McCollum & Gerritson, Proprietors.

Mantrose, Sugnehanna County, Benn'a, Thursday Morning, October 2, 1856.

Select Poetry

PROCRASTINATION.

Por la calle despues se va a la cassa de nunes

There is a thief that walks the world. In the quick noon day and the starless night Protean like, now ringed and curled. Ragged anon, and grim and stark : And he plies his trade with a ceaseless skill, Defiantly, warily, working ill.

But I troll the charm Will keep you from harm, If scored in your memory ever, Who walks in the street of By and By, will sto at the house of Never."

He steals your purse and he steals your time, The golden grain of deed From the chaff of purpose he filches oft. With subtle hand of greed: He flings the umbered rust on mind. And it sinks, his captive, chained and blind But this is the charm Will keep you from harm,

Who walks in the streets of By-and-By, will. stop in the house of Nerer." Hopes which should blossom into joys, As the blushing rose uncurls; Tears which Wisdom should alchemize To a glorious rain of pearls;

If scored on your memory ever,

Soft germs whence love's goodly fruit should He withers and changes and petrifies; But here is the charm Will keep you from harm, If borne on your mind forever; Who walks in the streets of By-and-By, will

stop in the house of Never." Like the mighty Newests of old, His sandals of wool are made, And swift will be glide and still to your side. With light touch on your shoulder laid; And" Wait" thereois time, are the drugged words given,

And he steals from your soul its last chance of But this play-acter bind On the brow of your mind. Firm and forever: Who walks in the streets of Bu and Ru wil stop at the house of Never."

As the stony seeds in the olden time Sprang up into armed men, So thought-seeds sown in the field of life. Raise goodlier ranks again. Those-mailed hosts in earths-strifes known; These-angels to stand by the Great White

Throne: Then the wisdom deep Of these old words keep Your guide forever; Who walks in the street of By-and-By, wil stop-in the house of Necer.

Miscellaneous

THE PHANTOM PRESSMAN.

BY VICTOR GALBRAITH.

The old office was deserted for the night the types, "devils" and pressmen had quitted their labors; and the silence; and darkness which now reigned were in bold contrast and the clattering and hissing of the steam engine, which had all day dinned their loud noise in the ears of the occupants of the of-

It was a relic of a past age—that old into the gulf of Time since it was new. Maova " printice" had sprung up into a man within its walls; and many an editor and battle against Ignorance and Wrong.

Old, disabled cases—containing old type, bruised, battered, worn, old-fashioned, and obsolete-were piled in the corners and in the garret; and heaps of nondescript articles of a bygone period, were to be found in all of the out of the way places, reminding one of the "fast" age we live in, and throwing a gloomy air over the office.

Adjoining the composing-room was th press-room, with its mammoth cylinder press, which—although not so ancient as the rest of the establishment—had a time-worn appearance. I thought of the many workmen who had run the machine, with its rusty danking, and dilapitated old boiler and engine; of those who had sprung up and passed away since it was made their slave, doing the bidding with a faithful grim, and mighty

I was soon lost in a reverie. I sat in my arm-chair, by the stove in the composing foom, pondering on the many changes, for good, and for evil, that had passed over the programme of my office-life; conning over the list, in my memory, of those who had been through the school of apprenticeship beneath that ancient roof. Boys had become men in the room where I was sitting, had lived and died. flourished and failed, according to their destiny; and many are vet living, to obtain their bread by the use of the

implements and machinery around me. There, in the corner by the window, is the case and stand" where poor Jack Bangs fine young fellow as over handled a composition of the plate he found that he had been tugging times, and as broad and enduring as escentilly and always at the top noteh of its specific been to the had been

his feet and fell immediately upon the bed of the press, and was carried under the enormous cylinder. As the bed ran throng, he was thrown off upon the floor, lifeless and cold. The press continued its motion all the long night, thundering, jarring and rumbling; and when the hands came to their work in the morning, they found poor Jack there, mangled and dead, the demon of steam and iron still urging the machinery on in its din. They took him up reverently and sadly; and he was borne to his grave in the churchyard of the designs and principles of the Demoby his sorrowing companions.

