NO DECISION YET. On Saturday last, it was very generally believed that the Court of Common Pleas would deliver their opinion in the contested election case for Prothonotary of this county. But Saturday passed away and still no decision came. After a short session, in which they heard one or two cases on the Argument List, they adjourned over until Monday next, the 11th inst. Whether the Judges will even then be ready to announce their opinion is promlematical. By their unaccountable and extraordinary delay, they have already kept the legally and fairly elected Prothonotary out of his office for the period of a month, and how much longer Mr. Carpenter is to be deprived of his just rights and the emoluments of the office it is impossible to say. If their Honors have made up their minds in the case. (and we hardly suppose they have been hatching over it for four weeks without knowing what they ought to do,) why, in the name of common sense, don't they decide, and let the two gentlemen immediately interested and the community at large who are equally anxious know what their decision is?

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature will meet at Harrisburg to day. In our next we shall give the Governor's Message. The inauguration of Governor PACKER will take place on Tuesday the 19th inst. It is not likely that much busis ness of importance will be transacted by the Legislature until after the new administration is installed.

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH.

That our readers may thoroughly understand the absorbing question which at this time agitates the American people-we mean in reference to the policy of admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constifirst page, the great speech of Senator BIGLER in reply to Judge Douglas. His previous down in the Nicholson letter. speech, which we published two weeks ago, although impromptu, was a good one, but this far excels it, and has evidently been prepared connected with the Kansas imbroglio is so lucid and forcible, that it must carry convicthat the distinguished Senator not only comto the careful perusal of all our renders. Senator BIGLER is yet in the prime of man-

hood, and should his health and life be spared a few years longer, we incline to the opinion that he will be called by the people to the discharge of still higher duties in the Govern-

THE KANSAS ELECTION. The returns of the recent election in Kan-

sas are not all received as yet, but enough are known to justify us in saying that the Constitution with slavery was adopted by a con- through their chosen representatives. siderable majority. The free State men had generally declined voting, prefering to follow the advice of the notorious JIM LANE and other demagogues of the same stump to the sound and wholesome advice of President BUCHANAN. It was reported at Lawrence that a body of men had gone to Lecompton with the avowed intention to seize the territorial arms, and that Lane had gone to Fort obeys my political creed, and shall abandon Scott with the intention of destroying that him only when he forsakes the platform and place, dispersing the pro-slavery settlers in the that is the Constitution. the border counties of Missouri; but subsequent advices do not confirm these startling rumors. Governor DENVER had assumed the functions of his office, and issued an address to the people. He states that the President of our State, and his speech upon this occaof the Convention had invited himself and the sion was a masterly production. presiding officers of both branches of the canvassing of the election returns

COL. S. C. STANBATICH

This gentleman was at home, at Annadale, on New Year's day, and gave a handsome entertainment to his friends-it being the anniversary of his birth-day. The Col. looks remarkably well, and strongly advocates the policy of the President in regard to Kansas. His estimable lady also looks well, and was warmly greeted by her and the Col's numerous friends who called to see them. We wish the Col. may have many happy returns of his

MINNESOTA ELECTION.

The completion of the official canvass of the late election in Minnesota shows the entire Democratic ticket triumphant. The Legislature on the 19th inst., elected the Hon. Henry W. Rice and the Hon. James Shields U. S. Senators. These gentlemen are tried and true Democrats. Gen. Shields formerly represented Illinois in the U.S. Senate; he served with distinction in the Mexican war. Through born in a foreign country, none ex cel him in devotion to the institutions of the land of his adoption.

ARREST OF GOV. WALKER--MORE GOLD.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday week, from California, with \$2,000,000 in gold on board. Among the passengers was Gen. Wm. Walker, the Nicaraguan fillibuster, who, with 150 of his men, were captured at Punta Arenas, in Nicaragua, by Commodore Paulding, of the U. S. Frigate Wabash. The men were placed on board the U.S. sloop of-war Saratoga, to be conveyed to Norfolk.

Gen. Walker was, upon his arrival at New York, arrested by the U.S. Marshal Rynders, and by him taken on to Washington City .-Upon their arrival, they both proceeded to the State Department, when the Marshal stated to Secretary Cass that he had received a communication from Commodore Paulding, saying he had arrested Gen. Walker for carrying on an unlawful military expedition against Nicaragua, and that Gen. Walker had promised him (Paulding) upon his honor to surrender himself to the Marshal of New York, on his arrival in that city. Capt. Rynders stated that Gen. Walker had done so, and that he (Rynders) had accompanied him to Washington to

ascertain the views of the Government. Gen. Cass replied that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner—that he had no directions to give concerning him-and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary that he (Walker) could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which might he brought against him

Capt. Rynders then informed Gen. Walker that he had no further authority to detain him, when they both withdrew.

It is pretty clear that Commodore Paulding exceeded his authority, by arresting Gen. Walker and his men on the territory of another nation, and it is more than probable that he will receive the censure of the Administration for so doing.

. There is considerable feeling manifested at New Orleans and other Southern cities at the arrest of Walker.

OVERWHELMING DEMONSTRATION:

The President Sustained by the lion-hearted Democracy of Philadelphia! The Democracy of Philadelphia met in imnense numbers at Javne's Hall, Chesnut Street, on the evening of the 28th ult. The vening was wet and disagreeable; but, not withstanding the inclemency of the weather, t was, without exception, the greatest in door demonstration we have ever witnessed. The immense hall, including the large galleries, was a perfect jam, and hundreds were in the street who could not force their way in at all. The hall, it is said, will seat five thousand people; if that be so, then we will be per ectly safe in estimating the whole number in attendance, in doors and out, at SIX THOUS-AND. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the speakers were repeatedly and vocifer-

ously cheered by the vast multitude. The meeting was presided over by the popular and distinguished ex Chief Justice ELLIS Lewis-assisted by one hundred and twentyeight Vice Presidents and twenty-four Secretaries. Upon taking the Chair, the President delivered a very able and eloquent address, in which the doctrine of popular sovereignty was fully discussed, and the views and recommendations of Mr. Buchanan strongly endorsed.

Hon. WILLIAM H. WITTE, was the next speaker, and he ably and triumphantly windicated the policy of the Administration. His speech was a masterly production, and was received with rapturous enthusiasm by the audience

Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then introduced to the meeting. He said every word he might say here would go before another tribunal, the people of Indiana. If he neglected Indiana, or forgot her interests, might Heaven forget him. Territorial acquisition and government was a most intricate question, and had caused much trouble. He referred to the Democratic policy in reference to the admission of new States since the establishment of the Confederation, saying it had always been favorable. In order not to be misunderstood, he would place himself right before the people by explaining the position he intended to take in the Senate. He had prepared a written statement, from which he rend the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down in the Nicholson letter. tution—we have published, in extenso, on our prepared a written statement, from which he

That letter always met with his cordial approval. "Mind your own business" was applicable to public as well as private affairs with great care. His exposition of the facts | He argued that the Lecompton Convention was constitutional, and when Kansas was brought before the Senate for admission under tion to the mind of every unprejudiced reader, that Constitution, he should vote in favor thereof without stopping to inquire whether prehends, throughout, the whole subject, in it was with or without slavery. He believed all its bearings and ramifications, but that he with the Administration that it would have is nobly battling in the cause of truth and been the wisest policy to have submitted right. Again we commend this great speech the whole Constitution. But this action of the representatives of the people themselves we must not question.

