Pa., we receptive the spirit and conduct of true soldiers, and we extend our acknowledgements to them, and to General George Hay and the military of York, Pa., for their manifestations of friendship and regard.

Resolved, That we warmly appreciate the splendid courteies of the "Baltimore City Guard." Their invitation to the elegant and sumptuous collation prepared for us, upon our arrival at Baltimore, was a compliment which challenges our admiration and gratitude, and we acknowledge our indebtedness to them, and the "Independent Greys," for the many additional proofs afforded us of the proverbial hospitality of the Monumental City.

Resolved, That we are under great obligations for the unremitting attentions of the "Washington Light Infantry," and the military of the City of Washington generally, who did their utmost to render our stay in their delightful city pleasant and agreeable; and our special thanks are due to Col. Lemnel J. Middleton, col. Samuel C. Stambaugh, Col. R. W. Middleton, and Captain Swartzman, Capt. Thomas B. Barton, Lleut, Kelly. and Mr. Williams." Illustrations. was destroyed by fire. The family had already retired when the fire broke out, and it was with great difficulty that the second floor was consumed. The firemen from Litiz, with their engine, were upon the ground, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of water, prevented the flames from communi-casing to other buildings which stood near the house. The fire was the result of accident, having originated from a stove pipe. The property was owned by Miss Kemper, and was not, we are informed, insured.

AGE .- Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, prepared by him at 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa, is surely a great remedy, at east we believe so, from the many testimonials in its favor. The Dr. is a regular physician of the old school, and know how to cure a Cough without sickening, blistering or purging, as well as any man we wot of. If you don't believ s the first time you get a Cold or Cough go to Heinitsh's, 13 East King street, and buy a bottle.

From the Toledo (0.) Commercial, April 6.

comfort and welfare of the Company.
Captain Jao. H. Duceman,
Lieutenant EMLEN FRANKLIN,

"M. H. LOGER,

"JOHN H. DYSART,
Quarter Master JANS H. RKIOART,
Private ALDUS J. NEFF, Committee REV. DR. BARTINE .- This gentleman, with his family, left for his new appointment at Harrisburg, or hursday afternoon last, and were attended to the cars by large number of friends and admirers. Dr. B. is a uni ersal favorite here, and his removal is a subject of genera egret to our citizens, both in and out of the Church o and complete disclosure of the same. which he has been the beloved Pastor for the past two He had great success in his ministry in this City. and he leaves the Church in a more prosperous condition than it has ever before enjoyed. The best wishes of this entire community follow him to his new sphere of useful-

THE MASONIC HALL.-The new and heauti ul Hall of Masonic Lodge, No. 43, A. Y. M., was thrown open for the inspection of visitors on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon and evening last. The crowd to "se he sights" was very large—the ladies, especially, graced the hall, in full force, with their pretty forms and smiling would seem, from the manner in which they viewed the articles in and about the building, that they were not much afraid of being "Morganized." The hall is, without doubt. he handsomest in Pennsylvania, excepting that of th Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia. We have not the time nor room to give an extended description of this master piece see it missed one of the finest sights of their lives.

All h. W. Bilding and Captain Swartzman, Capi homas B. Barton, Lieut. Kelly, and Mr. William T. Hoo or many instances of personal kindness, and their constan ollicitude for the comfort and welfare of the Company.

SPLENDID WORK .-- We were shown the ther day a specimen of book-binding, from the establishthis city, which, for beauty of workmanship, cannot be llustrated Family Bible, neatly bound in Morocco, and peautifully ornamented with chaste and appropriate deart, and in the most substantial and durable manner. This | me !' s one of a large number of those elegant Bibles which Messrs. Ranninger & Son are now engaged upon, all of which are to be finished in the same beautiful style. These and that Lancaster cannot be surpassed in the skill of her pook-hinders by any other city in the Union.

