INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER, Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESLEY FROST, Fayette.

PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS BILL.

On Tuesday last, the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, passed the U. S. Senate by a majority of eight votes—four of the Senators being absent.—Had they been all present, the majority would have been ten—and had Mr. PUGH been left free to vote according to his own judgment, the majority would have reached twelve. But he was under instructions from the Legislature of Ohio, and, although he advocated the passage of the bill, he was constrained to vote against it on its final passage.

Of the thirty-three votes for the admission, twenty-five were from the Southern and *eight* from the Northern States; and of the twenty-five who voted against the admission, twenty-three were from the Northern and *two* from the Southern States.

This is a most gratifying result, and will be hailed with delight by the conservative masses of the Union, as a strong indication that the Kansas controversy is rapidly approaching its termination, and that the country will soon have rest from this perplexing and irritating question. The position taken at an early day by the President has thus been strongly and unequivocally endorsed by the highest legislative body in the Union—an endorsement which speaks trumpet-tongued in favor of the wisdom and policy of the Administration.

The bill has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Representatives, and it may be there will be a protracted and exciting discussion in that body. But that it will pass when the final vote comes to be taken, we have never entertained a doubt—the predictions of its enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

The proceedings of the Senate on Tuesday will be found in another column, and we subjoin the bill itself, as amended and passed. It will be seen that it fully recognizes the right of the people to alter, abolish or amend their Constitution at pleasure, thus removing the principal objection with some to its passage:

A Bill for the Admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

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

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

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

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb. 26, 1857.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. That the federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas, a Judicial District be formed, and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal, be appointed and paid, as in Iowa.

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

THE END APPROACHING.

The Kansas question is now fairly before the House of Representatives, and will be disposed of, we think, the present week. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, gave notice that on Thursday next, he would take up from the Speaker's table and move the previous question on the Senate bill. This will bring on the issue—those in favor of stopping further discussion will vote for the motion, whilst those in favor of continuing the debate will vote against it. We incline to the opinion that the motion of Mr. S. will prevail, as we have no doubt a majority of the members are heartily tired of the subject. We confidently hope, therefore, to chronicle the fact, in our next issue, that Kansas has been admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, and become one of the sovereign States of our glorious Union.

AN OBJECTION REMOVED.

In the second section of the Kansas bill, as it was amended in its passage through the Senate, the right of the people "at *all times* to alter, reform, or abolish, in such manner as they may think proper," their Constitution, is fully provided for, and this amendment was inserted at the instance of Mr. GREEN, the able and eloquent Senator from Missouri, who reported the bill.

Latterly this was the principal objection made to the measure by the Black Republicans and their allies, who strenuously contended that the Constitution of Kansas, under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, could not be legally changed before the year 1864. They well knew that this was a strained and false construction of that instrument; but having been boldly met and vanquished on all their other objections, by the Democracy, they clung with pertinacity to this as the last plank in their rickety platform, and rested all their hopes of success before the country on this single objection. But the action of the Senate has swept this "refuge of lies" from under them, and they are now left without a solitary place of shelter from the storm of popular indignation with which they are doomed to be visited, sooner or later.

This objection having been removed, any farther opposition to the admission of Kansas as a State of the Union, becomes at once factious and sectional. According to the showing of Mr. CALHOUN, the President of the Lecompton Convention, who has given certificates to a majority of the Free State candidates for the Legislature, who were elected on the 4th day of January last, Kansas will come in as a State under anti-slavery rule; and the construction given by the Senate, above referred to, will enable the Legislature to call a Convention, if the people desire it, and change the Constitution at will. What more can any *honest* man desire? If the Constitution pleases a majority of the people, they can live under it without change;—if not, they can alter, reform, or abolish it, at pleasure, and substitute another to suit them better.

The whole country, as we have heretofore stated, is sick and disgusted with this infernal Kansas squabble—and now that the bill for its admission has been put into such a shape as to remove all reasonable objections, the Democratic members of Congress owe it to themselves and their constituents to pass it promptly in the House of Representatives, and thus give peace and tranquility to the Union. The whole people want the question settled without longer delay, and without any more speeches on the subject.

MINNESOTA IN THE SENATE.

Since the Senate has disposed of the Kansas question, the consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota has engaged the attention of that body. The principal difficulty seems to be as to the number of representatives in Congress to which the new State would be entitled—some contending for three members, others for two, and others again for only one. The legal returns made of the census of the Territory show a population of only 149,000, and as 92,000 is the ratio of representation, this would give them only one member, or at most two, allowing one for the large fraction. But it is contended that the census is not complete, and that the population is much greater than represented in the returns—therefore it is claimed that the new State is fairly entitled to three members.

The Army Bill is also up for discussion in the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The news from Washington is interesting. In the Senate, on Thursday, the presentation of anti slavery memorials called forth strong objections from Mr. Mason, who regarded such papers as disrespectful to the President, the Judiciary and Congress. An ineffectual attempt was made to have the House Army bill taken up, but the question of the admission of Minnesota was given the preference, and the consideration of that subject was resumed, the motion before the body being in effect a proposition giving the new State three representatives. The basis of representation in the old States at present is one representative to ninety-two thousand inhabitants. The census of Minnesota makes her population one hundred and forty-nine thousand, including unnaturalized foreigners and semi-civilized Indians, and upon this numbering she claims three members of Congress. Mr. Toombs moved that she be permitted to have three representatives until her census is rectified, and thereafter such number as it may show her entitled to. Pending the question the Senate went into executive session, and discussed the nomination of Mr. Selden as Marshal of the District of Columbia, which was finally referred back to the committee having the subject in charge.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

J. B. Moorhead, of Allegheny, and Amos E. Kapp, of Northumberland, to be appraisers of the damages sustained by transporters in consequence of the sale of the Main Line of public works.
Henry Hamlin, Notary Pubic, Smethport, McKean co.
Patrick Christopher, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Schuylkill county.
Philip A. Hayne, Commsssioner to take acknowledgement of Deeds, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Pelt, Commissioner to take acknowledgement of Deeds, Augusta, Ga.
Samuel P. Dysart, Auctioneer, 2d class, Philadelphia.

