

The Breach Widening.

Many men who at heart cherish Free-Soil principles, have hitherto adhered to the organization that claims the name of National Democracy, in the hope that that party would at last retrieve its character and vindicate its title to the glorious name it bears. We would ask such deliberately to survey the present state of public affairs, and then judge whether there are any grounds on which to base such a hope. The law opening Kansas and Nebraska to slavery rendered the emphatic condemnation of the people of the North, without much distinction of party. Subsequent events have only increased the opposition to that measure and the false and deceptive doctrine it is based upon. The violation of the most sacred private rights and of the fundamental principles of all free government which have followed each other in such rapid succession in Kansas, only more forcibly demonstrate in the eyes of the people the iniquitous and dangerous character of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. But the so-called Democratic leaders stand diametrically opposed to the mass of Northern men with regard to that measure. Not only was the whole party machinery set at work, in the hands of the Administration, with unexampled zeal, to force the bill through Congress, but ever since, the State Conventions, public speeches, and newspapers of the party show a settled determination to adhere to and sustain it at all hazards. Nothing else could have led to the selection of Richardson, a dogfish of the Douglas' breed, who was the leading champion of the Nebraska bill in the House, as the candidate for the Speakership.

The policy of the National Democracy is before the country so plainly that it cannot be misunderstood. The South is to be secured by a zealous advocacy of Southern measures, the North by the empty charm of a name. The ultra pro-slaveryism of the party leaders has already driven from the ranks a host of men whose attachment to true Democratic principles is unquestionable—men who are too good Democrats ever willingly to become the promoters of a system of tyranny and oppression.

What but his painful experience of the entire subjugation of the party to the Slave Power, could have brought out the conservative Reader against it? What but the conviction that it is in irredeemable thralldom to the South, could have forced upon our Representative, Mr. Grow, the conclusion that the only place for a real friend of Freedom was in the ranks of the opposition?—The same conviction is forcing itself upon the mind of every honest Free-Soiler; and the consequences must be that when a National Convention shall present to the people a pro-slavery man on a pro-slavery platform as the Democratic candidate for President, he will find but few supporters here in Susquehanna county, or among the Free-Soil Democrats of any section.

Instead, then, of the Democratic leaders regaining their ascendancy over the minds of the people of the North, their course is continually widening the breach between them, and the prospect now is that the Democratic party is to be a Southern sectional party, with no strength at the North but such as a few office-hunting dogfishes and unthinking or deluded partisans can give it.

Francis P. Blair, who edited the Washington Globe when it was the organ of General Jackson's Administration, has recently written a letter in which he gives his hearty and decided adherence to the policy and principles of the great Republican party. In his letter he shows that Congress has the power to legislate for the Territories, a power that was never doubted till the new doctrine grew out of Presidential aspirations; that the decision of the people by electing a President opposed to these innovations would put an end to them; that every triumph of the Slave Power increases the danger—every surrender of the Free States invites invasion; and that "differences of opinion on questions of policy, on constitutional construction, on modes of administration, may well be merged to unite men who believe that nothing but concert of action on the part of those who would arrest the spread of Slavery, can resist the power of the combination now embodied to make it embrace the continent from ocean to ocean."

Remember the man who expresses these sentiments is an old Jackson Democrat, a native of Kentucky, and now a resident of a Slave State! As the Tribune says, he is entitled to the thanks and respect of every friend of Freedom.

FIRE AT SING-SING STATE PRISON.—On Thursday evening last a fire was discovered in the State Shop connected with the Prison at Sing-Sing, and although great exertions were used by the officers of the Prison, the citizens and Fire Companies of Sing-Sing (all but one company that refused to work without pay) and a portion of the convicts, who were liberated for the purpose, the flames were not extinguished till the State Shop, a two-story stone building three hundred feet long by thirty feet wide, and an adjoining one-story building of stone, eighty by thirty-four feet occupied by Mr. Watson as a hat shop, were in ruins, everything combustible therein being destroyed. The walls were left standing, and it is uncertain whether they will have to be rebuilt. The whole loss is estimated at \$75,000. Had the fire communicated with the Prison the consequences must have been extremely disastrous as there were in the cells no less than nine hundred and forty-four convicts, of both sexes.

The prison authorities assert that the fire was accidental, but some of the outsiders say it was the work of the convicts, in revenge for the death of one of their number who was shot by the keeper the other day while engaged in a revolt.