> I am no apologist, (said he,) and never have been an advocate, of slavery, but I never let my pirvate feelings interfere with my public duties. When I consider the slight difference between the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions when the slavery question is omitted, I must conclude that there is not a great difference of opinion relative to other subjects. I prefer the latter to the former, because it comes in an authentic form from the people themselves,

But it is argued that the Convention was elected by a minority, and its actions do not reflect the will of the people. Then it is their own fault-all had an opportunity of voting. But for them to urge their own misconduct as a reason for rejecting the admission is ridiculous. My course of duty is plain. I shall sustain the President whenever he pe

The next speaker was Robert Tyler, Esq., who held the audience enchained with the power of his argument and the brilliancy of his eloquence. We look upon Mr. T. as one of the most gifted and promising Democrats

The meeting was also addressed by Hon Territorial Legislature to be present at the SAMUEL A. SMITH, of Tennessee, and by GEO. M. WHARTON and CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, Esgrs., of Philadelphia, all of whom ably sustained the Kansas policy of the President, and their eloquent appeals were loudly cheered

by the audience. The following (amongst other) resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting: Resolved. In the language of the President's Message, that 'Kansas has for some years occupied too muchiof the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admirted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, as she will then, for the first time, be left, as she ought to have been long sluce, to manage her own affairs illu her own way."

own way."

Resolved. That the question now raised in relation to the action of the lawful authorities in Kansas is the same of Hesolved. That the question now raised in relation to the action of the lawful authorities in Kanasa is the same old question, recurring in a new form, between the Democratic party and their Black "Republican" opponents. It is the same party issue modified which was raised against the Compromise Measures of 1850, and against the Kanasa Nebraska bill of 1854. At present it assumes the single of preventing the admission of Kanasa into the States' under the provisions of the Kanasa bill. Actiation is the only political weapon of those who have herotoire and shill oppose the operation of the law. Colitical power is their object, and in order to attain it they are willing to hazard the peace and security of the Union for the sake of a thousand men in Kanasa, who have been in constant resistance to the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That it is manifest, had any Constitution which the ingenuity of man could have devised—even the Topeka Constitution—been presented to the Black "Republican" party by the Lecompton Convention, that party, would have voted against it, because it is their object not, to settle the question, preferring to destroy the interesting the total content of the Torritory for the purpose of keeping up agitation on the slavery question throughout the States of the Union unit the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That while we recognize in the fullest extent

elayery question throughout the States of the Union until
the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That while we recognize in the fullest extent
the right of the people of a Territory, whon duly qualified,
to make a Constitution to submit to a vote of the people, yet the people of Kansas not having submitted through
the whole Constitution, but having submitted through
question about which there has been practically any division of sentiment, we hold it to be the duty of all conservative mento attend the pells and vote for or against
slavery, and nothing but a spirit of disorganization and
rebellion can encourage them in doing otherwise. And
above all do we desire to urge upon all good members of
the great Democratic party the necessity of preserving
among themselves the kindest feeling upon this shipeer,
and especially that they will not permit the effortisjof our
cummon enemy (no mitter from whom they receive aid
and confort, to succeed in stirring up aninosities upon
questions which, by the fixed purpose of the Admithistration, will soon boe of no real practical importance to those
outside of the Territory.

outside of the Territory.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the form. William Bigler, Senator from Pennsyl in the able manner in which he has supported and cated the policy of the administration; and his laterly effort on the floor of the Sonate realizes the sanguine expectations of his friends.

Letters were received from all the members of President Buchanan's Cabinet, (we have

only room for Attorney General BLACK's which we append,) from Senator BIGLER, and Messrs. J. GLANCY JONES, FLORENCE, LANDY, DIMMICK, and PHILLIPS, members of Congress, and from the veteran RICHARD RUSH-all of which ap proved of thepurposes of the meeting, and fully Administration.

The following is Judge Black's letter

Washington, bec. 25, 1867.

Gentlemen:—I am houered by your invitation to the meeting of Monday next. I cannot be there, but I follow, your purpose to be just, and I trust I am not without your purpose to be just, and I trust I am not without good reason for the faith that is within me. If the free in the present the good reason for the faith that is within me. If the free dent has done his duty well, his fellow-citizens ought t express their approbation freely. That he has meant well for his country, will not be denied by any reasonable ma who knows him. He has no object of earthly ambition except to perform the functions of his good office, so that when he retires from it he may read his history in the eye of contribute and means are reasonable.

except to perform the functions of his good office, so that when he retires from it he may read his history in the eyes of a contented and prosperous nation.

What has he done in this fiftier of Kansas that is worthy of death or bonds? Difficult, complicated, and entiapted as that subject has always been, wherein has he fiftied to meet it like a patriotic statesman? Let his accusar stand forth and specify what act he has committed which should for his the confidence of the Democracy in "the leader they love, and the chief they admire."

When his Administration began he found a portion of Kansas like Utah, in a state of organized and open hebellion against the laws. The most infamous crimes had been habitually committed. Murder, arson and robbery were common things. Some of the immigrants were bad men, and went there for base purposes: They would be ruled by nothing but the bayonet; and accordingly two thoisand bayonets were sent there to keep them in order. But the very latest advices show that even the presence of their my has not been sufficient to awe them into submission, or to prevent them from committing the most atrocious outrages. The natural desire of the President's heart, and every honest heart in the country, was to put an end to the reign of terror, conflagration and blood as soon as possible, and to substitute in its place the supreme and peccable rule of the law. The army might do for a while, but it was a disgrace to the American name that a military force was necessary to keep one portion of the people from cutting the throats of another.

as necessary to keep one portion of the people from It was plainly seen by very one who took the trouble to think about it, that no progress could be made if sup-pressing these disorders, while the cause and the excuse expected.

for them remained. So far as they were not prompted by the mere love of plunder and blood, they were the offsprings for them remained. So far as they were our promped by the mere love of plunder and blood, they were the offsprings of one relentless fend, one fatal dispute, arising out of a single subject, and that subject was negro slavery. This split the people assunder, and made them hate each other with the deepest intensity of hard. There was no other division among them. Every band of combatants was ranged nuder a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery banner. Every violent act of aggression or defense was by one of these against, the other. When a life was lost the news of the victim's death was always accompanied by a statement of the side he had taken on the slavery issue. If a general riot took plave, the killed and wounded were enumerated according to their classification on this question. The abolitionists organized their party into the form of a State government, with all its machinery, civil and military, and ranging themselves under it they swore farce defiance and deadly hostilify to the regularly constituted authorities of the United States, simply because of their views on slavery. This was not all. The contest extended itself from Kanass to the utermost ends of the country—It became a great sectional controversy and everywhere

riaws on slavery. This was not all. The contest extended itself from Kanasa to the uttermost ends of the country.—
It became a great sectional controversy and everywhere the burden of all that was said and sung upon it was slavery. The Union itself was in danger—in great and imminent danger—and no one dreamed of ascribing that danger to any cause except the unsettled condition of the slavery question in Kanasa.

