urrion Paica, \$2,00 per annum

WILL KANSAS BE ADMITTED ! We answer yes. And why should it not be under the Lecompton Constitution? The people of Kansas had decided by a majority of over five thousand votes, as a preliminary measure, that they desired to quit their Territorial dependance and become a sovereign State of the Union. This decision was had in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Congress; and, in accordance with the popular wish, the Territorial Legislature enacted a law authorizing the election of delegates to a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. The Convention met at Lecompton in the Territory, and after mature deliberation and reflection, agreed upon a Constitution for the government of the new State. This Constitution is now before Congress for their approval, and is there in pursuance of law. The only questions, then, in our humble opinion, for the National Legislature to inquire into, are: First-was the Convention legal body, authorized to frame a Constitution? and, Secondly-is the Constitution, so formed, republican in all its features according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution? If these interrogatories are answered affirms tively, and we apprehend there can be no other response, the question is settled, and we do not see what should prevent Kansas from being at once admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. This, we believe, is a plain and concise statement of the whole affair-and now let us examine the objections to her ad-

The first and principal objection is, because the Convention did not see proper to submit the whole Constitution to the people for their approval or rejection. This would be a strong argument against its admission, provided the Convention was bound to do so, either by the terms of the law under which it convened, or by the instructions of their constituents to the delegates. But, in the absence of all expressed or implied instructions from any quarter, except so far as the question of slavery alone was concerned, the Convention had a perfect right to do exactly what they have done, and the rejection of the Constitution by Congress, under such circumstances, would be an interference on their part with the doctrine of cumstances as will secure a free and unbiased popular sovereignty, so boldly enunciated in the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854. It would be, in effect, for Congress, the mere servants of the people, to set themselves up as the sovereigns and masters.

Another objection made, is because a maat the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, therefore that majority are THE KANSAS QUESTION IN THE HOUSE. not bound by the action of the minority who did vote. Now, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the majority did not vote, whose fault was it? Certainly not the fault of the minority. The majority might have voted and carried the election of delegates, for the proof is that there were over nine thousand names regularly registered in the Territory prior to that time, but they did not choose to do so. Now, elections in this country are decided by those who exercise the right of suffrage-not by those who absent themselves from the polls. Let us cite an instance or two with which all our readers are familiar. At the Presidential election of 1856, the whole vote polled in the City of Lancaster was 2922 -a bare majority of which would be 1462.-At the recent Municipal election, Mr. Burabout one-third of the whole number cast in offered by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, 1856, and 485 less than a majority. Now, accordance with the law," was adopted. does any sensible man presume to doubt the right of Mr. BURROWES to exercise the duties of the Mayoralty, because he was elected by a small minority of all the voters in the City; or could it be doubted for a moment that even if Mr. Burrowes had received but two hundred votes, had that been a majority of the whole number cast, he would still be the Mayor?-The case is so plain, that he who runs may read. So with the Amendments to the Constitution, which were voted upon last October by less than one third of all the voters in the State-a large majority of more than twothirds of the people of Pennsylvania neglecting or declining to vote. Are these Amendments not now the supreme law of the Commonwealth, and are not all our people bound

A third objection urged is, that there were enormous frauds committed upon the ballotbox by the Pro Slavery men of Kansas, and therefore the Constitution ought not to receive the sanction of Congress. That there were frauds committed we have not a doubt, but friends of the Lecompton Constitution we do to pursue and exterminate the conspirators in that they were perpetrated exclusively by the not believe. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that, when all the facts come to light, it will be found that quite as many frauds were enacted by the Black Republican leaders and their abettors, as were by the friends of the Lecompton instrument. And, even if has been reported by Col. Hodoson, Chairman there were not, it is a subject for the investi of the Committee on Banks: gation of the local Legislature alone, and not for Congress whose authority, we opine, does not reach behind the record, and who cannot legitimately inflict punishment for an offence committed against the Territorial law, and which is punishable under that law. The tence, or that may hereafter be chartered, converse of this doctrine, if carried out by Congress, would evidently be a violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty-a doctrine which our opponents had always, until very recently, most strenuously contended against. If popular sovereignty means the same thing in Kansas that it does in Pennsylvania, then would there be just as little reason for Congress to assume the power of correcting abuses in the elections of our State, (such, for instance, as the frauds perpetrated at Millerstown and Youngwomanstown distriots by the Ritnerites in 1838,) as there is for that body to interfere in Territorial affairs.

by it? Every man will at once answer in the

affirmative.

There have been other minor objections made to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the position of the Administration on the subject, but the above mentioned are the principal ones, and it is upon these grounds that the Black Re publicans and their allies hope to defeat it .-But wedo not anticipate such a result. On the contrary, we believe that Kansas will be admitted into the Union before the first of April next, and that then, if not before, the wisdom and sound policy of the President will be fully graphed for. They both report every thing felt and acknowledged by every Democrat and every sincere lover of the Union throughout | hend no further difficulties, provided Congress the length and breadth of the Republic.

A OURSTION FOR DEMOCRATS : Some of our friends are honestly opposed to the position taken by the President on the Lecompton Constitution. We think they are mistaken. But, be that as it may, the admission of Kansas under that instrument is now, to all intents and purposes, an Administra tion measure-(indeed, it is the leading measure of the Administration, so far as our domestic policy is concerned)—then what will be their position after its passage through Congress? We merely put the question, and leave the answer to our Democratic friends

A NEW LICENSE LAW.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Philadelphia, has introin Philadelphia and Pittsburg who sell \$10,-

to pay \$25 per annum. THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION. The Topeka Constitution, says the West Chester Jeffersonian, was never submitted to vote of the people of Kansas? No legal election was ever held for or against it, or a section, or line, or word of it! And no one but the most reckless advocate of Black Re publicanism ever asserted, during the campaign of 1856, that the Topeka Constitution was submitted to a vote. No Democratic press will venture so far as to say so now .-It is true that the Black Republicans of Kansas, headed by the traitor, Jim Lane, did, at a town meeting, form the Topeka Constitution. They there resolved to hold an election, which was of their own party, without any sanction of law; and their own party did vote for the Topeka Constitution at the several elections of the Black Republican party. But the Topeka Constitution was never submitted by law, or the form of law, to a vote of the people .--That Topeka Constitution was gotten up by the Black Republicans in opposition to the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and their party attempted to force it on the people against their will, and Mr. Hickman, by his vote in Congress, sustained them in their action. Every Democrat during the campaign of 1856 supported Mr. Buchanan and law, in opposition to Topeka, Black Republicanism

GENERAL CALHOUN'S ADDRESS. cinct, and have them taken under such cirexhibition of the facts. By the sworn state ments so procured he shall be governed in the certificates of election to the members of the Legislature from Leavenworth county. If it shall, as it probably will, place the government of Kansas in the hands of his enemies, jority of all the people of Kansas did not vote | no one will regret it more, yet he shall honestly discharge his official duties.