No Speaker Yet.

On the last ballot, on Tuesday, the vote stood, for Banks 106, Richardson 74, Fuller 27, and the balance scattering. The Pennsylvania Free-Soilers almost all vote for Banks. Two thirds of Fuller's vote is from the South, but it is thought that nearly the whole of the Southern vote will unite on Richardson, if it is necessary to defeat Banks.

NAMES OF TOWNS.—A good many years ago a controversy arose about the name that should be given to the County seat of Bradford County. Some of the inhabitants were dissatisfied with the old name, Towanda, and several new ones were proposed. As Mr. Means, a man of some consequence in those parts, wanted it named Meansville, and to forward his plans had guide boards put up at various points telling the distance to Meansville. On the other hand, Mr. Overton, perhaps quite as great a man as Means, had a fond desire that the place should bear his own name. Others proposed the name of Raymond. But for some time the place remained without any established cognomen, although most people continued to call it Towanda. At length, at a term of the County Court a lawyer employed for that purpose by Means, proposed to the court that the writs be made returnable at Meansville; but Overton had somehow got an inkling of what was going on, and a lawyer he had employed rose and suggested that they should be made returnable at Overton. A warm dispute followed, in the midst of which an old fellow who had wandered into the Court House, quite tipsy, staggered forward and said, "Yer Honor, I think it best to settle this dispute by a compromise, and call the place 'Mean-Overton.'" A shout that shook the Court House, followed this proposition, which threw so much ridicule over the whole controversy that it was never seriously renewed; and the place was permitted to retain its beautiful and appropriate Indian name of Towanda.

THE DOG AND THE BONE.—One of the highly trained and intelligent dogs that ornament our Borough, was guilty of a slight impropriety the other day. Our great grandmothers' fashion of wearing hoops has been lately revived among the Montrose ladies, and they have spread with wonderful rapidity, so that even small school girls present the appearance of being always "making cheese." A young lady furnished with these waltzing attachments, was sailing down street in all her glory when the dog referred to, made a dash at her, and catching one of the bones in his teeth, held on with a tenacity which under other circumstances would have been highly commendable. The frightened seizure—if the dog was Caesar, the lady was seized—called for help, and the animal's young master was presently discovered approaching the scene of action, with long strides. He succeeded in choking him off, and consoled the sufferer by assuring her that although appearances were against his favorite, he meant her no harm, but was only searching for the plunder wherever found.

PRAYER AND WAR.—The Rev. Dr. Cahill, a Roman Catholic priest of Rathfriland, Ireland, attributes the disasters that have from time to time befallen the British army in the Crimea to rather a singular cause—the Bible-reading and praying of its generals. According to a tradition we have in America of an old Quaker finding Washington alone praying in the woods, the remarks of the reverend seer apply equally as well to the Father of his Country, though we never heard the reverend seer's forefathers sometimes experienced attributed to the prayers of their general. But hear this pious priest:

In fact, England deserves from France merely the freight of her ships in deporting the millions of war. Her office has been that of carrier to the French army. She waits at the Alma—she was asleep at Inkermann—and she owes her life, beyond doubt, on that occasion, to the French—she was dead at Balaklava, and she was beaten at the Redan.

And could it be otherwise? All her generals are all swaddlers to a man—they are old Bible readers, tract distributors, street preachers, and psalm-singers. Between the goat and the Bible they were late everywhere, and broken everywhere. Old Raglan was hit by a bullet in the forehead at Inkermann, and at Inkermann, at the attack of the Redan—and Old Buzynne laid up in the gout, while the men walked up to the middle in mud, in mid winter, as they staggered, lay down, and died on their way from the shore to the camp. Yet, not a word of praise from the English and British generals—the old gentry chafe the bony, scull, armed swaddlers in the Lord.

Some of the sham Democrats hereabouts are finding fault with Mr. Grow's course in voting for Banks a good Republican, for speaker, instead of going "with the party." What would they have? When they thought they could make capital by slamming Free-Soil, they pointed us to Mr. Grow's course in Congress, to his opposition to the Nebraska bill, as an evidence that the Democracy were as good Free Soilers as any body; and now do they wish him to stultify himself by voting for Richardson, one of the most active promoters of the Nebraska fraud, and who was nominated distinctly as a Nebraska candidate?