A HEAVY FEE.

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

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

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, on Friday, bringing nearly $1,500,000 in gold.

There is no news of importance from California by the arrival.

Both branches of the California Legislature have passed resolutions sustaining the President in his Kansas policy.

JUDGE LORING REMOVED.

Both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature have adopted an "address" for the removal of Judge Loring, and the Governor has complied with it. So, at last the deed is accomplished. The offence of Judge Loring was, that in the capacity of United States Commissioner, he heard the case of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, and remanded him to the custody of his owner, as required by the act of Congress. This gave offence to the Massachusetts abolitionists, who demanded the release of the negro, regardless of all laws, and from year to year they have persisted in persecuting the Judge in a manner that would not have failed to draw demonstrations of delight from their Quaker, witch and cat hanging ancestors. His removal has been a prominent measure at each succeeding session of the Legislature, and once the necessary majority was obtained; but the idea was so repulsive to the self-respect of Gov. Gardner, that he indignantly refused to grant the request. But another Pharaoh has come up in Egypt, who knows nothing about self-respect. Nathaniel P. Banks, the man who declared that "in a certain contingency he would be willing to let the Union slide," has since been elected Governor of the enlightened (!) Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and he willingly gives his assistance to complete a work having for its object the degradation of a State Judge, because he had the courage, as United States Commissioner, to faithfully execute the laws of Congress. But Judge Loring will not be degraded. The whole crew of monomaniacs in the Massachusetts Legislature, with Nathaniel P. Banks to back them, cannot detract one iota from his fair fame, though they should dog his footsteps and vote addresses of removal till doomsday.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The report of the Appraisers of the assets of the Bank of Pennsylvania, appointed in pursuance of law by the Court of Common Pleas, is published at length in the *Evening Journal*, occupying upwards of seven columns of that paper. It makes a most lamentable exhibition of rottenness, and shows, if the appraisement is a correct one, not only that the whole capital stock has been sunk, but that the depositors will fare no better than the stockholders, while the note-holders will get, in the end, but a small part of their claims.

The whole of the assets of every kind made up of 940 different items, are appraised at only $152,830,94.

Among the items appraised, are notes of Allibone & Jenks, amounting to about $56,000, which are appraised at 0. Williams & Bros., notes and checks for $50,300, appraised at $500. H. M. Fuller, note for $5,700, appraised at $570. W. C. Morgan & Co., note for $13,731, appraised at 25 cts. J. R. Flanigen, three notes for $2,775, appraised at $250. J. C. Acheson, $65,000, appraised at $500, and hundreds of similar items.

There are also seventy-one over-drafts to the amount of about $118,000, which are appraised to be worth only the ridiculous sum of $32,72. Some of the principal items of this account are as follows: Thomas Allibone, $12,607 99, appraised at $5. Thomas Foy, $70,207 85, appraised at 56 cents. T. A. Newhall, $3207 36, appraised at $1. Bank of Commerce, N. Y., $6,645 72, appraised at $1. Lancaster Bank, $968 45, appraised at $1.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Formerly the members of the Legislature were content to serve their constituents for $3 per day. In 1855 the pay was raised to $500 per session. It was supposed that this would have the effect to shorten the sessions, but last year the session was spun out to the middle of May and the members voted themselves $200 extra. Now, although the adjournment is fixed for the 23d of April, it seems a majority of the members of the House are hankering after a few hundred "extra." The appropriation bill being under consideration in the House on Thursday, a section was added appropriating $200 extra to each member. On Friday, Judge NILL, of Franklin county, who has opposed useless expenditures all through, moved to strike out the extra $200, supporting his motion in a brief speech. This brought on a debate, in the course of which some of the members proved there could be money made by buying them at the public's estimate of their value and selling them at their own. We annex the yeas and nays on Judge NILL's motion to strike out the $200 extra:—[*Valley Spirit.*

YEAS—Messrs. Abrams, Brandt, Dodds, George, Gilliland, Glatz, Gritman, Hamel, Hay, Hayes, Hodgson, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, McDonald, Negley, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Rooth, Roland, Rose, Rupp, Sharp, Shields, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Voeghtly, Warden, Westbrook, Wharton, Will, Witmer, Wolf, Woodring and Longaker, (Speaker.)—41.

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

CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

We have before named four States that initiated measures for a change of constitution in direct disregard of the mode providing for a change in the instrument itself. We now give another instance where the legislature of a State (Maryland) has submitted to the people a proposition to change its constitution in face of a prohibition of any change in the instrument itself before 1862. We find this fact stated in the speech of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, delivered in the United States Senate on Friday, March 12th. Mr Kennedy concluded his able speech as follows:

"One other point of view I will allude to before I conclude, and that is inalienable right of the people of a State, in the exercise of popular sovereignty, in conformity to law, to amend their constitution in their own way and for their own purposes. The legislature of my own State of Maryland has, within the last three days, passed a bill on precisely that ground, all parties concurring in it. Americans and democrats have just passed a bill to take the sense of the people on amending the constitution of Maryland, *which now has in it a clause prohibiting the change or amendment of that constitution until* 1862. It has been done in accordance with the forms of law. It is to be submitted to the people. If there be any question of difference as regards this particular constitution of Kansas, how can you so readily, in what manner can you so soon and so easily, remedy the evil as by admitting the State? If there be a majority of ten thousand against it, that majority can control it. Take it away from here and let us get to the real business of the country. Let us take away the exciting subject of dispute and quarrel, for which this Congress has been agitated now for three months, and give it to the people of Kansas to settle.