The special Committee of the House of Repesentatives on Kansas affairs met on Wednes-

day evening.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution summoning Ex Governor Walker, General Cul-Ex-Secretary Stanton, and General Henderson for examination, and requiring them to bring all the documents in their po session bearing upon the subject-matter of investigation.

To this it was objected that the official documents being obtained from the Executive Department, oral testimony might not be necessary. This resolution, together with four or five

others, looking to the examination of all matters covered by the resolution under which the committee was appointed, was tabled by a ote of 8 yeas to 7

State Department the registry and eensus of ROWES was elected Mayor by 977 votes, or the voters of Kansas, with an amendment The committee then adjourned over for week, in order to give time to procure the

documents called for.

WEWS FROM EUROPE. By the arrival at Halifax of the sceamship Niagara, we have three days later news from Europe. Consols were quoted at 95 \. Cotton had advanced. The London money market was somewhat easier, and the Bank of England had reduced its rates of discount to four per cent. News from India, one week later than previous advices, had been received. General Outram had engaged the enemy at Alumbagh, and defeated them, capturing four guns. In China, the United States Commissioner, Mr. Reed, had vainly sought an interview with Yeh, the Imperial Commissioner .-The British propositions made by Lord Elgin were also rejected. A speedy attack upon Canton was anticipated. The steamship Leviathan was fully affoat on the day the Niagara sailed. In France the addresses of the army to the Emperor Napoleon, congratulating him on his recent escape from assassination, were growing offensive to the English. Many of them call for permission

A NEW BANK BILL. The following is the first section of a bill

before the House of Representatives, which

basso singer is dead.

That on and after the first day of November, 1858, no bank, savings fund, institution or corporation, having banking privileges, shall issue or pay out any note or bill of a less douomination than twonty dollars; provided that all chartered banks of issue now in exismay, by depositing State stocks or bonds of this State with the Auditor General, issue and pay out notes of the denomination of \$5 and \$10, which notes may be arrived by \$10, which notes may be registered by the Auditor General, and delivered at the same banks in sums equal to the market value, but in no case to exceed the par or representative f value of stocks so dep

Other sections of the bill provide for the cancellation of the bonds thus deposited and the redemption of the notes by the State Freasurer, in case of the failure of the banks.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, A correspondent suggests George W. Closson, of Bucks county, as a suitable person to receive the nomination of Canal Commissioner, by the ensuing State Convention. Mr. C. is competent and worthy man and a thoroughgoing and influential Democrat to boot .-Should the nomination be awarded to the Democracy east of the mountains, then we know of no man whom we would sooner prefer for the station.

ALL QUIET IN KANSAS. General HARNEY and Col. SUMNER arrived at Washington on the 14th inst., direct from Leavenworth, Kansas, having been telequiet in the Territory, and say they apprewill give them a government of their own, by admitting them under the Lecompton Constitution. If that is done, in less than ninety

days all trouble will cease. PUBLIC OPINION.

There is not a solitary Democratic paper in the great State of New York-not one-which does not fully and unequivocally endorse the Kansas policy of President Buchanan!

VIRGINIA LANDS.—Farmers or Capitalists who want to make a cheap purchase of a splendid Virginia estate, large enough for four or five farms, would do well to call on the Editor of this paper, who is authorized to negotiate for the sale of such an one. See ertisement in another column.

THE TRUTH FROM KANSAS.

All will remember the flood of manufac dueed into the House of Representatives, a tured stories which swept over the country with new license bill, which, with some modifica- reference to the frauds and outrages committions, will probably pass that body. Amongst ted at the first election held in Kansas under the other changes it takes the licensing power Territorial law. They were invented without from the Courts, and vests it in the County the slightest regard for the truth, and yet per Commissioners. The bill also compels persons sisted in as if they were verity itself. These taking out license to file a bond in the Quarter were followed by others of the same character, Sessions' Court for \$500, conditioned for the showing that this inventing and sending forth preservation of order, and for not selling to the country false statements with reference ninors drink. Persons applying for license to occurrences in that Territory, was part of a concocted plan of operations for keeping up 000 worth per annum, and upwards, to pay the disturbances there, and benefiting the \$200; those from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to pay Black Republican party in the Nation. But \$100; from \$2,500 to \$5,000, to pay \$50; as time progressed, the people of Kansas hethose who sell \$2000 and under, to pay \$30 .- gan to act under the wise and equitable pro-In the country and boroughs, the latter class visions of the Kausas Nebraska bill, the agitators were restricted in their field of operations and obliged to tax their ingenuity to the utmost for fuel to keep the fire of sectional excitement raging in the minds of their deluded followers. In spite of all opposition, and in defiance of the threats, menaces, and actual outrages of the Black Republican agitators, the law-and-order citizens of Kansas proceed ed to take legal steps to prepare that Territory for admission into the Union as a State. A law was passed submitting the question of Convention, or no Convention, to a vote of the people. This was in full accord with the doctrine laid down in the organic law of the Territory, and met the approbation of all those citizens of Kansas who were not open enemies of the law, and actively antagonistic to its requirements. There was no allegation that the law under which the real bona fide citizens of Kansas were to vote for or against a Convention to form a State Constitution, was unfair or unjust. Under it, all persons, citizens of the United States, were entitled to vote. The vote, thus provided for, was taken at the REPORTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES. election in October, 1856, at the time the mem hers of the Legislature were chosen. There were two ways in which the people had a through the hallot-box whether a convention should be held, and their government altered and, secondly, by electing members of the Leglature, upon whom devolved the duty to call the convention in the event that a majority of of the people desired it. No way could be The promised address of Gen. Calhoun, devised better calculated to ascertain clearly President of the Kansas Lecompton Conven- the will of the people of Kansas on this matvention, has been published. He says that ter; and if any portion refused to vote the fault