In these unhappy clrou-stances, the legal and satisfactors settlement of this exasperating dispute was a consummation most devaulty to be wished. To extirpate this root of hitterness was the first thing to be done towards pacification. But how was it to be effected? Our political opponents thought—and I suppose are still of the same opinion—that the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, might decide it without consulting Kanasa, whose people, according to their theory, should be treated with uttr-contempt. But the Democratic party determined to leave it with those who alone were directly concerned in it. This latter doctrine was triumbantly sustained in Congress at the polls and by the judiciary. After that the General Government cauld do no most than protect the people of Kanasa in doing the work and them. How there should do it he wast arents.

antily sustained in Congress, at the poits and by the judiciary. After that the General Government could do no more than protect the people of Kansas in doing the work assigned them. How they should do it, by what agents or organs, was not prescribed; they were to do it in their own way"—by such representatives as they night see proper to choose.

But, unfortunately, the Abolition party had become so rancorous that the olive branch was offered them in vain. They insulted and blasphemed the laws which left the matter to their own decision. The regular authorities could do no more than give ail a fair chance of voting. The Legislature first passed a law submitting the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to a popular vote. The next Legislature afterwards in accordance with the known wishes of the people, and by virtue of their own rightful authority enacted another law for the election of delegates to a Convention. The delegates were chosen at a fair and authority enacted another law for the election of delegates to a Convention. The delegates were chosen at a fair and free election, after a full notice to all the voters. Whether the vote was large or small, it is not possible to deny the right of those who were chosen. To say that a portion of the electors by absenting themselves from the polis could invalidate an election, otherwise legal and regular, is concluded.

invalidate an election, otherwise legal and regular, is simply absurd.

The members of the Convention thus chosen met at Lecompton, and then was raised the new alarm that the delegates, or some of them, intended to make a slave Constitution in opposition to what they know to be the will of the people. While the President saw that he had no right to interfere between the people of Kansas and their own representatives, and while he knew very well what was known to every other lawyer and statesman in the country, that it was for the Convention to shape the Constitution and to decide upon the form of its submission, he nevertheless expressed his opinion freely, that in the circumstances of the case, and with reference to the question of slavery, the Constitution ought to be submitted. It was

ught they care about it, unless this new and undefined and unexpressed grievance be redressed at the same time. To me, it seems perfectly clear that conduct like this must be prompted either by prejudice almost insane, or else by apportisy shamoless beyond the reach of comparisen. If the Copyention has no legal authority to make a Con-stitution without submitting the whole of it to a popular roat, that this Constitution expect the attention. ote, then this Constitution ought to be treated lity. But whoseever deales the general power of the people to clothe their representatives with full authority to make a Countitution binding on themselves and their constituents, knows not whereof he affirms. All reason as well as

ents, knows not whereof he affirms. All leases precedent is against him. The power of the Lecompton Convention was certainly not restricted, except on the subject of slavery. But if its members abused their authority by fraudulently inserting any other provision which they knew to be wrong or believed to be disapproved by their constituents, and dishonestly refused to submit it, then it should be regarded with the contempt due to a cheat. But where is the evilleved to be disapproved by their constituents, and dishonestly refused to submit it, then it should be regarded with the contempt due to a cheat. But where is the evidence of any such fraud? The Convention had no motive to commit it. They and their constituents did not differ on the necessity of having a Constitution, nor on any but one subject the unanimity of opinion was us perfect as it ever was in any of those States where a Constitution was not submitted at all. It is easy enough to abuse these men, but a fair-minded person will not accuse them without proof, nor suspect them in the absence of a motive. For myself, I think it was not unfair, certainly not fraudulent for them to adjust all the undisputed points of their Government by the exercise of their delegated authority, and to leave the subject on which there was division to a fair vote of the people.

to leave the subject on which there was division to a fair vote of the people.

The President seeing a Constitution about to be established for Kansas by legal authority, what could be do?—
He might regret some things that were done—he might disapprove of others—he might wish that it had been different in many respects; but still it was the lawful work of a hwful body. Could he set it aside? Could he order the election not to be held under it? Could he drive the people away from the polls? He had no more power to do any of these things than he had to veto an act of the Pennsylvania Lezislature.

any of these things than he had to veto an act of the Pensylvania Legislature.

Since then there was to be an election on the direct question of slavery, and an opportunity given for a full show of hands, he expressed his wist fervently and freely that all the people, laying saids their animostics and prejudices, should come to the polls and there neaccoulty decided. the people, laying aside their animosities and prejudices, should come to the polls and there peacefully decide a question which, as long as it remained open, would produce nothing but excuses for crime and rebellion. He believed that a decision of this question by a clean majority of votes would give peace and order to Kansas, and with all his heart he wished her to enjoy those blessings, even though she should purchase them at the expense of postponing the adjustment of other points to a future and more propitious time. If these sentiments have caused the opposition to abuse him it cannot be helped; if they have afflicted the conscience of any honest man. I am sorry: if any intelligent Democrat misunderstands them, an appeal to his reason and judgment will soon set him right. Of one thing I am sure: that James Buchanan is the last public man in the country who need fear the place which will be assigned to country who need fear the place which will be assigned to him in the history of these proceedings; and this will be

o see the accounts made up.

1 am. with great respect, yours, Jc.,
J. S. BLACK.
To George Plitt, Esq., and others, Committee.

MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS. We learn from the Enquirer that a meeting was held on Wednesday night last, in the room of Gen. Simon Cameron, at Philadelphia, of a number of representatives of country Banks, who were summoned together by private circular, at the instance of some of the country institutions, who, being in good condition, are anxious to resume. There were in all about twenty persons present. The reporters of the press were not admitted into the room, and therefore the Enquirer gives only so much of the proceedings as was subsequently obtained from hearsay.

A considerable number of the Banks, it is said, are anxious to resume at the earliest possible date, while the others not in so favorable circumstances, desire to postmone resumption to the latest moment. Among those advocating a speedy return to specie payment, were the following gentlemen:

Isaac Eckert, President of Farmers' Bank D. D. Wagner, President of Easton Bank Edward S. Loop, Cashier of Wyoming Bank.