The Montrose Democrat has recommended its attacks on the Know-Nothings, to tickle its Irish readers. We have no objection; but we should think prudence would dictate to the editor silence on that subject till the people have had time to forget his riding the County to electioneer for Elhanan Smith, the Cameronian Know-Nothing candidate for Representative, thereby defeating the Democratic nominee, Oliver Lathrop.

NEBRASKA DELEGATE.—Bennett, anti-Nebraska has 13 majority for Delegate to Congress from Nebraska Territory, but the Territorial officials, being all Nebraska men, have for alleged infamy thrown out the votes of enough precincts to give Bird Chapman, the Slaveocratic Candidate, 88 majority; and there will therefore probably be no applicants for admission as Delegate from Nebraska as well as Kansas.

NEWS AND NOTIONS.

A dispatch from Jefferson states that there will be no election of U. S. Senator in Missouri this winter.

Citizens are forming in New York for the support of Sumner, for Governor of Virginia, for President, and for Augustus Schell, (Hard Shell) of New York for Vice President.

A young lady from Burlington had her pocket picked while crossing the river at Jersey City, recently, losing a purse and \$17. She refused to give her name, as she said the folk at home would laugh at her for not being wide awake when so near York.

The Bradford Argus says: "It gives us pleasure to contradict the reported death of Mrs. Conover, the lady who took the first prize at the N. Y. State Fair. A letter from a gentleman in Syracuse, states that he has seen her lately, and that she was in her usual health."

It is not perhaps generally known that the sending in the mail of letters in one envelope to two persons, is a penal offense, subjecting the transgressor to a fine of ten dollars, one-half of which goes to the informer. Letters sent to foreign countries are not included in the prohibition.

In New-York City a rogue takes a bouquet to your front door, tells your servant that it is for the lady of the house, waits for her to dictate a reply, slips into the parlor and pockets the little treasures that lie around loose, and is off. This is the latest style of the house thieves.

In the case of McCrea, charged with the murder of a fellow who attempted to kill him, Mr. Parrot, his counsel, has succeeded in getting the Kansas U. S. District Court to grant a change of venue from Leavenworth to Topeka, where the trial will be beyond the range of the "border ruffians."

The annual consumption of eggs in New-York City may be set down in round numbers, at one hundred millions. The supply is seldom equal to the demand, and the price during the last year has averaged as high as seventeen cents a dozen. Feed up the "hiddies."

A dispatch from Washington asserts positively that the British government declines giving such apologies or explanations as have been demanded by Secretary May, in regard to the breach of the neutrality laws by certain British agents in one of the two governments may grow out of this matter, after all.

When you meet a man who claims to be a Jeffersonian Democrat, but yet insists that Congress has no right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, ask him how it happened that Jefferson so strongly advocated the ordinance of '37, forever excluding Slavery from the North Western Territory comprising all the States North and West of the Ohio.

Some citizens of the town of Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., have written a letter to John B. Dotts, of Virginia, asking him to accept the American nomination for President. Mr. Dotts consents, but declines his nomination by a National Convention is highly improper, an opinion in which most people will concur, notwithstanding this call from his Triangular admirers.

Our Popular Sovereignty, Sham Democratic Alliance officers in Kansas are opposing the principle of popular sovereignty as applied to the people of that Territory, with all their might. It is even thought that the Federal troops will be called out to save the Kansas men from their foolish desire to make their own laws instead of having them made by their kind neighbors the Missourians. So much for the practical application of this delusive doctrine, under Sham Democratic sway.

Almington of Irishmen has been recently held in New-York, to take into consideration plans for the liberation of Ireland from his subjection to the British Government. While the citizens of Ireland are off fighting the battles of Britain in the East, the citizens of America are talking of getting up a filibustering expedition against the powers that be "at the gate of the ocean." It is all talk, however, and England need not be a bit afraid of any danger from that source.

The Kansas Rebellion.

Truth, like justice, is accustomed to limp a little, and especially since the invention of the telegraph—is often outstripped by Falshood. However, in the long run she is apt to win the race, and in the case of the famous Kansas rebellion, of which we give to day a full account in the letters of our special Kansas correspondent and in extracts from the Lawrence papers.