This eve was the twelfth anniversary of his death, and I shuddered as I remembered the fact, for I had heard dim hints to the effect, that the office was visited every year, on the night, by "The Phantom Pressman!" There was a print of a skeleton hand on the dingy wall of the press room, said to have been made by him on one of his visits, which I. had often seen and shuddered at. Being, however, of a bold, resolute nature, I did not | crude, partial and revolutionary measure, allow myself to be frightened by silly super-

shed a light around the room sufficient to discern objects dimly; and I felt a chill come over me in spite of all my philosophy. Suddenly I imagined I saw a bright flash of light from the crack of the press-room door, and leard a slight hissing as of the escaping steam. I started nervously, and watched and listened. My flosh crept: the hair seemed to crawl and move on my scalp with a chill feeling; and I trembled like a leaf. There was a light in the pressroom, surely! I felt impelled to rise from my chair and walk to the door. A sort of fascination drew me forward; and I advanced noiselessly. The door was slightly ajar, and I looked in; the gas was burning in blinding flashes, and as first; but as my eyes became accustomed to ful velocity as almost to be invisible. The immense pile of iron wheels, cylinders and bars, composing the press, were not in mo

tion; but in a moment I saw, advancing to the engine, a form I never can banish from my memory-a tall, guant and fleshless skeleton, the white bones gleaming and shining in the light, the long slender fingers working and twisting, the bright, piercing eyes sparkets in the horrid skull. The Phantom Pressman atood before me

He advanced to the engine and tried the steamcocks, and as he turned them open, the immense volume of steam rushed forth in noiseless fury and the bony jaws of the phantom parted in a hasty smile, disclosing not the white teeth and red throat of life, but rows of vellow and rattling bones.

The phantom grinned, horribly, as if well pleased with the immense head of steam now generated in the glowing boiler, and glided silently to the lever which connected the engine to the press. The lever was nulled noisclessly towards him, and in a second the with the sounds of the clanking of the press, ponderous old press was in motion. The sheets were led with appalling velocity; and the machine, in its forward and backward course seemed fairly to leap and bound with a motion almost too rapid for the eve to fol-

low. The eyes of the skeleton man danced printing office and many years had rolled in the skull, emitting sparks of light and fire. I stole cautiously up to the fly-table, where the sheets were piling in a heap as they sprang from the press, and glanced at them in wonpublisher had there been fitted for the great der and in hourer. They smoked and steamed as if wet with boiling liquid; and the ink was of a blood-red color. It was the copy of our newspaper; and the type seemed to glare out from the paper with the brightness of phosphorescent light. As I gazed on the terrible apparition, guiding them in furious speed, it sent a chill of horror to my very marrow. I stepped back to my place near the door, and watched, with suspended breath, while the gaunt and fleshlers fingers of the

> unearthly preseman fed in the reeking theets. The pile of paper on the feeding-board rapidly diminished, and roon was entirely gone. As the last sheet sprang through his fingers, the spectre uttered a wild, unearthly howl: the boiler swayed and groaned, and suddenly a sound as of the report of a thousand canions pierced the air, the boiler had exploded, cattering everything in the room in fragnents mingling wheels, levers, bars, masses of burning coal and ashes and scalding steam

with the bones of the skeleton itself. When I awoke from my horrid dream, found myself sitting in my chair, with broad daylight peeping in at the windows, and the workmen standing by, laughing at my frightened appearance.

I had fallen asleep, and slept till their return, and the hissing of the steam I had heard was occasioned by one of the stokers at the furnace in the "Old Press-room,"

RATHER TOUGH .- At a party a lady treated her company with stewed pears-A gentleman at the table put one as he supposed. into his month, and attempted to pull out used to set type, before he was killed by the the stem; after pulling some time he was lie and uphold our whole republican system

Political Articles.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNI-TED STATES.

The Democratic National Committeehappy state of affairs in Kansas, and also of disabusing the public mind upon the subject cratic party with regard to the question of slavery in the territories—ask the aftention of the public to a practical issue now made recent Congressional legislation. We propose fairly and fearlessly to appeal to the

people, whether the bill passed by the Democratic Senators on the 2d of July instant, to admit Kansas as a State by a prescribed process, is not preferable to the adoption of the commonly called the Topeka Constitution. at; but our main purpose on this occasion The coal burned brightly in the grate, and will be to show, by a distinct and definite of Congress.)