he has written to Governor Denver to procure was with them, and not the law which opened the sworn statements of the Judges of the the door for all to participate in the responsicontroverted Delaware Crossing election pre | ble duty of forming a State Constitution under which their personal and political rights were to be protected. The people by their votes determined that a Convention should be held, and in obedience to the will of the majority, the Kansas Logis lative Assembly, in January, 1857, made all the necessary legal arrangements for carrying election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention took place; they assembled at Lecompton and framed a Constitution which was ordered. Now come the plotters with their scheme, gotten up in order to afford a threadbare excuse for the agitators to oppose the action of the Lecompton Constitution,and by them, not the mass of the voters, the allegation is made that " fifteen counties were entirely disfranchised" in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This

fully settled that the law and order party, or unwarrantable ends by departing from the in other words the party in favor of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, had obtained a majority of the Convention. But is be required to seek by peaceful methods for it true that "fifteen counties were entirely the redress of all their grievences, whether disfranchised, and by no act of their own," as ote of 8 years to 7 mays.

Mr. Adrain's, of New Jersey, resolution inis stated by the Black Republicans and their
framed for themselves a Constitution and structing the chairman to procure from the allies? Upon this point we give the following State Government, republican in form, and the "communication" recently published in the Convention held at Lecompton has, in their St. Louis Republican. Its correctness is certified to by the several gentlemen, who have placed their names to the paper, and to this footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes boundaries, and aware of, in any direction :- [Phila. Argus. At the October election in 1856, a majority of five thousand votes were east in favor of a convention, and at the session of the Kansas Legislative Assembly, which met on the sec-Monday of January last, [1857] necessary provisions were made for' that Convention. A law was passed taking for its hasis the principles of the celebrated Toombs bill, which Senator Douglas helped to make, and for which he voted. It provided for the registry of all the legal voters of the Territory by the Sheriff of each county, and his deputies The probate judges were required to hold courts or sessions in convenient parts counties, and add to the lists returned by the Sheriffs, any names accidentally or wrongfully It also provided that in cases where there was no probate judge, or he would not act, then the Sheriff should; and if there was no officer at all to perform the duties specified then the people might petition the Governor to appoint some one to carry out the law .-The Governor says that "fifteen counties" were entirely disfranchised, "and by no fault Let us see: In Franklin counof their own.' ty, one of the "oldest organized," Esquire ocum, probate judge, was driven away by the Abolitionists, as was also Richard Goulding, sheriff of said county; each of these officials was threatened with death should they attempt their haunts. Lablache, the great Italian to perform the duties conferred upon them by the registry law. Under the same circumstances, George Wilson, judge of probate for Anderson county, was prevented from executing the law. So with Allen county; Passmore Wil-

> being a Free State man, refused to act. These four were the only organized counties not repre sented in the Convention. Why not represented? It was the fault of those who now complain, and "on their heads, and their's alone, will rest the responsibility." It is well to observe that of the nineteen counties spoken of as not repesented, the cen sus was not taken in four for the reason stated ;

> liams had to leave in order to save his life.

J. J. Barker, probate judge of Breckinridge,

the other fifteen were, for civil purposes, a tached to organized counties as follows: Two, Richardson and Weller, to Shawnee Three, Madison, Butler, and Wise, to Breck

nridge. One, Coffee, to Auderson. One McGee, to Bourbon. Six, Greenwood, Hunter, Dorn, Wilson

Woodson, and Gregory, to Allen. One, Brown, to Doniphan. One, Davis, to Riley.

The counties of Brown, Washington, Clay, and Dickinson were organized at the last ses sion of the Legislature; in the last name three there were no inhabitants.

The registry law was executed, and voters ere registered in the following counties: Johnson, Lykins, Lynn, Bourbon, Douglas, Shawnee, Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth. Jefferson, Nemeha, Calhoun, Marshall, and It will thus be seen that the only counties

really disfranchised were the four in which Abolitionists would permit no registry to be taken; and it is an established fact that many factious people refused to tell their names, and otherwise obstructed the officers-some giving fictitious appellations, and others threatening the lives and property of the census takers. These officers were political partisans, and they "refused or neglected to census or make any registry, and therefore they were entirely disfranched, and could not, and did not give a single vote. Why did they not compel the officers to do their duty? was possible; but if not, they could have peti tioned the Governor for redress. If the people of these counties could not and did not vote it was a "fault of their own," and on "their heads, and theirs alone, will rest the responsi-

bility." From first to last, every opportunity has been given for an expression of the will of a majority; and now if the principles of a minority, as alleged, are to triumph in Kansas, by the neglect of a factious opposition of the so called majority, "on their heads, and theirs alone, will rest the responsibility."

H. CLAY PATE.

We concur in the foregoing: George W. McKown, ex-member of the compton Convention.