W. H. Slingluff, Montgomery County Bank C. W. Cooper, Cashier of Allentown Bank. P. S. Michler. President of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton. J. W. Wier, Harrisburg Bank. M. H. Horn, jr., Catasqua Bank, (specie

paying,) Mr. Minster, Pottstown Bank, and also representatives of the Banks of Chester county and other near localities. The distant Banks were not represented. The following resolution was introduced

but it was not known what action had been taken upon it : Resolved, That in the orinion of this meeting,

desirable that the Banks of this State shall resume specie payment by the first of February next, and that the country Banks here represented will do so, should the city Banks resume at the same period. The above named Banks all voted ave to the

resolution, but it was opposed by some others who were less well prepared for resumption. The Enquirer's informant did not learn that any of the officers of the city Banks were in attendance.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Isaac Eckert, of Reading; W. H. Slingluff, of Norristown; and Joseph W. Cake, of Pottsville, were appointed to confer with the Banks of Philadelphia on the subject of an early resumption.

THE MONSTER STEAM BAKERY.—The steam and unequivocally sustained the policy of the bakery, at Broad and Vine streets, Philadelphia, which has caused so great a stir among the bakers, will go into operation in a few days The factory is fifty-six feet front on Broad strect and one hundred and ninety feet on Vine street, and is supplied with a large steam engine and two of Berdan's patent ovens. besides other appliances which render the establishment the most extensive in the country The ovens have capacity for baking eigh hundred barrels of flour per day into The foundations for the ovens are built in the basement and extend through the first and second stories. They supplied with rotating railroads, and after the dough is placed in the ovens on the first floor, it passes through on the track and the bread is taken out in twenty six minutes, on the second floor. When the dough is put in from the second floor it comes out baked on the first. The ovens are to be heated with coal.

> The Secretary of the Treasury has de sided to adopt three per cent, as the rate interest for the new treasury notes, and will ssue immediately six millions in denominations of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars.

Conoress met again on yesterday.— We suppose that now, since the holidays are over both branches will set to work in earn Stirring times may, therefore, soon be kicking her.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Civil War in Bourbon County. THE U.S. MARSHAL FIRED ON AND WOUNDED.

RETREAT OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY. ONE KILLED AND TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED. Sr. Louis, December 30.-Kansas advices to the 24th instant have just been received by

the Democrat, which state that civil war has

broken out in Bourbon county. Several conflicts have occurred between the free State and pro slavery parties. A number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The United States Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of the free State party, the answer to which was by a volley of musket balls. The fire was re-turned, and a fight ensued, lasting one bour, when the pro-slavery party retreated, with the loss of one man killed, and two mortally The United States Marshal was wounded. also dangerously wounded.

General Lane had entrenched his party in the Sagar Mound, and expressed a determination to fight the United States Dragoons, they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

Exciting debates have occurred in the free State Convention, in session at Lawrence .-The Committee on Resolutions have submitted three reports. The majority report dis approves of the proposition to vote at the election for State officers. The first minority report recommends the nomination of a ful State ticket; the second minority report, signed by Mr. Redpath, recommends ticipation in the State election for the purpose destroying the Lecompton Constitution, and that no man be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush that Constitution; that the Topeka Constitution be submitted to the people; that loyalty to that instrument be

code of laws. Messrs, Robinson, Phillips, Conway, Schuy ler and Vaughan favor voting at the ensuing election. During the debates the most radical, revolutionary speeches were made.

made the test of fealty to the free State party

and that the Legislature repeal the present

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS. Letters have been received at the State Department from Chief Justice Williams, of Kansas Teritory, giving a detailed account of the sas Teritory, giving a detailed account of the dered; my English ears heard only the roar disturbances which recently took place in the vicinity of Fort Scott. Chief Justice Williams still raving, but she darted to the batteries,

Authentic information, verified on the oaths of most creditable witnesses, has been brought to Governor Stanton that a body of men fully armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, to the number of one hundred, had appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, under the command of one Montgomery, who was a member of the Topeka Convention. This company, or a portion of it, proceeded to the houses of Mr. Wasson, Mr. Gourly, and Mr. Southwood, and violently seized them, tied them, and took them away, since which time nothing has been heard of them. A report is abroad that they murdered them. This, however, I think lacks authenticity. Complaint in due form of law having been made of these facts before a justice of the peace, the proper process was put into the hands of the marshal to

arrest the offenders. He proceeded to their rendezvous, in Mr Southwood's house, found it fortified; and as he approached it, fifty men, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, came forth from the house in military order, commanded by Montgomery and demanded of him an account of his busi ness there. Having informed them that he was the marshal, and that he came to arrest them, or some of them, by virtue of legal pro cess, their reply was, that they had received a despatch frome James H. Lane; that the Legislature now in session had repealed all the laws of this Territory, and that they were their own law-makers and executors; therefore they would not permit any arrests to be made, and that he might leave.

Finding their determination to resist him, and knowing that he alone could not withstand the force opposed to him, he left them and returned to Fort Scott. Thus stands the affai as far as heard from. Now, these men openly profess to be organized, and sent to Fort Scott and vicinity, by Gen. Lane. As they openly and boldly swear they will burn Fort Scott the citizens of that place are virtually besieged and obliged to be on duty day and night; while in the country around, the people, by families, are flying from their homes. their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men

Concurrent resolutions, endorsing the Topenemorializing Congress to admit Kansas under it, were passed by both braches with an almost unanimous vote. Joint resolutions denouncing the Lecempton constitution and protesting against its reception by Congress were passed. Acting Governor Stanton expressed his readiness to transmit these to Congress, agreeably to request of the Legislature. An act repealing the "rebellion act" passed over the Governors's veto.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER. From a gentleman in Texas to his friend in

I am glad to hear from so direct a source, that the I am glad to hear from so direct a source, that the democracy of your State is fully purged of free-soilism; for, if I am not mistaken, there was a time when such was not the case. Pennsylvania has performed her part in the great national political drama most admirably, and deserves all praise. The hand of Providence guided the deliberations of the Cinciunati Convention, for when I think of the warm contest in that body for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, it makes me shudder—for it is admitted on all sides, that had not Buchanan been nominated, the national Democracy would have lost Pennsylvania, and then all would have been lost. I am exceedingly serve that Mr Buchanan rary would have lost Pennsylvania, and then all would have been lest. I am exceedingly sorry that Mr. Buchanan committed himself so far as to say that he would not again be a candidate, for who can be his successor? We have long since abandment the idea of a Southern President.—We do not even hope for it; but things may change, and the South may once more instal one of her sons in the White House. Had our lamented Suntor Rusk lived, he would most probably have been there at no very remote period. By the by, we have elected two new Senators, tien. J. Pluckney Henderson, and Chief Justice Jno. Humphill. The first named has been onc. Governor of the State, and has previously occupied many high positions. Under the Republic regime of Texas, he was Minister to France, and served in that capacity with great credit to himself and honor to the Republic. He possesses antive latent of high order, is forcible and rather stormy in debate, tenacious of his honor and the honor of his State, and as chival-

ous of his nonor and the node. On the process of his nonor and the coust as Ney.