"For these reasons, sir, I shall vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution."

BEWARE OF FORGED BILLS.—In *Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector,* for April, just published, we find a notice of no less than 21 new counterfeits out within the last fortnight. They are principally upon Banks in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

By the way, Peterson's Detector is the best and most reliable publication of the kind with which we are acquainted, and should be in the hands of every business man in the country.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TUESDAY, March 23.

SENATE.—The debate on the Kansas bill was concluded, Mr. Green, of Missouri, and Mr Crittenden, of Kentucky, being the last speakers. Mr. Green then withdrew the Minnesota part of the bill, and offered three amendments, all of which were adopted. The first was an alteration of the preamble to the bill; the second the insertion of a clause in the second section, disclaiming any intention of interference by Congress with the right of the people to amend the constitution, at any time, in such manner as they may think proper. The third is a verbal amendment relative to the ordinance adopted by the convention at Lecompton. Mr. Crittenden offered a substitute for the bill, providing that the Lecompton constitution be submitted to a popular vote; that in case it be accepted, the State shall be declared admitted, and if rejected, then a new convention shall be called to frame a constitution. This substitute was lost, by ayes 24, noes 34, and the bill as amended was then passed finally, yeas 33, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, of Rhode Island, Bayard, of Delaware, Benjamin of Louisiana, Biggs of North Carolina, Bigler of Pennsylvania, Bright of Indiana, Brown of Mississippi, Clay of Alabama, Evans of South Carolina, Fitch of Indiana, Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Green of Missouri, Gwin of California, Hammond of South Carolina, Henderson of Texas, Hunter of Virginia, Iversen of Georgia, Jones of Iowa, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy of Maryland, Mallory of Florida, Mason of Virginia, Pearce of Maryland, Polk of Missouri, Sebastian of Arkansas, Slidell of Louisiana, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs of Georgia, Wright of New Jersey, Yulee of Florida—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Broderick of California, Chandler of Michigan, Clark of New Hampshire, Collamer of Vermont, Crittenden of Kentucky, Dixon of Connecticut, Doolittle of Wisconsin, Douglas of Illinois, Durkee of Wisconsin, Fessenden of Maine, Foot of Vermont, Foster of Connecticut, Hale of New Hampshire, Hamlin of Maine, Harlan of Iowa, King of New York, Pugh of Ohio, Seward of New York, Simmons of Rhode Island, Stuart of Michigan, Sumner of Massachusetts, Trumbull of Illinois, Wade of Ohio, Wilson of Massachusetts.—25.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates of Delaware, Davis of Mississippi.

Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, paired off with Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

The announcement of the result was received with applause and hisses from the galleries. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill being nominally under consideration, the Kansas debate went on, speeches being delivered by Messrs. Kellogg, of Illinois, Singleton, of Mississippi, Howard of Michigan, Burdett, of Kentucky, Blair, of Missouri, Wortendyke, of New Jersey, and Potter, of Wisconsin.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The mail steamer *Niagara,* which left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th, arrived at Halifax, on Friday, and brings a week's later news from Europe. The House of Commons re-assembled on the 12th, and the new Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. DISRAELI) stated, as the result of a correspondence between England and France, on the celebrated WALEWSKI despatch, which the PALMERSTON Ministry lacked the courage to answer or acknowledge, that full and friendly relations between the two countries had been renewed. The correspondence between Lord MALMESBURY and Count WALEWSKI had not been placed before Parliament, but both these statesmen are said to have exhibited great judgment and discretion, and, on the French side, the points were strongly put, that, during and since the Crimean war, France had really shown the most friendly regard for England, that it was undeniable that anti-NAPOLEON plots had been concocted in England; and that France had neither desire to change nor intention to condemn the English law. All this is the echo of a pamphlet, issued in Paris, and called "L'Empereur NAPOLEON III et L'Angleterre," which reads like a State paper, and is attributed to NAPOLEON's pen. There was an unconfirmed report that WALEWSKI was about retiring from the French Ministry.

Though the receipts from the customs were likely to exceed the estimate, there was so little money in the British treasury that a small loan was spoken of.

The Indian news seems to consist chiefly of a report, not confirmed, that Lucknow had been taken. The telegram conveying the Indian news had not reached Liverpool when the *Niagara* left.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We have news from the City of Mexico to the 16th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. Several battles had been fought between the constitutionalists and the government forces. The telegraphic reports from New Orleans state that these battles had resulted in the triumph of the government, but that the successes obtained were unimportant. A correspondent at Washington, however, states that despatches had reached the Mexican Legation announcing that the constitutionalists, eight thousand strong, under Generals Parodi and Doblado, were routed near Celaya, by Gen. Osollo—that Parodi retired to the Guadalajara, and that Doblado capitulated. It is also stated that Guanajuato was captured by Zuloaga's troops. Zuloaga had despatched a force against Vera Cruz. It appears, therefore, that in the first brush of the contending factions Zuloaga has come out victorious.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of this Society met on the 16th inst., at their office in Harrisburg, and chose Augustus O. Heister, of Dauphin, Recording Secratary, and George H. Butcher of Cumberland, Treasurer. Amongst others business transacted, David Taggart and Amos E. Kapp, of Northumberland, and A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg, were appointed a Committee to receive proposals and make the necessary arrangements for the next annual exhibition, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 28th, 29th and 30th of Sept., and the 1st of October, were designated as the days of exhibition.