METHODIST STATISTICS.—From a copy of the inutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, at Wilmington, laid upon our table by Messrs. Murray, Young & Co., we learn some interesting particulars relating to the enomination in this city. The number of baptisms in the First Church, (Duke street,) of this city, during the last of the church property, connected with the former, \$17,000: with the latter, \$6,000. In the two churches \$10,78 were contributed for educational purposes; \$150,25 for the Missionary Society; \$10,20 for the Tract Society; \$55,25 for the Bible Society, and \$13,90 for the Sunday School Union. The greater part of this amount, as will be readily undertood, came from the First Church. There are three Sunday Schools, with 82 teachers, 588 scholars, and 1680 volumes in the library. The number of members belonging to the First Church is 295, and there are 11 probationers. There were six deaths in this congregation, during the year, and only one in the other. In the Second Church there are 115 members, and 36 probationers. The congregation of St \$10.50 to other necessitous causes. In the First Church \$40,66. These statistics show the strength and amount of sefulness done by this one denominat Friday's Daily.

Rector of St. John's Free (Episcopal) Church, corner of Chesnut and Mulberry streets, preached his farewell discourse on Sunday evening last. The Church was filled to gentleman. His discourse was deeply eloquent and affecting. His removal from our midst will be much regretted y the congregation and friends of the Church, of which he has been mainly instrumental in building up. He intends locating, we believe, at Davenport, Iowa, where he will, we venture to say, soon make hosts of friends by his as a pulpit orator.

CITY SCHOOL ELECTION -The annual elecion for School Directors will take place on Tuesday the 5th of May, at the City Hall, (north side,) between the ours of 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. -On yesterday afteroon week a collision occurred on the Columbia and Phila delphia Railroad, near Oaklaud, resulting in the death of a fireman, Mr. Samuel Houston, of the Gap, and the injury of an engineer, Mr. John Filbert, of Columbia. The engine Buchanan," upon which they were going east with freight train, ran into another train, near Byers' grade, emolishing their engine, a number of the cars, and throw ing the tender and several cars down an embankment. he fireman, Mr. Houston, was buried beneath the ruins the exertions of Mr. Lewis Heldy, of this city. His father Mr. James H. Houston, died at Penningtonville, on Thursday last. He was a resident of the Gap, in this county, for many years, and had only removed to the former place

Arrest of Two of the Gap Gang .-- On anday night week two horses were stolen from the neigh borhood of the Gap, belonging to Jacob Brackbill and Oscar Ray. The supposed horse thieves were arrested last week at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county. Their names are Tillman Clemson and a man named Kyle. They will be brough this city for trial.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSAY OF THE GOTHEAN LITERARY SOCIETY .- The Gothean Literary Society, of Franklin and Marshall College, will celebrate its Sixteenth Anniversary, in Fulton Hall, this evening. The exercises rill consist of four Orations, an Essay, and a Poem. The question. "Is Female Education, as it exists in our country casion, we presume, will be furnished by Keffer's fine Or

New Church Bell .- On Tuesday last a ew bell was put up in the belfry of St. John's Free (Episcopal) Church, corner of Chesnut and Mulberry atr (Spring Garden.) It is from the manufactory Hitchcock & Co., of Troy, New York, weighs 494 lbs., and is said to have a very fine tone.

AMERICAN CONVENTION IN LANCASTER .-The Daily News, of Tuesday last, states that a call is in circulation in different parts of the State for signatures which will soon be published, recommending the holding of May, to nominate candidates for State officers, to be upported by the American party of the State, "on the platform of principles established by the National Amerian Convention, held in Philadelphia, in February, 1856. COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- The following we ex-

ract from the Spy of Saturday: ACCIDENT AT THE SHAWNEE FURNACE. On Wednesday ast while the workmen were engaged in pulling down a chimney stack, which stood on the hot-air chamber of hawnee Furnace, another stack, adjacent, gave way with most appalling crash, crushing a portion of the arch of the chamber, and utterly demolishing that part of the easting house upon which it fell. But for the foresight of . Bradley, the able and efficient manager of the establishment, a most frightful accident would have occurred the 'casting house,' not two minutes before the mass above

A German, in employ, was unable to retreat in time, and received a severe wound upon the head, slightly fracturing the skull and cutting a frightful gash in the scalp. Dr. N. B. Wolfe was fortunately near at the time, and promptly ndered his aid in dressing the wounds of the poor fellow who, we are told, is doing well.