Judge Hemphill has long been identified with Texas— Judge Hemphill has long been identified with Texas—has clung to her in her durkest hours and greatest distress. He is a true son of South Carolina. Imbibling in early youth the doctrines of the great Master. Given the second nature with him. He is calm in debate, modest and retiring in society, and possesses more real virtues than any man I know, who has been so long in public life. If he ever sought an office in his life, I am not informed of it, and have known him long and am a near neighbor to him.—His great talent, however, consists in his knowledge of the law. For ten years he has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of our State, and to him, in a great menaure. preme Court of our State, and to him, in a great mer is due the praise for the present happy condition o judiciary. I do not believe, however, he will "mak mark" in the Senate—it is not of his sphere,—but he by his talent and manners, command its respect.

onough of our Senators.

I have a prophecy to record; it is this, that we have now in the Congress of the U.S., a man who will "make his mark" on the politics of the country in due course of time its Jon. H. Reagan, from the Eastern Dist. He has risen it is Jon. H. Heaxan, from the Eastern Dist. He has risen from penury and ignorance in 15 years to his present position. He can "measure lances" in debate with any man in the Laum; he carries everything before him like the sweeping hurricane; his burning cloquence and powerful arguments are alike irresistable. By his own exertions he carried the Eastern District last Summer, by over 5000 majority for the Democracy, where two years before it had gone for Erans, K. N., and this too, against the additional and howerful influence of Sam Houston, the great Hero of Sam Jacinto, who, (poor old fellow) reduced the Democratic majority from 20,000 to 8000 in the late election. But I am boring you, and will apologize for it by subscribing myself Yours,

N. B. I strenuously object, and solemnly protest against one part of your letter. You said "Lettle Texas has" &c. Now my dear sir, just look at our map; we are as large as Pennsylvania, Connecticut. Delaware and Rhodo Island all put together. We have more land than we know what to do with, and four millions of deliars in our Treasury—the people have paid no taxes to the State for 6 years. So I protest against your calling Texas little—the very articles of any support of the state for 6 years.

protest against your calling Texas little—the very arti-les of annexation repudiate the idea—for by these we can ut up and make five large States, and send 10 Senators to longress—all Democrats to boot.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. The Hon. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, has authorized the publication of a

call for Conventions of Old Soldiers in Philadelphia, Washington City, and New York City on the 8th of January, as follows: The defenders of the country in the war of 1812 will celebrate the 8th of January next, assembling in Convention, in the city of hiladelphia on that day. It is to be hoped there will be a full attend-

ance of the men of the second war of Independence, from all parts of Pennsylvania, and those residing near Philadelphia in the adjoin-A Convention will also be held at Washing-

ton City, on the 8th of next month, under the supervision of Col. Seaton, who is President of he Association of the soldiers of the war of 1812, in the District of Columbia. Those who served their country in that vicinity, say Baltimore, Norfolk, and other parts of Maryland and Virginia, are invited to attend the Convention at Washington City.

There will also be a Convention in the city

of New York This notice is given in pursuance of a resoution adopted by the National Convention, as Washington City, on the 8th of last January.

MOTHER KILLED BY HER SON .- At Oak Hill, near Pottsville, Pa., on Saturday week, Jas. Holland, aged 19, killed his own mother by kicking her. He was drunk. Since the murder he has disappeared.

From Le Pays of Paris. THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

esolved rather to die than to yield, and were

ully persuaded that in twenty-four hours

so, and all knew the worst. We women strove

light duties which had been assigned to us,

supplying the men with provisions, especially

night. I had gone out to try to make my self useful, in company with Jessie Brown

the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of

restless excitement all through the siege, and

had fallen away visibly within the last few

days. A constant fever consumed her, and

her mind wandered occasionally, especially

seemed powerfully present to her. At last,

overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the

ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat be-

side her, promising to awaken her when, as she said "ber husband should return from

the plowing." She fell at length into a pro-

found slumber, motionless, and, apparently

landers! We're saved! we're saved!"

the wailing of the women who had flocked to

his head. Our dull Lowland ears heard noth-

ing but the rattle of the musketry. A few

this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had sank

in a voice so clear and piercing that it was

d've hear !" At that moment we seemed in

feed to hear the voice of God in the distance,

when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought

a scene as that which followed. Not a heart

vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer

&c. After that nothing else made any im-pression on me. I scarcely remember what

From Washington.

Walker left Central America he sent orders

to Col. Anderson to remain in possession of

Fort Castillo as long as possible; if obliged to

compelled to destroy any of them before their falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy

first the river boats and hold on to the steame

This order was repeated from Aspinwall

Arrangements were also made to send up a

number of men in bungoes, under competent

eaders, with the view to convey the order to

Col. Anderson, and advise any United States

ressels approching the coast of the state of

ffairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte.

It is asserted that General Walker has confi-

ence that Col. Anderson will obey the order

Delegations from the Pawnees, Poncas and

ottowattomies, numbering about thirty, had

formal interview with the President to-day

at the White House. The auditory was large,

including ladies, and Secretaries Cobb. Floyd

and Thompson. The most interesting feature

was the apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which

tribes have long been hostile to each other.

The President, or "Grandfather," as they call

him, having persussively dwelt upon the bles-

sings of peace, joined their hands in token of

friendship. The Pottowatomies were in citi-

zen's dress, while their less civilized col-

eagues were in their gaudiest attire, and more

han usually profuse of paint and teathers.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

NITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—By Swackhamer, Editor and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, Y. Terms (in advance) \$3 per annum.

The January issue of this very able and interesting

agazine is a capital number. The following name

the Constitution; Boldness in Statemanship; Presiden

Secretary Cobb; Hymn of the Moon to the Sun; Hon John C. Mather, of New York; The Richest Prince;

Salmagundi; We've all an Angel Side; Secrets of the Past

Channels; Exporting and Importing Cities-together with

several very able articles on Internal Improvements,

About the most useful thing that any person in busines

an have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counter-

feit Detector and Bank Note List. This want is now to be

upplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just

commenced the publication of "PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA

quarto publication which contains all the information that

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST"-a month!

can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits. Broke

to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Phil

irrigate every lot.

Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, &c., &c.

Books and Man; Wit, Humor and Fun; Book Notices.

abandon it, to then retain the boats;

Washington, Dec. 31, 1857.

Auld lang syne.

La Virgin.

"God save the Queen," they replied by the

ments more of this death-like suspense,

ground, sprang to her feet, and cried,

Here's help at last.

on the

reathless-her head resting on my lap. I,

that day, when the recollections of

cannon.

uch as conveying orders to the batteries and

encourage each other, and to perform the

ld be over. The engineers had said

coffee, which we prepared day and

We

to make my

of the rescued party: On every

unhappy victims at Cawnpore.