There was also a resolution passed, offering as a premium a thorough-bred Durham Bull, not less than eighteen months old, to the County Agricultural Society that shall furnish the largest membership to the State Society, in proportion to the taxable inhabitants, previous to the 15th of September next—a life membership to cost $10, and an annual membership $1.

☞The Brownsville *Clipper,* an opposition paper, speaks in the following terms of our candidate for Canal Commissioner:

"With Frost, we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance being our 'near neighbor,' and a kinder one lives not within the limits of Christendom. He has already held several offices, having been once High Sheriff of this county and latterly U. S. Marshal, the duties of both of which positions, we believe he discharged to the general satisfaction of the public; from which fact we may reasonably infer that he would make an acceptable CANAL COMMISSIONER."

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

☞The Chicago Press has an advertisement of forty columns long, of lands for sale in that city delinquent for taxes.

PICTURE OF A KANSAS PATRIOT.

The minority of the special committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Senate in relation to the Kansas resolutions, made their report on Wednesday last. After its reading an incident occurred which showed the material of which at least one Kansas patriot is formed, and we have no doubt may be taken as a fair sample of many others, who threaten civil war and dire confusion, in case the Lecompton Constitution should be accepted by Congress.

The committee closed their report with what they style, the "last testimony against the Lecompton Constitution," which includes the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, and the following:

"The closing remarks of Hon. G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, were equally pointed, and will have the more weight, when it is remembered that he is one of most conservative and cautious of the Free State party. He spoke as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:* I am not a public speaker, but I wish to return my thanks for the very complimentary, and I may say unmerited, resolution of thanks, relative to myself, you have pased to night. We are about leaving for our homes, I hope to perpare for the final struggle for the freedom of Kansas. Again we have expressed our disapproval of the infamous attempt to subvert our liberties. Should this Constitution be forced upon us, we have but one method left, *and that is to resist its enforcement to the last;* and if I know anything of the freemen of Kansas, *it will be done.* We owe it to ourselves and to the civilized world to resist *this foul attempt to subjugate a free people.*

Now we have no doubt that the closing remarks of the Hon. G. W. Deitzler would have been an excellent card, had not Col. Straub, the Democratic Senator from Schuylkill county, happened unfortunately to be acquainted with the history of the aforesaid Deitzler, of whose biography he proceeded to give the Senate a short but exceedingly interesting sketch. Mr. Straub stated that he had a personal knowledge of Deitzler, that some few years ago he lived in Schuylkill county, from which place he removed to Bernville, Berks county; that at that village he was once the acting post master; that he robbed the office, and to facilitate his flight from justice, he took his neighbor's horse and wagon. A cloud rested upon his name and character, until suddenly he turns up in Kansas, joins the Republican party, becomes Speaker of the House of Representatives, makes a conservative, cautious, and deeply affecting speech upon abdicating the chair, and is finally quoted by a committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania as first rate authority, to prove that the Missourians are ruffians, the Lecompton Constitution an outrage upon freemen, and the President very like a knave. What a remarkable transformation! Of such material are Kansas patriots! This spotless individual, who tells the Legislature of Kansas that they owe it to themselves and a civilized world to resist the law, has had, it seems, some little practice in breaking statutes, and rebelling against constitutional authorities. His earlier practices have admirably qualified him for the leader of a rebellion.—*Harrisburg Union.*

"HARD CASE OF A CINCINNATI SCOUNDREL, WHO PASSES IN THAT CITY FOR A GENTLEMAN."—Such is the heading of a letter which we have received from Lexington, Ky., the particulars of which are as follows:

Day before yesterday I happened to be at one of the negro jails of this city. The proprietor asked me to walk up stairs to see three negro girls he had just bought of a Cincinnati gentleman. We found, in the room, three negro girls, one a remarkably beautiful, extremely modest and very intellectual mulatto girl. When we went in, this girl seemed astounded when she was informed by the trader that he had bought them (the price was $1,000 a piece). She exclaimed, "It can not be possible!" But when she was told that such was the fact, she told the following story: They belonged to a gentleman in Baltimore, who recently died, leaving his property to his nephew, in Cincinnati. This man went on to Baltimore to take possession of the estate. He showed them the papers of liberation, (which it is possible were genuine,) and she says he was commended in the newspapers for his generosity and kindness to the girls, in proposing to take them to Cincinnati, and providing for them. They left Baltimore in full confidence that their destination was Cincinnati, and that they were free. But at Maysville they all landed, and came immediately to Lexington. The poor girl said it was a hard and cruel case; that if he had made it known in Baltimore that they were for sale, he could easily have sold them there. She finally said that all she had to ask of him was to give her her certificate of church-membership, which he had in his pocket.

Comment upon such cruel and hellish deception is unnecessary. In a slave State, a regular negro trader who would be guilty of such conduct would be scorned by every man he met.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE GISH FORGERIES.—The Salem (Va.) Register, in alluding to the Gish forgeries, says: At our last issue, the minimum sum of his operations was set down at $100,000. Some men of much respectability, and undoubted veracity and integrity in the county, have already confessed that they knew from 6 to 12 months ago, that this thing of forging was going on. Their own names had been forged, and they even suffered themselves to be sued and judgments obtained upon the paper; but from personal feelings and delicacy they refrained from exposing him. Numbers of persons will be broken entirely up, while others will suffer severely. The amount of his liabilities is now mentioned as over $300,000, and every day, of late, has brought to light something more of the enormity of the matter.