The disturbance, it now appears, was begun by the shooting in cold blood of a young man named Dow by one Coleman, at Hickory Point, a place twelve miles south of Lawrence. The young man having got into some altercation with a party of border ruffians at a blacksmith's shop, when the opportunity was taken by Coleman to shoot him in the back. The murderer fled to Leavenworth and put himself under the protection of Gov. Shannon, probably with the lie in his mouth—which has been telegraphed through the whole country—that an attempt had been made to drive him from his claim, which, by the way, he had stolen from another man; that he shot Dow, as the law seems to demand, and that his house had been burned and his family dispersed.

Listening, we may suppose, to those representations, Gov. Shannon orders Jones, the sheriff for Douglas County—who is also, it seems, Postmaster of Weaport, Missouri, where doubtless he lives, to arrest a Mr. Branson and to oblige him to give securities to keep the peace—the only offense committed by Branson being that he was a lodger in his house, and that Coleman seems to have stood in fear of his testimony. As this sham Sheriff was carrying off Branson, he and his posse of fifteen armed men were intercepted by a party of fifteen of Branson's neighbors, who released him from arrest; of which circumstance advantage appears to have been taken by Shannon to issue warrants against Mr. Pomeroy and a number of other leading Free State men of Lawrence, who were accused of having been concerned in the rescue. As Jones, the sheriff, gave out that Shannon was ready to back him with 'ten thousand men,' and as the people of Lawrence did not choose to allow their town to be entered by that or any other number of border ruffians, who, under pretense of putting down resistance to the law, might rob, burn and murder at discretion, they mustered with their Sharp's rifles, which fact being communicated to Gov. Shannon, he forthwith ordered the United States Sheriff to aid in telegraphing to the Missouri ruffians and in telegraphing to the President that Lawrence is in rebellion! All sorts of extravagant and ridiculous stories are spread through Missouri, and thence through the Union, and the border ruffians must in force under Shannon's standard. Their invading march, however, is speedily arrested by the appearance—more terrible to their guilty dreams than that of Murchell's dagger to him—of 1000 of Sharpe's rifles and five pieces of cannon, presenting to those interfering ruffians not their levelled, but their muzzles—warned by which dream these valiant volunteers think it best to wait for regulars from Fort Leavenworth. Such is the whole story as it is stated by our special correspondent in the Territory, for whose accuracy in this respect we have every reason to believe.

There are significant facts here, that give assurance that there will be no war in Kansas. Let us note them: 1. The extreme excitement is in Missouri, not in Kansas—the truth being, as we have said, that the ruffians waiting for a great opportunity to strike, are in the State of Missouri. 2. The Free State men are willing to be governed by the U. S. officers, and to submit to them. 3. The militia of Kansas did not reassemble when Gov. Shannon called them. This is a remarkable fact. The question is, why? Did they sympathize with the Free State men? If so, then all Kansas is against those territorial laws—conclusive proof that the people of Kansas did not make and do not support them. 4. The Missourians that were precipitated thoughtlessly into volunteering to march into Kansas, only hold themselves in readiness to move. After they think a little, they will conclude it is their duty to move home. 5. Governor Shannon has only 250 to 300 men to back him, drawn from all sources. He is wisely waiting for a great force of regulars, numbering almost 10,000 men, and eleven hundred Sharp's rifles and five pieces of artillery, all deposited by a somewhat reputable and skillful military leader, at the head of 1100 men. Governor Shannon doesn't mean to get hurt if he can help it. This is obvious. 6. But, most grateful and generous fact—most cheering and pleasing of all—a meeting is being held to terminate the matter, peaceably if possible. Of course it is possible.

Unless the U. S. troops are furnished with the laws cannot be executed. This intimates that on sober second thought, the Missourians desire to be contented out of the fight to subjugate the people of Kansas. 7. Nothing will be done till the U. S. Government defines its position. Hence we will see what the Kansas Civil War will be.