Francis J. Marshall, Democratic candidate

William G. Mathias, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

J. H. Danforth, ex member of the Lecomp on Convention. Blake Little, ex member of the Lecompton

envention. WESTPORT, Jaugary 4, 1858. The above is a plain, simple narrative of the facts in connection with the alleged dis franchisement of certain counties in Kansas. It is a triumphant answer to the stories con cocted by the Black Republican plotters, and echoed by their allies in all sections of the North. The same men who refused to vote at the first election, but subsequently assembled at Topeka and formed a Constitution not only without, but openly against law, are the very persons who "disfranchised" themselves. In the counties named, they insulted and drove away the officers who were commissioned to register the people living therein. Where the Probate Judges were Black Republicans they refused to act, and thus "disfranchised" the legal voters by their own act. This was true with reference to four counties. In the other fifteen spoken of, there were not enough voters in each to form a representative district, and they were joined with other counties, and thus represented, just as in this State several counties are united in one representative district. This is not "disfranchising" the people of a county. The charge is as absurd as it is false and wicked. The truth is, each and every voter in Kansas was placed in a position where he could vote and be represented if he chose, and those who refused to act, cannot complain at this time. The truth is at length coming from Kansas, and it fully sustains the President in the stand he has taken upon the question at issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The report made to day, by Mr. Green from the Senate Committee on Territories, recites at chance to express their wishes: first, by saying large the events in Kansas, and asserts that the majority of the people may simply, as in ancient days, in mass meetings, make the Constitution; they may elect representatives to make one for them, or elect representatives to draft one to be submitted for approval or rejection. The last method has approved during the past few years, though, ormerly, the second method was very gene rally resorted to. The calling of a convention as in this case, was conceded to have been strictly legal, and also the election of delegates Was it not logical to infer that the convention was legally elected, and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, which can no more be interfered with by Governor, Judge or Legis Inture, either to increase or diminish its power, or alter, or nullify its acts, than the peo de could be interfered with, had they assem oled en musse, instead of by representatives dolence; not through the peaceful agency

may that the In conclusion, the Committee abolitionists in Kansas had thus fur sought power by methods unknown to law, and by the ballot box. Claiming to be a majority of that will into practical, binding effect. The the voters of the Territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and Convention, they ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what the may at legal times and legal places rightfully do for themselves: that is, to change or abolish submitted to the people as the Convention; their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their constitutional demands. they threaten to afflict the country with attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they asser which they wilfully refuse to do, they threat en to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind, that they

are conscious of being a powerless minority, was an afterthought, which came when it was and only expect to be able to compass their mittee are not greatly mistaken, those reckless men misjudge the American people, and will they be real or imaginary.

name and behalf, asked Congress her. Therefore, it is declared that Kansai should be admitted into the Union on an equa contains the usual regulations relative to, and grants of public land, as in the case of Minnes ota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative in the Honse of Representatives.

Mr. Douglas, in his report, dissents from the riews of the majority for reasons, among other that no satisfactory evidence exists that the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Con vention is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will. He that the Convention was not clothed with competent power to establish a Constitution with out the assent of Congress, which has been expressly withheld in this case; hence onvention only had such power as the Ter ritorial Convention could rightfully confer and no more, which was to form a constitution and send it to Congress as a memorial for admission, which could be accepted or rejected according as it embodied the popular will. That all the proceedings of the Convention should have been held in spirit of obedience to the Territorial government, while in fact it was declared to be in force, and take effect in defiance of the authority of the Territorial government, as well as without the consent of congress; that the only lawful election held on the adoption of the constitution was f the 4th of January last, which was in obelience to the law framed by the Territorial

n the Territory.
Messrs. Collamer and Wade, in submitting their views, say that the Territorial government of Kansas was never organized as provided in the original act, that is by its own people; but was usurped by a foreign force, conquered and subdued by arms, and a minor-ty installed in power, which has ever since een sustained by the general government, instead of being examined into and corrected. This has been done to establish and perpetuate slavery. The Lecompton Constitution is the result of these proceedings, and is contrary to the will of a great majority of the people legally expressed; and for Congress in its on to consummate this protracted atroity, especially for such a purpose, is a violation of the fundamental principles of our republican government, and can produce no rmanent peace or satisfaction to the people of the Territory. In the late Territorial election, they have reclaimed their rights, and that the Territorial government is, for the first time, now moving peaceably in its legitimate way to promised freedom. The Lecompton Constitution and its adoption was concocted and executed to supercede the triumph of justice. To admit it by Congress, is but to give success to fraud, and encourage merit to iniquity, and to turn over that people, not to an election fairly and legally conducted, but to such State officers and legislators, as Calhoun shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long, myster ous and inexcusable indecision and reserve out encourage expectations in both parties one of which is earnestly doomed to disappoin

THE FREE NEGRO NUISANCE .- A petition has been presented in the Senate of the Penn sylvania Legislature, from a number of citizens of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, asking the passage of a general law prohibiting nemulattoes from coming into our State with a view of acquiring a residence therein—such frequently becoming a charge upon the public soon after getting within our

We heartily approve of the movement, and hope that such a bill may be passed before the Legislature adjourns. The nuisance has become intolerable, and measures should be adopted to abate it at once and forever. If a law cannot be passed to diminish the number of free blacks already among us, the one asked for certainly can.

More Counterfeits .- New counterfeit ten dollar notes purporting to be on the Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., are extensively circulated in some of the counties adjacent to ours-having for a vignette. Coat of Arms of the State Pennsylvania, with a head of a lady in medal lion on either end, signed J. B. McPherson Engraving coarser, otherwise well calculated to deceive. We caution our read

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION he Democratic County Convention will assemble at Fulton fall, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, a. m. The folwing are the delegates elected as far as heard from, up

o the time of going to press (4 o'clock; p. m.) on yesterday
City—S. W. W.—i)r. Henry Carpenter, Frederick Coon
ley, Gob. Sanderson, Geo. M. Steffman,
James Peaplier.
S. E. W.—Christian Widneyer, John H. Reigart
John Wittinger, Davis Kitch, S. J. Moy
Voorten Morrison N. W. W.—John R. Russel, Charles R. Frailey, H Bicken derfer, Col. John Rankin, Geo W. Brown.
N. E. W.—Henry E. Leman, H. B. Swarr, John Lippencott, Charles M. Howell, Franci

East Hempfield—John Hoffman, Dr. Samuel Parker, Daniel G. Smith, Jacob Seier, Dr. G. Groff, East Doneral—Jacob Spi-se. P. J. Albright, Abraham leltunacher, John Houseal, William Pinkerton.
After the election of the above named delegates, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted: owing resolution was off-red and unanimously adopted:

**Resolved, **That we have unimpaired confidence in the inegrity and patriotism of President Buchanax, and that
un delegates elected to the County Convention are intructed to vote for resolutions sustaining the President's
faness policy, and to vote for no delegate to the State Conrention who is not in favor of Mr. Buchanan's Kansas pol
y, and in favor of Mr. Sharswood for Judgoot the Supreme.