The Presbytery of Donegal will hold it next stated meeting in the Presbyterian Church, of Columbia, on Tuesday evening, April 14th, at 71/2 o'clock. The me ter, of Chesnut Level, or the Rev. A. Nevin, D. D., as h

The bill incorporating the Columbia Manufacturing Company, mentioned last week as having passed the Sen ate, has since passed the House, and now awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. We are assure that the charter granted is a liberal one, and free from the objectionable features contained in the act passed la winter. A bill has also been passed, granting the Columbia Water Company certain privileges asked for. HEAVY EMIGRATION.—The emigrant train, on the P. R. R.

which passed through our borough, on Tuesday evening last, had on board 322 passengers destined for points we An election for Justice of the Peace for the North Ward, will be held on Friday next, the 17th inst, at the

Town Hall. The Spy hopes soon to welcome Columbia's "and Yankee visitors"—the Raftsmen—as the river is rising at

MILL BURNT. The Mill of Benjamin M. auffer. Esq., County Register, in Penn twp., about three day night last. The fire commenced from a stove pipe in the office. A large quantity of grain was in the mill at the time, which was all destroyed. There was an insurance on the building, but we have not learned to what amount Several buildings were in close proximity to it, but in

etween 10 and 11 o'clock, a dwelling house: occupied by furniture, &c., on the first floor, was saved. That on the THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE

to obtain.

Confession of a Wife Murderer-Burning of the Body by the Husband. Through the politeness of our worthy Sher iff, S. J. Springer, Esq., we last evening paid a visit to R. J. M. Ward, who gave us the following confession in relation to the murder of his wife. Ward seemed to be deeply affected, frequently interrupting his disclosure, by exclamations of deep sorrow and regret for the crime he had committed, and giving us a full taking down his confessions, we read the same to him, when he pronounced it correct. give it to our readers as we had it from his own lips, in the presence of the Sheriff and

"On Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, Mrs. Ward and myself had some words, during which Mrs. Ward struck me on the head with a fluid lamp, also on the right side of the nose, causing the same to bleed freely. It begged her not to strike me, took the fluid lamp away from her, and went to bed. We arose between six and seven on Wednesday morning. spoke to her about the blow she had given me, showing where she had struck me on the evening previous, also the blood on the bolster and tick. She said she wished I had bled to death, and, picking up a stick of hickory wood, she attempted to strike me. warded off the blow, which fell upon my right thumb, laming it severely. The stick fell from her hand, and as she stooped down to pick it up I seized a flat iron, and in the heat f passion struck her with it on the right side of the head, upon and under the ear, the ear-ring into the flesh. She fell to the floor, exclaiming, 'Oh! Ward you have killed I dropped the flat-iron and went to her. she was lying on her side. I turned her over on her back, and placed a petticoat under her head supposing she was only stunned. all means in my power to restore her, but in prize, and an examination of the book must convince even the most skeptical that they are adepts in their profession, O, my Nelly, meaning, as I suppose, her little

"After she was dead. I wrapped her head in a petticoat, and drew the body under the bed, to cenceal it in case any one should come About 81 o'clock, Wm. II. Nathan, a mulatto boy, came to the door with some milk; I came into the shop, took the milk from him, and he left: I then went to Liba Allen's grocery, bought a pound of sugar; told him I was going away; I then returned to the house, and after a short time commenced cutting up the body; I tore the clothes open from th throat down; I then took a small pocket knife and opened the body; took out the bowels first, and then put them in the stove, upon the wood; they being filled with air, would make a noise in exploding, so I took my knife and pricked holes through them, to prevent the noise; then I took out the liver and heart, and put them in the stove; found it very difficult to burn them; had to take the poker and fre quently stir them before they could be destroyed; found the lungs very much decayed; I then took out the blood remaining in the cavity of the body, by placing a copper kettle close to the same, and scooping it out with my hands; I then dipped portions of her clothing in the same and burned it together, fearing if FAREWELL DISCOURSE.—Rev. H. N. Powers, I put the blood in the stove alone, that it the Union—we saw the "Border State" side by side with dector of St. John's Free (Episcopal) Church, corner of might be discovered; I then made an incision the "Keystone" of the Federal Arch, and we saw our first off the ribs and took out the breast bone, and throwing it into a large boiler, unjointed the arms at the shoulders, doubled them up and placed them in the boiler; then sever remaining portions of the body by placing a stick of wood under the back and breaking the backbone over the same, cutting away the sever the head from the body; it proving in effectual, and I put the whole upper portion of the body in the boiler: then took a large carving knife and severed the lower portions of the body; unjointed the legs at the knee. and again at the hip joint; cut the thighs open and took out the bones and burned them up