This man seems to have possessed unusual abilities of deception, and of gaining the confidence of the people. For instance, Col. Winfield who is known to be one of the shrewdest of men, is involved to his pecuniary ruin, we understand. Col. W. became alarmed some time since and told Gish so. Thereupon the latter told him he might draw up any kind of a paper that he might choose, that would make him entirely safe, and he would give him the best names upon the paper in Bedford and Roanoke. He did so, and in due time the paper properly signed and fixed, was returned, received, and the Colonel since then felt quite safe, until the gathering thunder broke in peals over his head. The whole thing turns out a forgery.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

GODEY'S LADIES BOOK.

The Lady's Book for April is a beautiful number in every respect—full of "pretty things" for the ladies, and no less useful than pretty. Indeed, we do not think Mr. Godey exaggerates much when he says that his Book "is not a mere luxury; it is a necessity. There is no lady who takes the Book that does not save twice the price of it in a year in the matter of domestic economy. Its receipts, its patterns, its needle-work, its instructions in housekeeping, are invaluable to the housekeeper." No other work contains anything like the amount and variety of matter useful and interesting to the ladies that is found in each successive issue of this highly popular periodical. Price $3 a year. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher.

"SARTAROE" AND WASHINGTON IRVING.

A card from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in reference to Washington Irving's endorsement and recommendation of "Sartaroe," the new novel by J. A. Maitland, deserves the attention of the reading world. A most injurious charge has been made by a New York publishing house—nothing less than that the letter signed "Washton Irving," in which "Sartaroe" is praised as the "best novel issued from the American press for some years past," is a forgery. This very serious charge is a complete surprise to the publishers of "Sartaroe," and they very properly present the facts of the case before the public. It appears that Messrs. Fetridge & Co., of New York, originally undertook to publish the book, and issued a circular announcing it some months ago, which circular contained the letter referred to from Mr. Irving. They retiring, they offered to sell the work to Peterson & Brothers, and as it was accompanied by this letter, which contained also a sentence authorizing thom to use it publicly, they purchased it. The original letter is in their possession, and it bears all the marks of authenticity. Indeed, persons familiar with Mr. Irving's handwriting say they have no doubt of its genuineness. If it was not really written by him, it is neither the fault of Messrs. Fetridge & Co., who bought the manuscript of the book, nor Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, who bought it from them and published it.

The book is now ready and can be had by addressing Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS—LECTURE OF PROFESSOR PORTER, ON "THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS, AND THE USE OF THEIR FLESH AS FOOD."—The concluding lecture of the Howard course for the season was delivered, on Friday evening, by Prof. THOMAS C. PORTER, of Franklin and Marshall College. Fulton Hall, as at all the previous Howard lectures, was crowded in every part. The lecture was decidedly one of the very best of the course. It was full of humor, sound, practical thoughts, poetry and eloquence, and the subject chosen, though a novel one, proved to be both interesting and instructive. Professor Porter is a gentleman who always instructs and amuses. Some weeks since he delivered a lecture in Baltimore, which was spoken of by the press as being one of the ablest ever given in that city. The Professor, in his Friday evening's lecture, took strong grounds in favor of the use of Flesh as Food, and, although there were a great many Vegetarians, by *profession* if not by practice, present, he was greeted with the heartiest kind of applause at the conclusion.

The discussion of the subject was continued, the majority taking the Vegetarian side, by Dr. John L. Atlee, John Wise, Esq., Maj. A. D. Ditmars, Capt. Geo. Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Gerhart, Rev. G. F. Krotel and Gen. Geo. M. Steinman. The different speakers made some telling and happy points in their arguments, which brought down the house at intervals in roars of laughter and applause.

Vegetarianism is in the ascendant in this city. Let the Butchers look to their laurels!

CHANGE IN RAILROAD TIME.—On yesterday a new schedule went into operation on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the changes in which our traveling readers will do well to note. The Altoona Way Train, west, will arrive at 10.43, a. m., instead of 11.30, as heretofore; the Fast Line at 3.45, p. m., ten minutes sooner. The other trains west run the same as heretofore. The Altoona Way Train east, will leave at 2.46 p. m., instead of 1.40, as heretofore. The time of the other trains east remains unchanged. The Accommodation Train from Parkesburg to Philadelphia was also put on the road yesterday

LOVERS OF THE WEED.—The lovers of the weed will please notice that Ex-Mayor Zimmerman has laid in a large supply of the best brands of tobacco and cigars, at his establishment, 74 North Queen street. The Ex-Mayor's polite and agreeable manners, together with his estimable qualtities as a man and citizen, will attract crowds of those fond of indulging their reveries in the beautiful, curling smoke of a delicious cigar, which, by the way, is the height of exquisite pleasure.

MADAME CATALINA.—This celebrated cantatrice, as will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, will give an entertainment in this city, at Fulton Hall, on to-morrow evening. The Philadelphia press speak in the highest terms of this lady's powers as a songstress and elocutionist. Sunday's Mercury has the following:

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—We are pleased to learn that Madame Catalina, so favorably known as an accomplished lady, as well for her musical abilities as her excellent elocutionary readings and remarkable mimic talent, will give a concert in Lancaster, on Wednesday evening, the 31st of March, and another divertisement on Thursday evening, the 1st of April, at Harrisburg. We bespeak for the fair cantatrice and elocutionist a favorable reception from the refined and discriminating people of the inland towns which she may visit, as an artist eminently deserving of patronage, while we are certain that every one will be delighted with her chaste and unique performances.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. HENRY WEBB, residing in North Queen street, aged about 27 years, died on Sunday of Hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog some nine weeks since, and the attack was of the most malignant kind. His sufferings, just previous to his death, were excruciating in the extreme. Mr. Webb leaves a wife and one or two children; he was employed in the Conestoga Match Factory, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his associates.