There are those who will view this question with the jaundiced eye of the partisan, and coolly calculate the probable influences of a decision bearing this side or that, as may affect the chance of carrying the "Democratic" or the "American," or some other candidate for the Presidency. Let these be warned in time, for the issue of freedom or slavery, for what is destined to be the central and one of the most populous and powerful states of the American Confederacy, is to go to the polls, and to be made the football of self-seeking politicians. It is of infinitely greater consequence than that of any aspirant, the triumph of any policy affecting merely pecuniary interests, and contemplating none other than commercial and class interests. Whatever party, or clique, or cabal, shall attempt to melt Kansas into campaign capital, and suspend its destiny on the chance of securing more or less votes for its candidates, will assuredly be taught that it has underestimated the intelligence and the resolution of this people. Shall Kansas be a Free or a Slave State? is a question which must be answered on its merits, leaving incidental consequences to time, to destiny. The flag of freedom must be borne by devoted arms; and whoever volunteers to serve it, in the hope of thereby serving himself, will very surely be detected and baffled. But let it be agreed on all hands that the liberties of Kansas shall first be secured—that the Presidency shall be an after thought—and the way is clear for an early solution of the difficulty. Let any party or faction seek to postpone or evade this decision—to throw over the question of the day, to await the issue of the presidential contest and abide the fortunes of some aspirant—and that party that faction will have reason to rue its experiment on the public patience. The Kansas question is now in order—to seek to postpone or shuffle it off would be a confession at once of cowardice and treason. It would be to thrust it inevitably into the presidential whirlpool, and involve the whole country with the throes of a needless and perilous sectional agitation. But let Congress act promptly, fearlessly, decisively, justly; and the controversy will be forever settled; and the waves of contention and irritation will speedily subside, giving place to contentment, serenity and peace.

Another Warning Voice.—One L. M. Backman, enamored of the glories that encircle the editorial's wand, and satisfied that "the wants of our flourishing town" demanded; another paper, "The Balance," at Mansfield, Tazewell Co., Pa. For a while he went on swimmingly, with lots of subscribers and unparalleled success. What was the surprise of his "numerous patrons" under all the "succumbances," to read the following humorous but honest Valerich, which doubtless came upon them like a clap of thunder in a clear sky.

With this No. of the Balance, our connection as Editor and Publisher ceases.—Our course has been very brilliant, but very short. Since the 11th of July, we have been to say nothing of the untold honors heaped upon us by the Administration as Post Master. We may now settle down with two prefixes to our name—ex-Post Master, ex-Post Office. We suppose you will be glad to see us, and to see nothing of the untold honors heaped upon us by the Administration as Post Master. We may now settle down with two prefixes to our name—ex-Post Master, ex-Post Office. We suppose you will be glad to see us, and to see nothing of the untold honors heaped upon us by the Administration as Post Master.

The steamship St. Louis, from Havre, via Southampton, with dates from London of the 21st ult., arrived at New York last Saturday. Her dates are not so late as those at Halifax, but we find some interesting items in her papers, not sent from Halifax. Three magazines, belonging to the French Artillery, had blown up in the steamer, killing several soldiers and two officers, and wounding one hundred soldiers and ten officers. The magazines contained 20,000 kilograms of powder, 600,000 cartridges, and 300 charged shells, all of which were destroyed. A large quantity of Russian grain had been destroyed on the Gleichenstein coast. A terrific fire had occurred at Paris in the government bakery. Twenty-eight thousand and a half quarters of corn and an equal quantity of flour and biscuit were burnt. The destruction of Russian grain on the coast near Gleichenstein, was effected by an allied flotilla sent for the purpose. Their rain was intended for the Crimean army, and was packed in six tiers, which, extended along the coast two miles. The czar has dismissed Prince Menschikov as Chief of the staff, and appointed General Adriaev to his stead. The Russian Government has ordered General Maravich, overcome by his defeat before Karav, had become insane, and Gen. Bubnotoff had been summoned to assume his command.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives the following sketch of an old citizen of Pulaski county, named Elijah Deny, who is perhaps the oldest man in Kentucky. He was 118 years of age on the 10th of September, and is as active as many men of 40. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout his whole life has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drunk but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the siege of Savannah and at the battle of Eutaw Springs; he was also present at the battles of Camden and King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Col. Horry and Col. Marion, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, an early victim of the revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age. He is a strict member of the First Church, of his church, he has four sons and five daughters, all living, the eldest being now in his seventy-eighth and the youngest in his fifty-first year.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The New York Tribune learns, from good authority, that in consequence of the great numbers of emigrants and destitute Germans, Polish, Irish and other passengers who have been sent to Great Britain and perhaps to Ireland also, during the last summer and autumn by the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, the British Government have determined to take stringent measures against all ships conveying that class of passengers hereafter to the United Kingdom. We trust that the effect of this example will not be lost upon our government, and the municipal authorities of our seaports.—Having now the authority of so liberal a government as that of Great Britain, perhaps our own government will deign to take the matter into consideration, and adopt measures to stop the enormous influx of foreign paupers and criminals upon our shores.