DUT.

PETER ALBRIGHT, President.

HENRY KLIGH. Secretary.

cy. and in layor of Mr. SHARWOOD for Judge of the Supreme Court.

PETER ALBRIGHT, President.

HENRY KLUGH, Secretary.

Columbia—S. W.—F. H. Ebur, James Collins, Lewis Tredenick, Scott Patton, Morgan Hayes.

N. W.—Paul Hamilton, John C. Meldrum, Samuel F. Eberlin, Samuel T. Wilson, Jacob S. Roath.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed by the Democracy of the S. Ward: (We also learn that similar resolutions were adopted unanimously in the N. W)

Whereas—The Democracy of the S. Ward of Columbia have full and undiminished confidence in James Buohan

An and his Administration, it is, therefore,

ax and his Administration, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That our delegates elect, shall so represent this

Ward in 'County Couvention, and that they are hereby

instructed to us: their efforts in securing the passage of

such resolutions, and in the election of such delegates to

to the State Couvention, as will endorse his views and pol
icy upon all questions now before Congress.

Resolved, That we entertain full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and statemanship of JAMES BUGHANNY,

that we cordially endorse and sustain the wisdom and

justice of his Kansass policy; that we are gratified with his

comprehensive, bold and firm performance of duty upon this

question, believing that it will restore peace and quiet to N and his Administration, it is, therefore ustree of his hands policy; that we are grainled with his comprehensive, bold and firm performance of duty upon this juestion, believing that it will restore peace and quiet to he country; and that our delegates to the Country Convenion are hereby instructed to vote for men of like sentiments and views for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th day of

mously adopted:
WHEREAS, It is our fixed determination to adhere to the
great principles of 'sumeracy, which have heret-fore allayed all sectional differences, and for generations been the
auchor of our hopes, the bulwark of our glorious institutions, therefore, be it.
Resolved, That the Democracy of Marietta unanimously
endorse, approve, and most cordially support, the Admin-Resolved. That the Democracy of Mariatta unanimously endorse, approve, and most cordially support, the Administration of President Buchanay; that we recognize in his message the true principles of the great Narional Democratic party, which, if carried out, as we believe they will be, will advance the true interests and dignity of our country, and finally settle all difficulties, foreign and domestic, in which we have been involved.

Resolved. That we approve and admire the course pursued by our distinguished Senator. Hon. William Biglish in vindicating the policy of the Administration in his masterly effort on the floor of the Senate.

Resolved, That the appointment of Charles Kelly, as Pootmaster, weets with our cordisi approbation.

JEFFERSON THOMPSON, Secretary.

JEFFERSON THOMPSON, Secretary.

Marietta—Joseph Buchanah, Philip Deltrich, E. P. Trainer, John Judy. Samuel Loucks.
The following resolutions were unantmously adopted:
Resolved. That the Democracy of Marietta have undimin-ished confidence in JANES BUCHANAN, and that the adults-sion of Kanasa under the Lecompton Constitution mosts

our hearty approval.

Resolved. That the Democracy of Marletta feel highly incensed at the appointment of Gharles Kelly, as Postmaster of Marletta, to the exclusion of Mr. Buchanan's own master of Marietta, to the exclusion of Mr. Buchanas's own friends, who are equally competent and far more worthy. We also regret the emoval of our worthy Flend Br. James Craman, who has always been an homest and working Democrat; but we conside ourselves with the built final when the Postmaster teneral finds himself imposed on by false representations, made in a cowardly, under-handed way, he will make things right.

Resulted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Mariettian, and Lancester Intelligencer.

SAM'L HOPKINS, President.

W. L. Caster, Secretary.
Leacock Upper—Dr. A. S. Bare, Dr. Isaac C. Weidler,
Leacock Upper—Dr. A. S. Bare, Dr. Isaac C. Weidler,
Isaac L. Bard, Michael Bender, Washington Simmons.
Providence—Dr. John K. Raub, H. L. Thempson, Amos
Winter, Thomas Robinson, William McAullin.
The following res Jutions were unanimously adopted:
Readred, That the Democracy of Providence heartily approve, endorse and sustain the course of the National Administration, in regard to Kansas and the Lecompton Constitution.

initiatration, it regard to Anasas and the Recompositions stitution.

Resolved. That we heartily approve the course of the Editor of "The Lancaster Intelligencer," and highly recommend said paper as a faithful exponent of Democratic prin-

Instructed to support the Administration of JAMES Bu-ANAN—Lecompton Constitution and all.
Sadsbury—James Bood, Wm. Noble, Jacob R. Townsend, anklin Homsher, Jos. Risser. Donegal East—Jacob Spiese, P. J. Albright, Abraham eltmacher, John Houseal, Wm. Pinkerten.

Isory Shaffoer, H. B. McNeel, Joshua Leader. belegates elected are all, with two or three exceptions, the staunch friends of President Buchanan, and in favor of his

THE WEATHER-A "COLD SNAP"-SNOW. -Those of ne who were beginning to think that there would be no winter, have had our hopes, or rather thoughts, most wofully disappointed within the past week by the "cold snap," which it has pleased that old gentleman, the "Clark of the Weather," to favor us with. In the early part of the week the streams all around were frozen over, and the ice dealers and all those having ice houses have had a fine chance, which we were happy to see was fully embraced. to obtain a plentiful supply of fine, clear ice. Those who were looking forward to dismal times in the "dog days," that is in not getting their usual supply of "mint juleps, ice creams," and the various etceteras incident to that period, have, all of a sudden, had their fears turned into pleasant thoughts and imaginations. Besides, the earth has been covered with a beautiful "white mantie," which has served the purpose, to a slight extent, of our sleigh widing friands "It's an ill wind that blows nobod wood." hem temporary employment. The weather is now more moderate, preparing, no doubt, for the genial and everwelcome Spring to make its appearance. Till then, we have

THE HISTORICAL READING ROOMS.—The Reading Rooms of the "Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute' were opened on Saturday, and will be kept open every day and evening. Visitors will find there a collection of newspapers and magazines from all parts of the country. The rooms are well warmed and lighted, and Legislature established by Congress, with full no more pleasant place is offered to spend an hour or two legislative power on all rightful subjects with The rooms of the Society are in Sprechers' Building, North The rooms of the Society are in Sprechers' Building, North Queen street-entrance first passage.