RE-APPOINTED.—Mrs. AMELIA S. MODERWELL has been re-appointed, by President Buchanan, P. M. at Columbia, and her appointment was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday last. This is a just tribute to a lady who has most ably and acceptably filled that position for nearly five years. She is kind and affable in her manners, a very superior business woman, and her re-appointment is doubtless hailed with much satisfaction by the Columbians.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon an interesting little daughter of Jacob Shirk, residing in Manor street, aged about five years, accidentally found, in her perambulations, a phial of vitriol, snugly hidden under a bake-oven. The child, unconscious of its contents, eagerly seized it, thinking, no doubt, it contained something of a restorative nature, as children generally suppose—something good to eat or drink. But the sequel was soon told—and luckily for the "little responsibility" it had taken but a taste—a mouthful, and its death would have been horrid. Its painful situation was soon discovered, and Dr. A. J. Carpenter sent for, who, ever ready, relieved the little sufferer from her painful situation. She is, under his treatment, doing as well as could be expected, though her mouth and throat are badly burned. She is yet in a critical situation.—*Saturday's Times.*

"BORES."—The Evening Argus hits off one class of "bores" which particularly infest this locality. It says some people are always coming in late to concerts, lectures, etc. This unfortunate class of citizens make it a point never, by the merest accident, to be "up to time."—Invariably, too, they wear heavy boots, walk as if the place was made to be stamped upon, and slam the doors with a most unmistakeable energy. As a general thing, they continue to come in, in the midst of the most eloquent passages or the most melting symphony, when they are sure to attract the attention of the house, and divide the honors with the accredited hero of the performance. They consider it a reproach to sit near the door, but must needs steer under full sail towards the "highest seat in the synagogue." They are never satisfied merely to come in, but must herald their advent by a grand flourish of trumpets. This specimen of "a bore" is a very aggravating one, and tries quiet people's patience sadly.

Another class of "bores," we will add, are those who keep up a continual coughing and spitting in churches. Besides being annoying to the preacher and congregation, it certainly shows a want of breeding. A few Sundays ago whilst listening to a very able discourse, from one of our most eminent city divines, our interest was considerably abated in several of the finest parts of the sermon by the actions of a couple of the fair sex who sat opposite to us. They commenced to give a few delicate coughs and clearing of their throats, which put the surrounding part of the congregation on "nettles" during the whole of the discourse. We felt provoked, and wished the young ladies far enough in "Jericho."

Still another class of "bores," and the last we shall notice at present, are the "starers," of which, be it said more in sorrow than in anger, they are quite a number in this city. We have attended lectures and concerts at Fulton Hall, and, in common with others, felt highly insulted at the rude gazing at our humble self from a number of opera and quizzing glasses. On this point, all we have to say is that no *real* lady or gentleman would be guilty of such manifest rudeness, and it too generally comes from a class of which better things are expected.

The different classes of "bores" to whom the above article has reference will please make a note.

A PROMENADE CONCERT.—The First Grand Promenade Concert of the Fencibles' Cornet Band will be given on Thursday evening, April 15th, in the main saloon of Fulton Hall, which will be elegantly fitted up for the occasion. The Fencibles' Band, as all our city readers are aware, is decidedly the best in the State, out of Philadelphia. Indeed, in some respects, we know of none in that city to excel it. The gentlemen composing the Band are all experienced musicians, and their playing is of the sweetest kind imaginable. We have often whiled away a pleasant half hour drinking, as it were, copious draughts of their exquisite music. Fulton Hall, we predict, will be crowded on that evening.

DIFFICULT AND SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Tuesday last, Dr. John L. Atlee, sr., in the presence of about a dozen Physicians and Students, performed a most delicate surgical operation upon Mrs. M. Ehrman, widow of Michael Ehrman, deceased, residing in West Chesnut street. The subject of this operation is over sixty years of age, and has been afflicted for about a year past with Ovarian Dropsy of a most distressing type. The diseased Ovarium, when removed, weighed *seventeen pounds,* and the operation was performed without apparent pain to the patient, she having been placed under the influence of chloroform.

In place of the knife generally used in surgical operations, Dr. Atlee in this case used a new French instrument, which separates the tumor by a process that leaves the wound less liable to hemorrhage than when separated by the knife. The patient was comparatively but little prostrated under the operation, and was doing remarkably well at last accounts. We understand the physicians have no doubt of her final and complete recovery.

FIRE AT MILLERSVILLE.—A fire occurred at Millersville, on Tuesday night last, which destroyed the building known as Martin's Store, together with a large stock of goods. The fire was discovered about midnight by a person who was sleeping in a house on the opposite side of the road, and when first seen a dense volume of smoke was issuing from the door and windows, but before the building could be reached it was found impossible to save anything connected with the premises. The neighbors soon gathered and by their active and untiring exertions succeeded in saving the surrounding buildings. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

This property had but recently been purchased from Mr. J. B. Martin by Mr. Elias Witmer, of Mountville, for [illegible], which amount was to be paid on the first of April. We understand the building is insured to the amount of $1875 in the Lancaster County Mutual Insurance Company, and the contents of the store to the amount of $4000 in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

SMOKEHOUSE ROBBERY.—On Monday night, the 22d inst., the smokehouse of Mr. John Royer, in Leacock twp., half a mile north of Intercourse, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of meat, shoulders, &c. On learning the robbery, the neighbors immediately started in pursuit of the thieves, and soon found some of the meat in the house of Isaac Mimm, a white man, residing on the Welsh Mountain. On arresting Mimm and his wife, she gave information of the whole party; the other part of the meat was found hid under the rocks. Two other men, one named Garman, a white man, and the other, Shriver, a colored man, were also arrested and the whole committed to prison. One of the thieves escaped.