WENDELL PHILLIPS .- This somewhat cele-Thrilling Account of the Relief of Luck rated and notorious Disunionist lectured at Fulton Hall on Wednesday evening last, to a very small audience. His CALCUTTA. Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. I give you the following account of the re-lief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one abject-"The Philosophy of Reform"-was, in some repects, ably handled, giving evidence of much deep thought n its composition, and replete with sallies of humor, wit and sarcasm. Though delivered extemporar stared us in the face; no human skill could evidently well prepared; but, as was anticipated by many avert it any longer. We saw the moment he head and front-the cream of the lecture, was devoted approach when we must bid farewell to earth. o the enunciation of Abelition notions. vet without feeling that unutterable horrror which must have been experienced by the

The personal appearance of Mr. Phillips is prepossessing He is tail, rather slim, light-haired, and has a fine, intel ectual-looking forehead. His looks in general belie the haracter of the man, as indicated by his acts and spe-che yet earnest in delivery and gesticulation. His inuendoes against the press, the pulpit, and politics, amount to but little when it is considered that his subject affords so meagre a repast for the conservative portion of the press, as that little notica will be taken of it; as, also, his infidel notious and proclivities refute the idea that he is the proper person to criticise either churches, or the actions of church-going people. His political opinions all centre in one idea, and that appears to be Niggerism. By "agitation," as he expressed it, he evidently meant the getting up of riots, tunults, etc., and this is the philosophy of his reform .-He no doubt highly appreciates this dogma, inasmuch as agitators who burnt the Constitution of the United States, in the streets of Boston, on the occasion of the Anthony Burns riot in that city. The people of Lancaster are not quite so benighted as to need the services of such a man. with such anteredents, to inform them of their duty. The lecture was much applauded at times by the little bevy of Black Republicans who mainly composed his audience-but the attempt on the part of the Committee to draw a full house to hear an Abelition discourse, was

myself, could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the expenses could not have been less than seventy-five do Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, lars! Rather a poor speculation for the Black Republican unearthly scream close to my ear; my comleaders of this city, we should think. Col. John W. Forner.—The talented editor panion stood upright beside me, her arms aised, and her head bent forward in an attiude of listening. A look of intense delight sented to deliver a lecture at Fulton Hall, on the evening broke over her countenance, she grasped my of the 20th inst., for the benefit of the Howard Association and, drew me towards her, and exclaimed of this city. It is not necessary for us to say anything Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ah, of the gentleman's qualifications as a lecturer—the peop 'm no dreamin', its the slogan o' the Highso that praise in this or any other respect from us would dinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewil-

total failure, as the drain made upon their pockets to pay

expenses will abundantly testify. After deducting "deac

twenty-five cents each to hear the harangue; whilst the

POPULAR LECTURES ON NATURAL SCIENCE. Ray. Dr. WYTHES, a member of the Academy of Natural and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, Street M. E. Church, on this and to-morrow evenings on Courage! courage! hark to the slogan-to he following subjects : Lecture 1st-"History of a Drop of the Macgregor, the grandest o' them a' .-Water, exhibiting its nature, associations, philosophy. hemistry, poetry and its inhabitants." Lecture 2nd-"The To describe the effect of these words upon Marvels of Science" Dr. Wythes is said to be a very able the soldiers would be impossible. For a moand scientific gentleman, and, no doubt, the lectures will ment they ceased firing, and every soul listened e highly interesting and instructive. Tickets, 25 centsin intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and admitting to both lectures.

APPOINTMENT OF NOTARIES,-Capt. JOHN DUCHMAN'S term as Notary Public expired on Thursday the spot burst out anew as the Colonel shook last, and Carpenter M'Clerry and John A. Hiestand. Esgrs., have been appointed, by the Governor, his successors. Capt. D. has made a prompt, efficient and courteous officer. As the appointment of Notaries could not be conferred on our own party friends we are glad that the choice has fallen on two such worthy gentlemen. They are both clever, whole-souled fellows, whose appointments are hailed heard along the whole line—"Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, and out of the Republican ranks.

but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, Religious.-Rev. D. Steck, the newly lected Pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Orange st utered upon the discharge of his duties on Sunday last.-He has the reputation of being an able and eloquent divine us tidings of deliverance, for now there was THE FENCIBLES' BALL-The Fencibles' Ball no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above takes place, at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening next. Great preparations are being made to make it the ball of the se all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of

the Sappers. 'No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as Committee of the Howard Association held their stated threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer meeting on Thursday evening, in the Common Council tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never surely was there such hamber, City Hall, when the following report of the teward was received, for the week ending Dec. 30th: N. E. Ward—23 families relieved to amount of \$18.24 N. W. Ward—53 do. do. 54.02

n the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All by one simultaneous impulse. fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard Total 167 but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang The articles distributed in the four wards, among 103 milies, were as follows: Coal, 8% tons: wood, 3 cords; out from a thousand lips a great shout of jo which resounded far and wide, and lent new coffee, 861/4 lbs., tea, 11/4 lbs.; sugar, 5 lbs.; beans, 40 qts.;

rice, 25 lbs.; bread, 267 loaves; meat, 1181/2 lbs.; barley, 6

lbs.; parsnips, 6 pecks; cabbage, 8 heads; shoes, 5 pairs; well known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," sundry clothing, \$9.64. Total amount, as above, \$152.23. UNION FIRE COMPANY .- At a meeting of pression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the Genhe "Union Fire Company, No. 1," in their Hall, Market reet, on Friday evening. January 1st, the following named officers were elected for the present year: President, Henry eral on his entrance into the fort, and at the E. Slaymaker; 1st Vice President, Alexander H. Shertz; 2d officers' banquet her health was drunk by all Vice President, Charles A. Heinitsh; Secretary and Treaspresent, while the pipers marched around the urer, George K. Reed; Chief Engineer, Reuben Black; Astable playing once more the familiar air of Engine Directors, Dr. S. Fahnestock, Major Ezrom Spera, E. Edgar White, A. W. Shenk, George E. Wissner; Hose and Carriage Directors, Maj. R. Ridley Carson, William Myers, Frank L. Calder, Jacob S. Duchman, George W. wman, John Copeland, Charles S. Hambright, John B It has been ascertained that before Gen. ebkicher.

> A PATENT GRANTED-BARTHOLOMEW'S IM-PROVEMENT IN SAWING MACHINES .- On the 29th ult., letters patent were granted to Mr. D. B. Bartholomew, of this city for his recent improvement in Sawing Machines, generally known here as the "Cinderella Saw Mill." This mill is o most ingenious construction, and was an object of general interest when exhibited some months since in Centre Square, and also at the Agricultural Fair grounds last ctober. With it the smallest veneer can be sawed with the nicest precision, while its portable construction and the small amount of power required to drive it render it nost useful, and, we might add, indispensable auxiliary in the shop of the mechanic in wood. Mr. B. is one of our nost ingenious, enterprising and industrious mechanics and we hope he will receive that encouragement with this ew evidence of his mechanism, which it so fully merits.