Funeral Discourse.—Rev. Dr. Hodgson will preach a funeral discourse on the death of the Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episeopal Church, on Sunday morning, in the Duke Street

NEW BOOK STORE .- The indefatigable BARR, he well-known Newsman of this city, in conjunction with our estoemed friend John S. Dougherty, Esq., have opened n extensive Book and News Emporium at No. 31 East King street, where all the very latest publications will be scalved. Two such energetic and pleasant gentlemen eannot fall to soon have troops of purchasers, as they have already an army of friends. See their advortisement in

THE BILL PASSED .- Col. SHÆFFER'S bill to

the Times of Saturday.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Cotton Mill, No. 3, was by the Sheriff on Saturday last, to Dr. Henry Carpenter, for \$10,600—subject to a Mortgage of over \$100,000 two hundred dollars to do so no more. sold by the Sheriff on Saturday last, to Dr. Henry Carpenter

MILITARY ELECTION .- Our handsome and tionted triand, Col. BARTRAM A. SHAEFFER, of the State Senate, was unanimously elected, on yesterday, Brigadier leneral of the Brivade Composing the military of Lancaste

We congratulate the General on his promotion. It is ompliment richly deserved and well bestowed and we toubt not the duties of the office will be ably and gallant-

GYGER & Co.'s IRON BUILDING. - Gyger & .. Bankers, have taken possession of their new iron bankng house, in East King street. We have heretfore alluded terms of commendation to this structure, and have only add that the interior arrangements are no less elegant and convenient, than the exterior is substantial and in

Howard Evenings .-- Mayor Burrowes, on Tuesday evening last, delivered the first of a series of lec-tures, at Fulton Hall, for the benefit of the Howard Assoiation. Subject-"Lancaster as it was and as it is." attendance was large and highly encouraging to the proectors of the experiment. The Mayor did ample justice to the subject, and all who were present were deeply interested and pleased.

The second of the course will be be delivered by Rev. Dr. Bowman, on Friday evening next, 26th just. A rich liter

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-THE CHESNUT STREET RON WORES DESTROYED-IMMENSE LOSS TO MR. KIEFFER-NARROW ESCAPE OF ADJOINING PROPERTY-NOBLE AND SUCning, about half-past five o'clock, our citizeus were startled with the cry of "fire," the earnestness of which indicated the danger of a more than ordinary conflagration. The extensive Chesnut Street Machine Shops, belonging to Ex-Mayor Kieffer, were totally destroyed. Thursday's Exprerives the following account of the conflagration :

"In a tow moments the centre of our city was envelope in dense volumes of thick black smoke, the like of whic was perhaps never before noticed in this city. Many per sons in the neighborhood of Centre Square supposed, an it was said others, that Shobler's Stables were on fire; but this proved incorrect. The smoke proceeded from the ca-naive Machine Shops of Ex-Mayor Kleffer, in West Che-nut street, which were discovered to be on fire at short the proved the control of the control comprehensive, bold and firm performance of daty upon this question, believing that it will restore pears and quiet to the country; and that our delegates to the County Convention are hereby instructed to vote for men of like sentiments and views for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th day of March next.

In Marietta two setts of delegates were appointed, also two setts of resolutions adopted, which we subjoin:

Marietta—James Duffy, John Huston, John W. Clark, Charles Kelly, Lewis Houseal.

The following preamble and resolutions were unant mously adopted:

Whereax, It is our fixed determination to adhere to the great principles of "superracy, which have here-trore al." could have been extinguised; but there is no doubt the first could have been extinguised; but there is no doubt the first and could be have add a hose at hand at that time there is no doubt the first could have been extinguised; but before the water, could

the cupols of the foundry which has been in these case afternoon.

"It was soon apparent that the building in which the fire originated, and those immediately connected with it. could not be saved from the devouring element, which in a short time began to break out at the windows on Chesnut street. The Friendship Hose having secured a plur, gave the water to the Washington Engine to play upon the large frame tobacco warehouse of Mr. diable, which was only separated from the burning building by a sixteen feet alley, and the conflagation of which, it is evident, must have endaugered all the property down the alley to Orange street, probably the most cumbustible block in the city—The exections to save the warshouse were successful, and to these must be attributed the arrest of a conflagation which at one time threatened to devastate an entire block. which at one time threatened to devastate an outire block

the fire, was not in a condition to be used, and we under stand another was opened with considerable trouble and some delay. But when these vexitions and unexpected difficulties were overcome, our noble firemen worked with a faithfulness which always doos them credit and inspires the disease with pride and condense in the officiency of the disease with pride and condense in the officiency of the disease with pride and condense in the officiency of the disease with pride and condense in the officiency of whose new and extensive buildings depended upon saving the warehouse, promptly employed a large number of men and worked hard and Incossautly himself in superintending their efforts to stay the configuration, and take the necessary precaution to save the horses and vehicles in the adjoining stables. Atthough develoced to the skin, he refused to leave the ground until the fire was completely subdued.

completely subdued.

"The dwellings on the opposite side of Chesnut street were on fire several times. as well as two or three of the stables in the neighborhood; and buildings squares off were endangered by the showers of sparks and burning coals with which the atmosphere was filled. The High School building, fronting on Prince street, was also on fire at one time, but was placed under the protection of the Wheatland Hose, who carried the water up to the attic and thus did good saryics.

ciples.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in "The Intelligencer."

JOSHUA WINTER. President.

JOHN C. SMITH. Secretary.

Concestogs—John Martin, John Kolp, S. S. Welsh, A. R.

Hess, Herman Kuhn.

Strasburg Borough—Wm. T. McPhail. Samuel P. Bower.