MARRIED.—In Auburn, Nov. 29, by the Rev. George Atkinson, Mr. J. T. Wagoner to Mrs. MARTHA TRIMM, both of Auburn, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Staples Mr. WILLIAM McHELAN of Bridgewater, Susq. Co., and Miss MARY ANN LEE, of Sterling, Wayne County, Pa.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. B. McCreary, Mr. JAMES TOWNSHIP, and Miss HELEN MAR, daughter of Dr. C. L. Brumagh, both of Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

In Lee, Oneida Co. N. Y., of hemorrhage of the lungs, W. R. REYNOLDS, in the 28th year of his age. It is an old proverb that "Death is never a stranger," the truth of this proverb seems to have been completely verified in the present instance. It has so long been a victim whose prospects for a life of usefulness and happiness are seldom equalled. In the more than a year ago he graduated from Hamilton College, where by his correct deportment and studious habits he had secured the esteem of his teachers and classmates. He soon entered upon his chosen profession, that of teaching, at Montrose, Pa. On the 31st of last December he was married to Miss M. C. CAMES, who still remains to mourn his loss. His career was brief, but not so brief but that he had secured many warm friends and had learned the value of the Christian's hope. His student's life was one of unweary labor and noble strivings for the advancement of his fellow-men, and he was ever ready to exert a beneficial influence over those with whom he might have to do. His mind was active, quick in its

Gov. Shannon's War.

From the St. Louis Mo., Intelligence of the 13th. There is something ludicrous in reading, now, the Western papers, and seeing how the ruffians foray that was threatened Kansas, has perished, partly by innate weakness, and partly by being brought up against the rock of Anglo-Saxon community. A dispatch that the Republican presented yesterday will serve admirably to illustrate all the points we have made in this article.

We have just received reliable intelligence from Kansas Territory, which increases the excitement here. You are doubtless apprised of the origin of the difficulty—that of the rescue of a prisoner in the hands of the Sheriff, by a party of fourteen to twenty of the citizens of Lawrence and its vicinity, and their refusal to deliver any concerned up to the officers of the territory unless he be the Governor, or to those of the general Government. This determination strengthened by Lane, (late President of the Revolutionary Convention) and also the editor of the paper at Lawrence, and a few of a similar stripe, who are continually making harangues to the populace, and urging immediate preparation.

On Saturday night Lane delivered a speech of this character, which was received with enthusiasm. The Governor seeing such a state of things existing, very properly ordered out the militia of the Territory, who did not respond, every ready to his wishes, and willing to quell the disturbance at that point, offered their assistance, and are now in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Many have already gone from Lafayette and the adjoining counties, prepared for the emergency. The Governor's party, numbering from 250 to 300 men, are at Franklin, a few miles distant, awaiting greater force.

Reports have reached our ears that there are 1100 men in Lawrence organized and ready for resistance, armed with Sharpe's rifles, and that they are entreaching themselves as rapidly as they can. From another source I learn that the better men in the place say they are willing to give up all concerned in the affair, if the legally authorized persons ask it; otherwise they will resist to desperation. The Governor responds: "Why not consent to the Sheriff to take the United States Troops, who will go to both sides, as much excellent exists on both sides. A meeting is being held now, to see if some measures cannot be adopted to terminate the matter, peaceably, if possible, forcibly if they must." On Saturday, the Governor, by telegraph, asked the President for the assistance of troops from Fort Leavenworth. He is said to have represented that one thousand men were under arms at Lawrence, that they have rescued a prisoner from the custody of the Sheriff or Marshal of Douglas county; that they defied the Government to retake him; and that, unless United States troops were furnished, the laws of the territory could not be executed, and that he demanded the aid of the United States troops. Until this is granted nothing will be done, unless the excitement of parties should be allowed to bring it on before, and if so, many valuable lives will be lost. Of what transpires further I will try to keep you advised.