A VALUABLE COUGH MEDICINE.—Most persons treat a cough or cold with indifference, regarding it as a simple matter, which will subside of itself without any medical treatment. There is no greater mistake than this, although they frequently do get well without medicine, yet a cough or cold is always symptomatic of Pulmonary Diseases, and should be arrested in the early stage of the complaint. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, sold by Heinitsh, 13 East King street, will as surely cure these cases as water will put out fire. Don't delay then in curing the first approach of Pulmonary symptoms, by "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup."

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following Post Office appointments have been man in this county:—Jacob Kaufman, Postmaster at Slackwater, vice A. S. Metzgar, resigned. A. R. Hess, Postmaster at Safe Harbor, vice John Kolp, resigned. Messrs. Kaufman and Hess are sterling Democrats, and will make efficient and courteous officers.

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the following "items" from Saturday's *Spy:*

THE RIVER.—Last week the river rose to a good rafting stage, and on Monday the up-country craft began to arrive. We have since had daily accessions to the fleet, but up to the present time the number of rafts at this point on any one day has been small. Messrs. Smith, Rhodes & Smith, of this place, have been the principal receivers thus far, and, until a more general freshet, we presume that little buying will be done here. From the small quantity of lumber received at this market, selling rates can scarcely be determined, but will probably not vary greatly from those of last season.

Our friends the rivermen have been about in squads through the week, but the grand onslaught upon Smith, and Mathiot, has not yet commenced. If the river does not fall, however, peanuts must go up. The shelling of Sebastopol was a trifle in comparison to the impending shelling of Col. Herr's pavement, when the season is fairly opened. Let the invaders come; the stock on hand is large, and express communication with the city.

SPUNKY.—We have yet to find the man who doubts the will and ability of our firemen to do good service in time of danger, but we must confess to a little surprise, in the face of the cold shoulder given to their frequent appeals for the sinews of war in the shape of hose, at learning their practical belief in the axiom "In time of Peace prepare for War." The boys belonging to the "Old Columby," despairing of any material aid from the citizens, have employed themselves during the last two weeks in repairing their hose; not daring their stockings, but patching and copper riveting the stock of old and apparently useless hose, which, in its leaky state, was of no more use in carrying water than a straw hat. The Columbians have repaired in a most substantial manner, with patches varying from an inch to a foot, possibly more, in length, and thus renovated, and put in serviceable condition, from thirteen to fifteen hundred feet of hose. In our opinion, this quiet labor on the part of the firemen speaks even more strongly in favor of their earnestness in their vocation than a successful effort in time of actual need. It shows that the *fun* of running with the "masheen" includes some arduous and generally unappreciated labor, and, better still, gives our citizens the assurance that we have in our town a company which not even indifference or neglect can drive from the post of duty, toil and danger. Without wishing in any manner to reflect on the other companies of our borough, which will work with the best when needed, we must praise the thorough organization of the "Columbia," and compliment the efficient and devoted officers, and the plucky, indomitable members. Let this act on the part of the boys be remembered in their favor.

STASBURG AFFAIRS.—Saturday's *Herald* furnishes the following Strasburg "items:"

☞The Strasburg Literary and Scientific Association met on Monday evening last. The Treasurer, Mr. J. B. Warfel, suggested the propriety of taking measures to collect the membership fees still unpaid, which was laid over until next meeting. The President appointed Dr. Samuel Keneagy and Jno. F. Herr disputants two weeks hence, and Jas. E. Stevenson essayist four weeks hence. An essay was read by Wm. S. Warren. The question, "Should Kansas be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution?" was taken up and discussed by B. F. Ibach and Wm. T. McPhail in the affirmative, and Dr. Joseph Gibbons, Dr. Samuel Keneagy and Jno. F. Herr in the negative. The question for discussion at the next meeting is, "Does a man act from choice or necessity?"

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—It will be perhaps gratifying to our citizens to know that we are to have another religious denomination in our borough. There seems to be an unusual degree of seriousness pervading all our large cities, prayer meetings are being held daily, and many are asking "What they must do to be saved?" yet here there seems to be dearth, people cannot find time to attend to that which is most important—their soul's interest. Some of our churches on the Sabbath are nearly empty, and many who are present have only gone to hear the singing, or pass away time. This is not as it should be: parents should attend church with their children, and should make them always attend while under their control. We are often surprised to see that so few children are ever in the churches. If parents thought, as they ought, of the great responsibility resting on them, we think fewer children would be allowed to run the streets on the Sabbath, breaking the day, profaning God's name, and in every kind of mischief they can get into. We hope those who are trying to serve the Lord themselves, will also see to it that their children spend His day in a proper way. [Why, Bill, we were not aware that Strasburg is such a naughty place! Our hope, however, is that the good people of your beautiful village will profit by the advice given above.]

The United Brethren, although few in number, have purchased the Methodist Church, in Decatur street, and intend remodeling it during the coming summer. They also design getting a Minister and having worship every Sabbath.

THE ROWBOTTOM FAMILY.—The concert given by this troupe, on Saturday evening last, was very largely attended. The young daughters of Mr. Rowbottom excited much attention, and the performance throughout was greeted with applause.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Intelligencer.

WM. FLINN, ESQ.