Strasburg Township—Franklin Clark, Henry Spindler,
David Potts, Simon Raub, Martin Barr.

Lampeter East—Joel L. Lightner, Henry W. Gars. Lyttle
Carothers. Henry Kenesgy, Joseph McGuigan.

Paradise—Dr. J. J. Strawn, Joseph S. Leievar. Ams A.

Hauke, John Gibon, Pennock Nichols.

L-acock—John L. Lightner, Samuel F. Foster, C. J.

Rakestraw, B. F. Holl, G. J. Eckert.

Salisbury—S. J. Boone, David Kurtz, B. F. Houston,
Thomas S. McHvain, Dr. John Wallace. and papers of Mr. Kieffer saved. The insurance on the building and stock was distributed in three offices—\$3,000 in the Girard, \$6,000 in the Franklin, and \$4,000 in the State Mutnal. The loss on new machinery, including a fifteen-horse power engine, almost ready for delivery, is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The stock of patterns consumed was very large, being the accumulation of years, and though their value had become contingent, they must have originally root an amount equal to the estimate of the entire loss.

the entire loss.

"The disaster will fall severely upon Mr. Kieffer and the large number of employees, with their families, who have suddenly been thrown out of employment at the severest

period of the season.

"It may not be out of place in this connection, to correct an erroneous impression which has to some extent obtained in relation to the cause of the dense smoke, many attributing it to the burning of the "pitch" in the gravel roof with which a portion of the building was covered. This is a mistake, as the smoke had disappeared before the fire communicated to that portion of the roof. The western half of the main roof had been covered with Warren's Composition, by Mesers. Panceast & Brosius, and, being airtight, combustion was prevented in that portion of the structure for a long time after the fire was raging under the iron and slate roofing on the eastern end of the building. "It gives us pleasure to be able to state that the utmost good order and harmony was observed by the different numbers of the fire department throughout the busy, laborious and exciting scene. All labored faithfully, and their movements were marked with a precision and good judgment highly commendable. The only accident we heard of occurred to the American Eurine, the hind pump and the springs of which were broken. The paint on the side of the engine next the fire was also considerably blistered by the intense best. One of the officers informs us that the damage sustained will amount to \$300."

Suspension or Operations .-- It will be seen by the following statement of the Executive Committee of the Howard As sociation that this Society has been compelled to suspend operations for the present for want of funds. We trust the block committees will at once go actively to work, and that a generous-bearied public, who have not heretofore refused the most of us, yet it has vastly benefited many by giving aid in such a cause, will respond to their efforts by such sums as will place this noise and philanthropic Association

sums as will place this noise and philanthropic Association on a firm footing for doing good:

The Howard Association.

The Executive Committee regret to announce that, owing to a failure of means, they are compelled to discontinue operations for the present. The Block Committees are therefore requested and instructed not to grant any orders of relief later than Saturday, the 20th inst., after which day, and until further notice, no orders can be filled at the Depository. Depository:
The operations for the week ending February 17, are a

follows:

For the N. E. Ward—40 families, 165 persons, am't

\$28.37

N. W. Ward—66 -- 250 -- 52.61

8. E. Ward—68 -- 269 -- 59.11

8. W. Ward—67 -- 267 -- 59.07

Total, 239

Total, 239

Total, 239

Step 16

Ste

THOMAS H. BURROWES, President.
PETER McCONOMY. JOHN W. HUBLEY. JOHN W. HUBLEY, H. BAUMGARDNER, C. McCLEERY, F. J. KRAMPII. JOHN WISE, H. RATHVON, JAMES BLACK. JACOB S. HOFFMIER. F. W. BEATES, Secretary

APPOINTMENT BY THE P. M. GENERAL.

CHARLES KELLEY, Esq., to be Postmaster at Marietta, in this county, vice Dr. James Cushman. COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- We glean the follow

unity, vice Dr. James Chalman.

The Bill. Passed.—Coi. Sh.effers's bill to investigate the affairs of the Lancouter Bank has passed but Houses of the Legislature, and only await the Governor's approval to become a law.

The Friendship Hose Company have long been known and fully appreciated, and we have no doubt the conductive of the prompty and amply seconded by our citizens. The Friendship numbers among its members some four most influential citizens.

Accident.—On Thursday afternoon a child of Mr. Abraham Echleman, residing in South Queen street, which we were severely burned by its clothes accidentally taking fire from the store. Two children were in the road uning the temporary absence of the family, where some thing was cooking on the store which excited their cutivity, and in attempting to get at it the clothes of one of the mich that of the continuence of the total of the continuence of the total of the continuence of the total of the continuence of the continu

A DISTINGUISHED LANCASTERIAN.-We are happy to learn that the Emperor of Russia lately created Dr. TREODORE S. EVANS, formerly of this city, and now residing in Paris, Chevalier of the Orderlof St. Stanislaus of Russia. This distinguished honor has been conferred upon Dr Evans for his successful treatment of an officer of rank

in the Russian Army, who had part of his jaw-bone carried away by a shot at Sevastopol. MECHANICS' SOCIETY .- At a stated meeting of the Mechanics' Society, held on the 18th uit., in their

Hall, McConomy's buildings, West King street, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—John Bear.
Vice President—Charles Gillespie.
Treasure—Christian Gast.
Scoretary—Henry Pinkerton.
Library Committee—Peter G. Eberman, Christian Gast, F. J. Kramph. Peter McConomy, S. S. Rathvon.
Committee on Property—Christian Kieffer, Charles Gillespie, William Kirkpatrick, M. L. Brosis, Geo. Wlandt.