There are significant facts here, that give assurance that there will be no war in Kansas. Let us note them: 1. The extreme excitement is in Missouri, not in Kansas—the truth being, as we have said, that the ruffians waiting for a great opportunity to strike, are in the State of Missouri. 2. The Free State men are willing to be governed by the U. S. officers, and to submit to them. 3. The militia of Kansas did not reassemble when Gov. Shannon called them. This is a remarkable fact. The question is, why? Did they sympathize with the Free State men? If so, then all Kansas is against those territorial laws—conclusive proof that the people of Kansas did not make and do not support them. 4. The Missourians that were precipitated thoughtlessly into volunteering to march into Kansas, only hold themselves in readiness to move. After they think a little, they will conclude it is their duty to move home. 5. Governor Shannon has only 250 to 300 men to back him, drawn from all sources. He is wisely waiting for a great force of regulars, numbering almost 10,000 men, and eleven hundred Sharp's rifles and five pieces of artillery, all deposited by a somewhat reputable and skillful military leader, at the head of 1100 men. Governor Shannon doesn't mean to get hurt if he can help it. This is obvious. 6. But, most grateful and generous fact—most cheering and pleasing of all—a meeting is being held to terminate the matter, peaceably if possible. Of course it is possible.

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The view taken of this whole affair by our correspondent on the spot is precisely the one to which we have ourselves been led by the fragments of intelligence which his previous reached us—namely, that this collision has been planned and sought by the wretched Shannon as a means of crushing the Free State men—a conclusion abundantly confirmed by the dispatches of the border ruffians themselves, as witness the following, sent from Weston to The Louisville Courier, an Administration paper, and already once printed in our columns, but which we here copy again:

The Excitement increasing—Missourians going to Kansas by Hundreds. WISTON, Mo., Nov. 30—p. m. The greatest excitement continues to exist in Kansas. The officers have been resisted by the mobocrats, and the interposition of the Militia has been called for. A recent letter from secretary Woodson to Gen. Easton has been written, in which the writer requests Gen. E. to call for the Rifle Company at Platt City, Mo., so as not to compromise Governor Shannon. The people of Kansas are to be subjected to all kinds of hardships.

The design of the border ruffians is manifest. We are proud to say that the Free State settlers have met it in the spirit of men. It is impossible to read without emotion the pledge of union and mutual support signed by the men of Lawrence on the stock of a Sharpe's rifle, made to serve instead of a writing desk.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE WILLIAMSON CASE.—The Delaware County Republican says, in the case of Passmore Williamson, or K. K. Kane, Mr. Lawrence, the plaintiff's counsel, has filed a declaration, claiming damages to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. In all probability, the case will go upon the trial list for the February term. We understand that an effort will be made to have a special act of Assembly passed to remove it to Philadelphia. That the Legislature would probably pass an act of this kind, may be true, but will Governor Pollock sanction it? We think not. There is no county in the Commonwealth, where a more important test case trial could be had, than in Delaware county.

The New Haven Journal says that many persons in that city are anxious to form a State and go to Kansas to aid the Free State men, and no doubt an organization for that purpose will be answered on its merits, leaving incidental consequences to time, to destiny. The flag of freedom must be borne by devoted arms; and whoever volunteers to serve it, in the hope of thereby serving himself, will very surely be detected and baffled. But let it be agreed on all hands that the liberties of Kansas shall first be secured—that the Presidency shall be an after thought—and the way is clear for an early solution of the difficulty. Let any party or faction seek to postpone or evade this decision—to throw over the question of the day, to await the issue of the presidential contest and abide the fortunes of some aspirant—and that party that faction will have reason to rue its experiment on the public patience. The Kansas question is now in order—to seek to postpone or shuffle it off would be a confession at once of cowardice and treason. It would be to thrust it inevitably into the presidential whirlpool, and involve the whole country with the throes of a needless and perilous sectional agitation. But let Congress act promptly, fearlessly, decisively, justly; and the controversy will be forever settled; and the waves of contention and irritation will speedily subside, giving place to contentment, serenity and peace.