they burned very rapidly.
"On Thursday night I commenced burning the body, by placing the upper and back portions of the same, together with the head, in the stove. On Friday morning, finding it had not been consumed, I built a large fire by plac ing wood around and under it, and in a shor time it was wholly consumed, except some small portions of the larger bones and of the scull The remaining portions of the body were kept in the boiler and in tubs, under the bed covered up with a corded petticoat, and were there at the time the first search was made by

onstable Curtis.
"Hearing on Saturday evening that the citizens were not satisfied with the search made by Mr. Curtis, I proceeded on Sunday morning to destroy the remainder of the body by burning the same in the stove, cutting the fleshy parts of the thighs in small strips, more readily to dispose of them. On Monday morning I took up the ashes in a small keg, sifting out the larger pieces of bone with my hands, placing the same in my overcoat pock ets, which I scattered in various places in the fields, at different times. Also took the major portion of the trunk nails, together with the singes, and scattered them in different places I then burned her trunk and every vestige of

her clothing, disposing of small portions at time, to prevent their creating to much smoke. On the 6th inst., R. J. M. Ward, the mur derer, was brought in, dressed as usual in full suit of black, appearing much downcast and as the court ordered him to stand up, he arose, breathing heavily, his eyes fixed upon the floor, and only momentarily seeking the face of the Judge. With one arm he leaned heavily on the chair, while the other hung

After the Judge had pronounced the sen-tence of death, Ward knelt down and leaning on the chair, buried his face in his hands weeping and groaning. He was suffered to remain thus for a few moments, as the forms of adjourning Court till afternoon were gone through with, when Sheriff Sprenger tou him on the shoulder, he arose, apparently much more composed, and was taken to th Jail.

The Editor's Book Table.

DE BOW'S REVIEW. Twenty-three semi-annual volumes of this work have appeared. It is published monthly, 128 pages, at Wash ington City, at \$5 per annum, or \$2 50 for 6 months or

This work is devoted to the maintenance of conservatis as against the various isms of the day, which threater ciety at the North, no less than they do at the South, and in its service some of the ablest writers of the country are ngaged. Though national in many respects, and discussing fully the industry and wealth of our own, and of al foreign nations, this work has more especially devoted itself to an exposition of the South and Southwest, and is almost the only authority upon all matters relating to their institutions and policy.

Booksellers in all cities and towns, are authorized to

receive subscribers, and deduct the usual commission specimen copies will be sent when requested. Mr. De Bow has lately retired from the Census office in which he published several elaborate volumes upon the statistics of the country.

The Review continues to increase its circulation, and ubscriptions may begin at any time. Terms \$5 per annum; to a club of three, \$10; to a club of ten, \$20. rs and volumes can be supplied at the or New Orleans offices. The first twelve volumes are con lensed into three volumes, entitled "Southern States," handsomely printed and bound; price \$5 for the set, 1800

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for May, is a splendid number —in reading and embellishments—a perfect gem in its way, and deserving of all commendation. Our Lady friends uld all take their own book. Price \$3 per annum.

THE HAPPY HOME, AND PARLOR MAGAZINE, for Anril, is ambellished with a magnificent engraving, reprenting the "Raising of Jarius' Daughter," The reading matter is more than usually interesting and instructive.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE Wet Weather—Snow—Activity in Business—Snall Pro-Election Day—Black Republicans in St. Louis—Col. Ben-ton Republicates the Leaders of the Benton Party—"Old Bullion" turned "Anti Benton"—What they say about him, de.—He ha been "decrived and "outraged"—He is no "Benton" Aboltionist—His Letter—The "Democrat" and Gor. Geary—Resolutions of the "Border Ruffans"— Land Sales in Kansas—Steamboot Explosion—14 Killed —Hog Cholera, de., de.

Sr. Louis, April 6, 1857. A great portion of the week has been wet and disagree able for out door operations. On Sunday we were visited with quite a snow storm, and this, with the previous rains rendered our streets in a most wretched condition. About one out of every ten of our citizens ever think of washing off their pavements—there are some side-walks which we have passed several times every day for years, and we are sorry to say, never knew of them having been washedexcept by heavy rains. St. Louis, in this respect, is not a city to boast of; yet there are some that do attend to their sidewalks, and all praise should be meted out to them.