ACCIDENT .-- On Wednesday last George dillesoch, who was engaged in digging a well for Mr. De eler, (on the property recently purchased by Rev. Dr. Nevin, the Columbia turnpike, a short distance from the city,) broke his leg under the following circumstances: In at ampting to descend the well, the rope or some of its condistance of some twenty or thirty feet. Considering the area and distance of the fall, he was fortunate in not being nore seriously injured. Dr. Compton was called in and et the fractured limb

THE MARIETTA ROBBERY-NEW DEVELOP MENTS-THE STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED-THE THIEVES SUS-ECTED -Our readers will recollect that some two or three weeks since we published an account of the robbery of the tors of Mr. Diffenbach, of Marietta, which was entered by poring through the cellar door, during a heavy rain storm preveiling at the time. Since then we had heard nothing further of the matter until yesterday, except that Mr. Dif-Subach had offered a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the oods, without obtaining any trace of them or the robbers. On Monday last, two men residing in Marietta, Christ,

Nagle and John Coyle, went to Mr. Diffenbach and proposed to recover the goods if he would agree to give them one-half ticles comprise its table of contents: The Currency and for their trouble. Mr. D. agreed to this, and, according to the subsequent statement of Nagle and Coyle, they went man known as Ike Bear, whose son had at one time been in the employ of Mr. Diffenbach, when Ike told them the goods were secreted in a certain cave near his place; that they had been brought to him from Wrightsville by some DE BOW'S REVIEW .- Edited by J. D. B. De Bow, and This Magazine has already, although but a few years in that being afraid to do so he secreted the goods in the cave s above stated, where they had remained ever since; they went to the cave and found the goods as described, and took aries. The January number, which commences the fourth olume of the new series, has the following rich and varied hem over to Cushman's hotel. Mr. Diffenbach took the statistics and future; Early Times of Louisiana; Private wrong than appeared on the surface, he directed Mr. Cushnd Public Luxury: Northern Morals: Ohio—its Past and man not to allow the balance of the goods to be removed resent; State of the Country-the President's Message, until he heard from him again. Some of the goods were damaged owing to exposure to the weather; but others to: Education in Missouri; Competition of the Gulf and being in bags, were in good condition. Taxation and the Tariff System; Trade seeking its Old

There are some ourious and suspicious circumstances nnected with the finding of these goods and the story of the three men implicated, which ought to be legally investigated. A short time previous to the robbery of Diffen bach's store, a lot of chickens and a bag were stolen from Henry M. Engle, the bag having his mark upon it. Some of the goods were found in this bag—and there are other circumstances which justify the conclusion that this bag story alleged to have been told by Ike Bear was not true. ATTEMPT TO ARREST A DESPERATE CHARAC-

ER-THE OFFICERS RESISTED AND THE DARKEY DROWNED .-

Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of some time past a negro named Fisher has been residcountry. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers ing at Wrightsville, York county, where he had become and Brokers, of that city, will supervise it and make the noted as a desperate character, as he had previously been, corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be even so long as six or eight years ago, when he lived at or perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W near M'Calls Ferry. He was known as a common thief Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, and although a warrant had been out for his arrest for will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subabout a year, for the larceny of a lot of leather, the constazerve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to bles had up to this time falled to arrest him, owing to his cunning and desperate character. Constable Roberts, of Wrightsville, however, determined that he should be an the whole husiness community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subsciption to ested, and being satisfied that Fisher was at home, he selected a posse of citizens and proceeded to the house the publishers at once for it. The price is but any pour an year. To Clubs, Four copies for \$3.00; or Ten copies for about midnight, where they finally found the object of their search, disguised in a la Bloomer, but his stalworth appear-\$7.00; or Twenty-five copies for \$15.00. Address all orders ance failing to convince the officer that he was a woman his surrender was demanded. Fisher made a desperate resistence, shooting at the party and using a knife when THE MORMON CAPITAL.-Great Salt Lake te came to closer quarters, cutting some of the party severely but not seriously wounding them. Finally escar City is laid out on a magnificent scale. It is ing from the house, he made for the canal and plunged in, four miles in length, by three in breadth; the tending to make his escape down the tow path; but the streets running at right angles, and 132 feet "watery element" was too much for him, and saved th wide, with sidewalks 20 feet in width. Each building lof contains an examination of the stack being found firmly (the knife which he used in the attack being found firmly building lot contains an acre and a quarter of clenched in death.) and this morning was brought over to land; and a stream of pure water runing | Columbia for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the through the city is made, by an ingenious plan, to flow on each side of every street, and to the boundary line between the two countles. Friday Lancaster county-high water mark on the York side being

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS. How to PREVENT CONSUMPTION -If persons to some effectual medicine at the first approach of a cough or cold, there would be fewer deaths from this intractable disease; the fault is in delaying until the disease selze

hold of the vital parts, when it is often too late. To check the first symptoms of the disease, we know of no remedy superior to Dr. Keyser's Peetoral Syruy, for sale at Hein itsh's, 13 East King street ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. wkets—Weather—Christmas—Late and Important from Kansas—Election Returns—The Constitution with Slavery Juried—Kumors of more Fighting—Lane, the Barking Dog, to Invade Missouri—The Question Settled—What will Comments

Dog. to Invade Missouri—The Question will Congress do!—What will the President do! St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1857. We have been in the enjoyment of most delightful weather during the past week. To-day, however, is much colder, with indications of snow. Rivers all low and falling, and business very dull. Sales on change were—Flour \$3 80@\$4 25: Wheat 60c@\$I: Corn 35@371/c in hage Oats 34@39c; Barley 40@85c; Pork \$13@13 50 per bbl Whiskey 1514c; Onions 65c; Beans \$1 50. Hogs are un and sales have been made at \$4 25@\$4 75 for ligh and heavy lots. There have been packed at this point to the present time 50,000 head.

Health of the city good-not over 50 interments in the There has been nothing interesting of a local character Christmas has come and gone, and a more beautiful, clear pleasant and cheerful day, we do not remember of ever experiencing. All business was suspended, and every entered into the festivities of the occasion with a right od grace, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of

the attention of the whole country, and anything emana ting from that quarter is eagerly sought; we will therefore give to your readers the very latest reports from the Terri tory, which, just at this time, is of great importance, and had a report that the notorious Jim Lane had been killed by a Government Indian Agent, and as the Missouri Dem ter of course-by all th se who are acquainted with the Kansas writers of that Abolition sheet—discredited—greatly needing confirmation from some more responsible source; and as we all expected, and unfortunately, too, for the new of the Philadelphia Press, Col. John W. Forner, has con-ple and the Territory, the "report" proved no more or less than another " shrick for freedom," which that paper has tunately, the notorious villain and arch agitator is still at large, and the last accounts state that he is seeking "who of this his native city are sufficiently acquainted with him, he may devour "-with a blood hound thirst he is tracking up all those who differ with him in his hellish views, and with threats of vengeance prowls through the Territory like an enraged lion; and those who did not know Jim Lans but take the newspaper accounts of him, would very nat-urally suppose that he was a brave, fearless man, and destined to swallow up, or keep at bay the entire populace west of the Alleghenies! A more absurd opinion was never entertained-Jim Lane, in Kansas, is an acknowledged coward, and has been known to go five and ten mile is true, he desires to be a great man, and tells his "dupes he is after this man or that man with a "sharp stick," but when he comes up to him-like a peacock looking at his feet, his feathers and his courage drop in the twinkling of an eye, and a school boy, 15 years of age with an unloaded pistol would run him out of the country! If the free State they would, indeed be hard up. Jim Lane is the little doc who does all the barking, and expects others to do his fighting. A "barking dog never bites," and consequently fighting. A "narking dog never inters, and coosequency.