At the large Masonic Hall, E. N. Bacon, in Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa., on the 27th of Dec., 1855. The company of those that are fond of Colleen dancing is respectfully solicited. MRS. COOK. 1st. Violin, 2nd. Do. 3rd. Do. 4th. Do. 5th. Do. 6th. Do. 7th. Do. 8th. Do. 9th. Do. 10th. Do. 11th. Do. 12th. Do. 13th. Do. 14th. Do. 15th. Do. 16th. Do. 17th. Do. 18th. Do. 19th. Do. 20th. Do. 21st. Do. 22nd. Do. 23rd. Do. 24th. Do. 25th. Do. 26th. Do. 27th. Do. 28th. Do. 29th. Do. 30th. Do. 31st. Do. 32nd. Do. 33rd. Do. 34th. Do. 35th. Do. 36th. Do. 37th. Do. 38th. Do. 39th. Do. 40th. Do. 41st. Do. 42nd. Do. 43rd. Do. 44th. Do. 45th. Do. 46th. Do. 47th. Do. 48th. Do. 49th. Do. 50th. Do. 51st. Do. 52nd. Do. 53rd. Do. 54th. Do. 55th. Do. 56th. Do. 57th. Do. 58th. Do. 59th. Do. 60th. Do. 61st. Do. 62nd. Do. 63rd. Do. 64th. Do. 65th. Do. 66th. Do. 67th. Do. 68th. Do. 69th. Do. 70th. Do. 71st. Do. 72nd. Do. 73rd. Do. 74th. Do. 75th. Do. 76th. Do. 77th. Do. 78th. Do. 79th. Do. 80th. Do. 81st. Do. 82nd. Do. 83rd. Do. 84th. Do. 85th. Do. 86th. Do. 87th. Do. 88th. Do. 89th. Do. 90th. Do. 91st. Do. 92nd. Do. 93rd. Do. 94th. Do. 95th. Do. 96th. Do. 97th. Do. 98th. Do. 99th. Do. 100th. Do. 101st. Do. 102nd. Do. 103rd. Do. 104th. Do. 105th. Do. 106th. Do. 107th. Do. 108th. Do. 109th. Do. 110th. Do. 111th. Do. 112th. Do. 113th. Do. 114th. Do. 115th. Do. 116th. Do. 117th. Do. 118th. Do. 119th. Do. 120th. Do. 121st. Do. 122nd. Do. 123rd. Do. 124th. Do. 125th. Do. 126th. Do. 127th. Do. 128th. Do. 129th. Do. 130th. Do. 131st. Do. 132nd. Do. 133rd. Do. 134th. Do. 135th. Do. 136th. Do. 137th. Do. 138th. Do. 139th. Do. 140th. Do. 141st. Do. 142nd. Do. 143rd. Do. 144th. Do. 145th. Do. 146th. Do. 147th. Do. 148th. Do. 149th. Do. 150th. Do. 151st. Do. 152nd. Do. 153rd. Do. 154th. Do. 155th. Do. 156th. Do. 157th. Do. 158th. Do. 159th. Do. 160th. Do. 161st. Do. 162nd. Do. 163rd. Do. 164th. Do. 165th. Do. 166th. Do. 167th. Do. 168th. Do. 169th. Do. 170th. Do. 171st. Do. 172nd. Do. 173rd. Do. 174th. Do. 175th. Do. 176th. Do. 177th. Do. 178th. Do. 179th. Do. 180th. Do. 181st. Do. 182nd. Do. 183rd. Do. 184th. Do. 185th. Do. 186th. Do. 187th. Do. 188th. Do. 189th. Do. 190th. Do. 191st. Do. 192nd. Do. 193rd. Do. 194th. Do. 195th. Do. 196th. Do. 197th. Do. 198th. Do. 199th. Do. 200th. Do. 201st. Do. 202nd. Do. 203rd. Do. 204th. Do. 205th. Do. 206th. Do. 207th. Do. 208th. Do. 209th. Do. 210th. Do. 211st. Do. 212nd. Do. 213rd. Do. 214th. Do. 215th. Do. 216th. Do. 217th. Do. 218th. Do. 219th. Do. 220th. Do. 221st. Do. 222nd. Do. 223rd. Do. 224th. Do. 225th. Do. 226th. Do. 227th. Do. 228th. Do. 229th. Do. 230th. Do. 231st. Do. 232nd. Do. 233rd. Do. 234th. Do. 235th. Do. 236th. Do. 237th. Do. 238th. Do. 239th. Do. 240th. Do. 241st. Do. 242nd. Do. 243rd. Do. 244th. Do. 245th. Do. 246th. Do. 247th. Do. 248th. Do. 249th. Do. 250th. Do. 251st. Do. 252nd. Do. 253rd. Do. 254th. Do. 255th. Do. 256th. Do. 257th. Do. 258th. Do. 259th. Do. 260th. Do. 261st. Do. 262nd. Do. 263rd. Do. 264th. Do. 265th. Do. 266th. Do. 267th. Do. 268th. Do. 269th. Do. 270th. Do. 271st. Do. 272nd. Do. 273rd. Do. 274th. Do. 275th. Do. 276th. Do. 277th. Do. 278th. Do. 279th. Do. 280th. Do. 281st. Do. 282nd. Do. 283