Business is extremely active, and all departments of trade are in a flourishing condition. It is almost impossible for one to pass along Main street or the Leves-hurs piles of merchandize loom up at every step, and drays and a great wonder how they escape accident. A more crowd-Levee we do not remember to have ever seen, and the noise and confusion is quite enough to stagger a nervous person. Every business street leading to the river, pre ents the same spectacle, and no one not conversant with the immense business done in this city, has the slightest idea of the St. Louis trade. Money is very tight and hard

The rivers are now all in fine navigable stage, and every class of boats experience no difficulty in taking out or bringing in fair cargoes. Freights, however, high, and many shippers are still holding back for a de dine. Receipts of produce have been quite heavy in the past week, and nearly every description find a good market Prices, generally, are unchanged.

in our city, and we noticed in the past week several of our acquaintances who have just recovered from an attack of this dreaded scourge.

To day our Municipal election takes place, but not much interest seems to be manifested in the result-except by the leaders of the so-called Benton party, who have avowed nemselves out and out Free Soilers or Black Republicans in disguise. Their ticket is headed with the name of John M. Wimer for Mayor, and we believe, the entire ticket is the German vote of St. Louis-which is the balance of power-and it would seem reasonable to predict the success of this ticket, when it is a settled fact, that this vote this two-thirds of the Know Nothing vote which has been traded for by the leaders of both factions. The so-called Benton party will drop their candidate for Recorder, and go for the K. N. nominee, while the K. N. party will desert their ticket and vote with the Black Republicans, and if they do not succeed by a large majority, it will not be given to Gen. Pratte, be it what it may, will be a strictly nd purely National Democratic vote, and though it may be a minority vote, yet it will be a satisfie morracy abroad, to learn that the St. Louis Democracy are steadfast and firm to the cause they have so long and so

ably sustained-that they knew their duty, and stood by

the good old Ship of State till the last gun was fired

a commotion a few days since, by the publication of a letter what was once styled the "Benton party" of Missouri .-We must here remark, that from the time Mr. Buchapan was nominated by the National Democracy, and Col. Ben ton declared himself in favor of his election-not only in first speech he made at the commencement of his "forty days tour" to the last, at the conclusion, we were strongly impressed that "Old Bullion," was sincere in his advocacy of Mr Buchanan's election-although there were many to the man and party he pretended to sustain-we believed him sincere and true, for we could not, knowing the char acter of old Bullion as we do, have believed otherwise.-Did he not think what he said, Col. Benton is not the man to say one thing and do another—he would have spoken out. From the commencement we took strong grounds in aver of Col. Benten—but at the same time thought it was a bad, an injudicious and an unwarrantable piece of folly o place Col. Benton before the people as a candidate for Governor. We knew the object at the time, and we believe so stated-Col. Benton should have known the obsatisfaction of knowing that he had not been "DECEIVED" in men professing to be his friends and at the same time stabbing him in the dark, as it were. We applauded and upheld Col. Benton throughout the entire campaign in Missouri, and we did it for more reasons than one—for a double reason; for doing this we were assailed by papers was, according to some of these prints, made out an enemy of Mr. Buchanan and the National Democratic party, whe it was well known to all who ever read your paper, that it, as well as your correspondent, had been for James Buchan-an long before some of these papers, who then assailed the Intelligencer and its correspondent, were in existence. But Col. Benton then were for the good of the cause-we as 10,000 majority for the Democratic candidates for Pres dent and Vice President-we saw her on the scroll, shining out in living letters on the side of the Constitution and

American people. Col. Benton has been unsparingly denounced as an abo litionist, which we never believed he was, and from the following letter published in our city papers, it would seem that our view of Col. Benton's political position has been that the so-called Benton members of the Legislature at its recent session, made an effort at emancipation in this State -which is a violation of the Constitution-but was almost niversally condemned. Failing in this, they now bring out a regular Black Republican ticket for city officers, thinking that by the German vote they can succeed, and tion of the State. This policy being contrary and at variarco with that of Col. Benton, he has written to a friend in this city denouncing the men and policy which is now being forced upon the people of our City and State. We herewith annex Col. Benton's letter, which speaks for its-