Jim is not feared, and to make his bark the stronger and
louder is when you chase him with a switch! Whenever louder is when you chase him with a switch! you hear of Jim "barking," you can rest assured be is flee

Report says they have serious times in the Territory .-Gov. Denver has arrived and assumed the government of the Territory, and has issued an address setting forth the policy which he intends to pursue, and the instruction inder which he is acting.

The election was held on the 21st, but the returns re-Crived here are meagre, still we think enough to warrant us in stating that the "Constitution with slavery" has been carried by a considerable majority. At Shawnee the pro-Savery vote was 765; at Olathe 200, and at Lexington 206 The free State men have cut their own throats in obedi ence to Seward. Hale and Greeley, and must now abide by THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION .- The Executive the consequences. An opportunity was given them to make Kansas free, and we had hoped to see it free, but the shown conclusively that they had no interest in making it a "free State," only so far as it would advance their inteest in a political point of view.

It is said that a party of free State men--several hundred -are about leaving Lawrence for Lecompton to demand the Territorial arms at the Governor's disposal. of course, they will get them-in a horn! It is also stated that there a fight going on at Fort Scott, and that thirty men have been killed. It is doubtless a mere rumor. Report says that Lane has gone to Fort Scott-to do more "barking" and intends to demolish the place—that is, he will do the looking ou part, whilst his "dupes" engage in the fight ing. From thence, he will proceed to Lexington and West port, and "wipe out" those towns, and then will come into and after that he is to burn every house occupied by the pro-slavery settlers of Kansas, and those who yield submis Missouri, whilst those who resist are to be "roasted," or hung upon the first tree. We predict the day is not far

distant when he will get his just deserts. We were always in favor of Kansas being a free State out if the election of the 21st was not a legal, one, there never can be a legal election hold there under the Territo rial Government, and notwithstanding we regret that a full vote was not polled, we must take the result as it comes, and believe Congress will accept the "Constitution elective franchise, and the President will very soon get rid of all the Kansas difficulties by his approval of the bill a We have at last received the official vote of the late alon

ion in Minnesota, which is as follows : Sibley, Dem.. Ramsay, Rep.

Sibley's majority. 290 The Legislature stands as follows

enators by the Legislature. In the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst., Mr Sheets presented a protest (signed by 32 Republican members) against any and all attempts on the part of that body o make or enact laws for the government of the people or State of Minnesota, prior to its admission into the Union as such. The protest was laid on the table, but, according to the Constitution would be entered on the journal Mr. R. S. Blennerhassett, one of our oldest and most prominent lawers died on Christmas day. Hoping that you and your readers had a very "merry Christmas" we wish you one and all a "happy New Year." OLD GUARD.

For the Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR:—This unhappy country is to us almost what Jupiter's gift was to Pandora—a source of many and alarming evils. It had been hoped that the success of the democratic party last November, would counteractail their effects—that hope shall not be disappointed. But why it is that we are compelled, for a time, to look upon a new and more formidable aspect of the matter than It ever before presented, is beyond all comprehension. Douglas, Walker & Co., are characters unexplained and unexplainable. It is charitable to believe men to be honest in their pretensions, but, in this case, however, it seems utterly impossible to exercise this Christian virtue. The inquiry now going about: A ray ou an administration or a bouglas man? confounds the understanding and chills the very life blood of every patriot. In what munner we should sympathize with these anti administration leaders is quite a nice point. The mort appropriate way, probably, would

them increased friendship for Mr. Buchanan and his administration.

The point of attack in the course of the President is assumed. It has no foundation in truth. The assumption though, is now well calculated to deceive. It comes to us decorated with all the arts of ingenious philos-phy, differing little from the wphistams of the late "freedom shrikkors." If the citizens of Kansas have any one friend, more devoted to their welfare than all others, that triend is James Buchanan. In his instructions to Gov. Walker, and in his recent message to Concress, nothing can be detected, not even by the keen

of Kansas have any one friend, more devoted to their welfare than all others, that triend is James Buchanan. In his instructions to Gov. Walker, and in his recent message to Congress, uctining can be detected, not even by the keen and unscruppilous eye of mailies, but what breather fidelity fowards the demagogue-ridden inhabitants of that territory. The course of the administration was calculated to bring Kansas into the Union as speedily as possible, nevertheless in strict conformity with the organic laws of the Territory and principles of justice. (lesides, the mation had, not four weeks ago, poured forth the tribute of thankful hearts for having passed the dangers brooding over us the last few years unburt and unharmed, and congratulated Itself upon the prospect of permanent saloty and security under the righteous administration of democratic rule. Not only democrats, but men of all parties shared this teeling.)—Douglas: what hast thou done?

The President is charged with having a wrong idea about the term, Domestic Institutions. Gov. Walker philosophizes largely on popular sovereignty, and perhaps rightly too, but it has nothing to do in this matter. The term is not found in the organic act for the territory. Whatever it may be worth in other instances, it cannot be so strictly applied to Kansas. What are domestic institutions? Any body can answer this question in a general way; but, in its specific application to territories, as used in the Kansas. Nebraska act itmeans lawry, and that only 8 tate constitutions do not and cannot interfere without domestic institutions do not and cannot interfere without domestic institutions and the summary and any other respect—and I can hardly se why they should interfere in that particular one. Domestic institutions are such as we have in and about the hone. They are as various as the population is numerous. No constitution can make them uniform. One man may work with horses, another with mules, or with owen, Ac. One man any employ labor by the year, another by the month

the nation. In view of our financial embarrassment, the Mormon In view of our finuncial embarrassment, the Mormon difficulties, &c., all abstruct matters should be at once permanently settled, and every good citizen ily to the rescue of his nation's honor, and prosperity, now on the wane. It is no time, at present, to step to the music of the demagogue, when works of such deep and vital interest and necessity lay before our hands. Let, then, our enlightened and patriotic President be firmly supported in his administration, and all we wish for, or can hope for, as good citizens, will befull us.

P.

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