LICENSE GRANTED .- At the recent adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions, a license for a tavern was granted to Thomas Robinson, to be kept at Rawlinsville

The other applications for tavern and eating house licen were continued until Saturday the 24th of April. A NEW P. M.-John Mason, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Pequea, in this county, in place

of Mr. Skiles, resigned. Your Attention to This .- To have a cough or cold with a continual pain in the breast, spitting ous and phleam from the breast and lungs, is trul very annoying, and, besides being annoying, are usually the precursors of deep-seated bronchial disease, which eventually undermine the constitution and destroy life.—
Our readers will be pleased to hear of an effectual and speedy remedy for these cases in Dr. Keyser's Pectora

Syrup, sold at Heinitsh's, 13 East King street. THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

The February number contains a beautiful engraving epresenting " Rebecca teaching Jacob to deceive his Futher. There is also a fine flower plate representing "Morning Glory." The number contains a choice piece of Music, and a great variety of excellent articles in prose and poetry, all of which are well calclusted for the instruction and cation of the family circle.

CODEV'S LADY'S BOOK. The March number of this favorite has come to hand.its literary reputation is well sustained, and its engravings are as usual unsurpassed. The engraving of the "Mother's Blessing." in the number before us is alone worth the price It also possesses another crowning feature of attraction in the eyes of the fair sex-its unrivalled fash ion plates, patterns, &c. On the whole, it is par excel-lence the Lady's Book of the month. L. A. Godey, 323 Chestant street, Philadelphia

REVOLTING CRUELTY. A correspondent of the N. Y. Express,

writing from Little Rock, relates the following: On Tuesday, the 5th of January, 1858, at

Reid's bridge, a most inhuman act was perpetrated. About the 1st of January, some \$1500 were stolen from the widow Reid, at the bridge. A negro woman was whipped severely to force a confession that she had some knowledge of the money. Under the torture she stated that a Mr. had got the money, but not till the question had been often asked, if Cobb had not got the

Elias Good, the brother of widow Reid, and Martin Bell, her son in law, went to Cobb's rosidence, took him to the bridge, round the neighborhood and gathered a number of associates, took Cobb, and tied him across a log, and whipped him with a hand saw. After whipping him, they started to his brother, in Prairie county, 12 miles distant; stopped after going eight miles and whipped him again, then returned to the bridge. At that time the number who took part in whipping amounted to tifteen. Each one agreed to give a number of licks with the and saw. Good said he knew the law, and told them to go ahead, he had a barrel of money, and would pay all expenses. They forced Cobb to drink whisky with them whipped him Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Then, under some sort of mock rial committed him to jail at this place. Dr. Webbe called at the juil to see found him perfectly black from his head to his feet, with large gashes in several parts of his The Doctor said Cobb could not live. He lingered in great agony several days, and died about the 15th inst. Cobb begged the inhuman monsters while whipping him, to shoot him and end his misery-not torture him to death. Cobb's dying declaration was taken, and it appears from circumstances on the examination that he was innocent, as he steadily averred while living. He has left a widow and four children. murderers have been arrested, and four have made their escape. A preacher is one that made their escape. A process of the secape.

"It may not be out of place to this connection, to correct has made his escape. Six have been admitted to bail under bonds of two and four thousand bail under bonds of two and four thousand dollars, as accessories, and five are detained in jail for murder in the first degree.

From the Louisville Courier.

ETTER FROM COL. JOHNSTON, OF THE UTAH ARMY. We have been permitted to make the follow-g extracts from Col. A S. Johnston, commander of the Utah Expedition, to a mer of his family in this city. It is the latest authentic news from the Utah Army:

Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, Black's Fork of Green River, Dec. 12, 1857 "My Dear : I have an opportunity of sending you a line, but only time to say a few words, as I have been engaged till the last

oment in my public correspondence. "We are still encamped at this place, and will continue until we move in the Spring. The army has abundance of food and clothing and is well sheltered from cold in Sibley tents With your knowledge of camp life you would pronounce our situation one of great comfort. hese Sibley tents are tall, comical tents, 12 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, open at the top, with a vane to prevent its smoking, which it does not quite do. With a stove or fire built in the middle, it is a great improvment in the comfort of the soldier, but not as good as ;

vall tent with a stove, for an officer "I said we have abundance, but inasmuch s no one from the Governor and civil officers to the private soldier, can obtain more than one ration, we have nothing to give in the way of hospitality; for if I invite my neighbor to dine, he would be no better off than if he staid at home, while I should be damaged by his eating my ration. The regular diner out would fare badly here. What genius and tact he must be endowed with if he could procure an

invitation! "The day before the reduction took place, we gave a dinner to the Govenor, Chief Justice, &c., on our surplus in the larder. Since then I do not think we could feed an extra rat at our mess, such is our health, and so nicely is the quantity allowed, adjusted to the measure of our wants. We, of course, find it irksome here, but time will soon roll round, and we shall find ourselves again in the midst of those we love and admire. Until then we must be patient. We fear our friends will suffer from groundless apprehensions on our account. We have no reason to complain of anything but

bsence from our families. "Some think the Mormons, when it is necesary to make the issue with them, will submit to the Government. I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and villainy will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our Government ought to desire it as affording a simple solution of a difficult political ques-If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. dictate to them the terms of adjustment. "Brigham Young wrote to me a few days

since, sending me as a present some 800 pounds of salt, or preferred, we might buy it for the troops. Knowing they would entertain a fiendish delight in the knowledge that we would starve or freez, neither of which we in tend to do, although we have no salt, I sent it back to him with this message:—'That Brigham Young and his associates are in rebellion against the Government; that until they return o their allegiance and obey the laws, I will accept no favor or courtesy from them, nor old any corespondence with them; that when I advance, the people who remain at their homes or engage only in their private business, will be undisturbed. If I find them arrayed in arms I will attack them wherever I meet them; that if they entertained the delusive hope that the army would retire from the territory, they had better banish it; that the army will never take one step back, &c., &c. A. S. Johnston."

" Yours, &c. DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.-The York (Pa.)

Republican says that on Tuesday last, five children, three boys and two girls, who were returning home from school in Manchester township, ventured upon the ice on the Codor us, but it not being of sufficient thickness to bear their weight, four of the number broke through, and before assistance could be rendered three of them were drowned. The fifth child, a little girl, gave the alarm to some young men who were fishing near by, and one of them, Mr. Hubley, at the risk of his own life, with much difficulty succeeded in bringing the other little girl safely to shore. Two of those who perished were sons of a Mr. Boylor and the other a son of Mr. Philip Lehr.