WASHINGTON, Fobruary 23, 1857 [The first of it is a private letter, then there is a distinct paration, as if the remainder had been intended by Col euton for publication or general perusal. The letter itself

then proceeds:]

I saw with amazement the Abolition movement in our Assembly, and wrote immediately to Price, Lusk, and others at Jefferson City to condemn and republike It. They ought to HAVE OUT THEMSELVES LOOSE FROM ME before they began a new slavery agitation in the State, contrary to my established policy. They ought to have made known their intentions before the election, that I might not have been processive the them.

established policy. They ought to have made known their intentions before the election, that I might not have been DECEIYED by them.

Many friends told me that these persons would turn out for Abolition in the State as soon as the election was over, but I could not believe in such a thing. To add a State Slavery Agitation to the National Agitation, at the very moment when we were opposing the National Agitation, was an incredible thing.

For persons calling themselves my friends to attack the whole policy of my life, which vact to keep Stavery Agitation out of the State, and get my support in the canvass by keeping me ignorant of what they intended to do, is the GREATEST OUTRAGE MAYS EVER EXPERIENCED. Those who have done it have never communicated ONE WORD to me in justification or explanation of their conduct, for it is something they can NEITERS EXPLAIN NOR JUSTIFF.—They know that it was I who introduced THE CLAUSE AGAINST LEGISLATIVE EMANCIPATION, into the Constitution in order to keep the Slavery Agitation or of the State, and that my whole life has been opposed to the agitation of the subject.

The Missouri Democrat has not a word to say about this

The Missouri Democrat has not a word to say about this those not posted-do not know what to think about the strange and sudden rupture in the 'Benton party.' The German Anzeiger says, old Bullion is in his second childhood: they have got all out of him they want, and now they turn him out to starve and die-they say he is too old for service and not fit to lead off in their "one horse" Black Republican organization. But he will show them his con-tempt for placing him in a false position before the country-he abhors Abolitionism, it smells in his very nostrils. and we believe he will yet have his revenge. remember that at a meeting of the so called "Benton party," a month or so ago, when they denounced one or two
of their number for deserting them in the Legislature, that we then remarked that that gathering was the first attempt we did not believe Col. Benton authorized, the use of his name in the manner in which it was handled, and that we expected shortly to hear of his "cutting loose" from a party who had advanced sentiments and a policy contrary to that established by him. Col. Benton is not inconsistent, and we have looked for exactly what has taken place. After our city election we will have an exciting time over "old Bullion" and his professed friends. It may certainly seem strange to your readers, but it is nevertheless true, Col.

Benton has turned "Anti Benton!" It has now turned out that the editorials in the St. Louis Democrat, concerning a conversation between the editors f that print and Gov. Geary when he was in our city, were considerably exaggerated—overcharged, packed with wool, and sent out with a view to place the U.S. Government in a false position, relative to the authorities and Gov. Geary in the discharge of his official duties in Kansas. The fol-

WARRINGTON CITY, March 31, 1857. DEAR SIE: Will you do me the favor to state the sub-tance of a recent conversation between you and ex-dover-nor Geary on the subject of certain editorial statements, a aid to be made on the authority of Governor Geary in the

Respectfully, your obedient servant, WASHINGTON CITY, March 31, 1857.

Washisovo Citt, Match 31, 1857.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry in relation to a recent conversation between myself and an Governor Geary.

I have to state that, in allusion to certain editorials lately published in the St. Louis Democrat and other papers, Governor Geary remarked to me that he bad published, an address to the people of Kansas giving his reasons for resigning, but that he was not responsible in any respect for the statements contained in the editorial articles alpided to.

Your obedient servant.

J. W. WHITEELD. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Demoricty it for nothing else-but we think the misrepresents tions attributed to Gov. Geary will prove a thorn in its side, to say nothing of the broadside it may expect to re-

ceive from Col. Benton, for alike misplacing him. A day of retribution will come. The following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the citizens of the citizens of Westport, Mo, bordering on Kansas-real, live " Border Rofflane". "We the citizens of Westport, in Jackson County, Mis

souri, having assembled in mass meeting to take steps, whereby peace shall be maint sined, on the border of Kan-