The numerous friends in Pennsylvania, of the gentleman whose name heads this article, will feel gratified to know that he has been appointed by the President, Navy Agent for the District of Columbia. His unflinching course, and unyielding devotion to the Democratic party has made him a conspicuous champion in its ranks. He has long been the uncompromising friend of the President, and this mark of respect and confidence proves the appreciation of his long and valued services to the Democratic party. The appointment, viewed in the light of the "man for the place," is particularly regarded as an evidence of the wisdom of the Chief Executive. Mr. F., we are satisfied, will make an excellent officer, and we wish him success and long life.

P. J. A.

For the Intelligencer.

BAINBRIDGE, March 25th, 1858.

CAPT. SANDERSON:—Knowing you to be, by the spirit of your paper, a warm friend and advocate to the cause of literary attainment, I assume the privilege, through your columns, of rendering some report of our engagements of the past season, trusting it may be favorably received and be of some interest to a part of your readers.

I observe through the press that an unusual interest has manifested itself among our good citizens, throughout different sections of the State, for the organization of debating associations with a view of cultivating and expanding the intellect of young men, in the great art of debating and public speaking, and afford them that rich store of information which is indispensably necessary to their successful course in this great literary age. And no less forcibly has the spirit been manifested in our town. On last New Year's evening, our energetic young men commenced the New Year by organizing a debating club, titled the "Moot Senate of Conoy," for the purpose of discussing such abstract and political questions as might chance to come before the body. About twenty members were enrolled, and the "Senate," since its birth, has been progressing in a very satisfactory manner, reflecting credit upon old Bainbridge. A number of the Democratic members feeling very much interested in the National Administration with its present principal topic, and desiring to put forth their energies to its support, proposed the following question last week for discussion at their regular meeting on Saturday evening:

Resolved, That Congress should admit Kansas into the Union, as a Federal State, with the Lecompton Constitution.

The theme being a popular one naturally called forth some exertion on the part of the disputants in preparation to do themselves, if not the question, justice. The citizens expected a political treat, and turned out *en masse* to hear the arguments pro and con; accordingly the house was well filled by ladies and gentlemen at an early hour. With Henry Isaac presiding, the Senate was called to order, and the question for discussion read by Secretary Galbraith.—Amid perfect silence, J. B. Small rose to open the affirmative, which he supported in a very satisfactory manner, comparing the spirit of the Administration with the present aspect of affairs in Kansas, and presenting to view the Anti-Lecompton inconsistencies. C. Gramm followed in support of the negative, showing that considerable labor was spent in an attempt to sustain the argument. A number of fine and able speeches followed upon both sides, receiving the approbation of the audience. T. Hall Foreman, a sterling young Democrat, who has taken a very active part in the exercises of the Senate, since his recent return from New York, occupied the floor at some length in closing the argument for the affirmative. It is doing him but justice to say his speech was truly an eloquent and impressive one, altogether unexpected from such a young man, manifesting great research, depth and originality of conception in his exposition of the political history of the country, and proved by a bright array of precedents that the Lecompton Constitution embodied naught but the great fundamental principles of our Federal Government; that the speedy admission of Kansas, under its republican constitution, would signally vindicate the supremacy of *law,* and permanently establish peace and truth where lawless faction has so long held its sway, closing with an appeal to American interest and the happy prosperity of the Union. Mr. Foreman is truly one of the most promising young men in the county, and bids fair for some future eminent position, which our citizens fervently trust he will attain. The negative was closed by J. Douglass, who reflected credit upon himself as an old debater, yet would doubtless have done greater justice to his reputation and ability had he been on the opposite side of the argument. At the close of the debate, the President's remarks were brief, but to the point—complimenting the speakers in high terms for their spirited and able engagement in the subject, and (notwithstanding his private Anti-Lecompton principles) said he was compelled to cast his decision in favor of the affirmative, which was received amid the hearty applause of the audience.

Thus you find, Mr. Editor, the principles of Old Democracy are successfully vindicated in every battle, and in the final end of this Kansas struggle, which now "tries men's souls," the Statesmen of this age and heads of the Nation will be compelled to recognize and admire the soundness of her philosophical and logical doctrines.

Yours truly, OBSERVER.

JOHN VAN BUREN—THE STRAY DOUGLAS.—John Van Buren recently said, in a convivial speech:

"Well, gentlemen, there is *one* family has got back safe into the Democratic party to stay for life. It is the Van Buren family; and if Senator Douglas only knew the long, dreary road he has to travel; the deep, roaring streams he has got to swim his horses over; the dark, stormy nights where the wind will blow down his tents, and he will be forced to sleep on the ground with the rain pouring on him in torrents; the high, steep and rugged mountains he has got to climb; the interminable deserts, where there is no wood nor water, he has got to cross; in the road he has taken away from his "father's house," he would, in my opinion, take the straightest chute back into the Democratic camp."

The roar that followed John's description of the dangers and difficulties of the route he himself had traveled since 1848, may be imagined, but not described.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Already the papers are calling the attention of farmers and others to the important and profitable business of making maple sugar. Last year the amount made had the effect of reducing the price of cane sugar. As the maple is known to be more healthy and when made into molasses more palatable than from cane, all who have the means of producing it, should give early attention to this branch of spring labor.

SHAMEFUL.—On Sunday afternoon as a man named John Rafferty was walking along the vicinity of Fourth and Reed sts., Philadelphia, a crowd of young men passing along asked him to take a cigar. He accepted the offer and passed on his way. Presently the cigar exploded, and his eyes were so badly burned that it is expected he will lose his sight. He was immediately removed to the hospital, where every attention possible was paid to him.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at Newport, Kentucky, on Gen. Twiggs for alleged contempt of the War Department. General Wool is to be President. Generals Jessup, Harney, and others compose the board of members.