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN LEADERS DO NOT DESIRE PEACE IN MANSAS PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN !

The question of human slavery has been a topic of partisan discussion ever since our government began; but it is in relation to the territories of the Union, that it has presented itself with the most complicated and dangerous form.

To discuss this question at length, in any of its various aspects, is whelly foreign to our present purpose. We shall not undertake to determine why the God of nature made the African inferior to the white man; my eye rested on the old boiler, I saw it was or why he permitted England to fasten the at a white heat, glowing and sparkling like a institution of slavery upon the Colonios meteor. The light nearly blinded me at against their repeated and earnest remonstrances. Nor can we tell what Heaven, in it, I saw the engine in motion, moving at its wisdom, may intend to work out of the lightning speed; indeed, with such a fright. relations of master and slave, as they now exist in several of the United States.

ties, agreed to come under a common Consti- the exigencies then presented.

Nothing was vielded, and no new right in this respect was added, except that each State bound itself to return, upon demand. fugitives from legal servitude. We know, too, in relation to any compact, it is always good faith and good morals to keep it in a just end equal State government of his own derive similar blessings from the same organwell as to the letter: in regard to territories as well as in reference to the States of this Union. An evasion of a promise or covenant, which inevitably falls upon trickery or cow for the evils in Kansas was her prompt admisardice. It is obvious then, that the success of any attempt practically to disregard a narticular feature of the Constitution, whether relating to the rendition of fugitives from fessions. On the 23d day of July, Mr. Toombs could not long survive.

The ordinance of 1787, which seems to have been established without much objection at the time, adjusted the subject of sla- so that the reader can come to his own conin 1820, Congress, after an angry and exciwas also applied to that State.

mode of adjustment by a geographical line and giving peace to the whole country. was considered and finally rejected by Congress; and this mainly by the votes and inthe principle! This result created the necountry, the leading patriots, wise men of others, decided upon leaving this question tarily paid it the following just tribute: where it always ought to have been left, and where the true spirit of our institutions places it-in the bands and under the control of the people of the territories themselves, re-

strained only by the Constitution. The whole nation rejoiced in this wise ad justment, and all parties claimed it as a finality as to this principle of territorial organization. For once the question of slavery in the Territories was settled upon the principles of our revolutionary fathers, who demanded a voice and a vote in regulating their own institutions: the same creat tundamental prinoiples of human government, which under-

these principles of self-government to those Territories, regardless of the restrictive Missouri line. It seemed manifestly unjust to might reside in the Territories of Washington, Utah and New Mexico, and deny their with the hope of allaying in some degree the enjoyment to those who should go to Kansas wild excitement now prevailing in many sec- and Nebraska. Nor did it seem right to retions of the country in reference to the un- ject the practical use of a great principle which had been so universally approved by

all parties. The Kansas-Nebraska act accor-

dingly became a law of the land.

Then it was that the Abolition party renewed their schemes of agitation. Up to that hour, they had scarcely ceased to deup between the two parties, in the course of nounce the Missouri demarcation as unconstitutional arbitrary and unjust. Their indignation at its adoption had been unbounded. No public man who had sustained it, that was within their reach, escaped their the requisite number of inhabitants, on an vengeance. But no sooner had this arbitrary rule been superseded by one more republican and reasonable, than their admiration for the former suddenly burst forth in the stitions, and tried to feel comfortable and at Other questions may be incidentally glanced strongest terms. They now affected to see in it the force and virtue of a solemn compact with the same safeguards and guarantees for of good faith, justice and liberty, and pro- the quiet enjoyment of their liberties, withappeal to the record, that, (whether in or out ceeded to denounce those who favored its repeal, with as much bitterness, as they had employed at an earlier-day, against those who

had sanctioned its adoption. This, however, we do now, and will add, and that applied to Kansas was devised by of the bona fide inhabitants.

Upon the subject of Kansas, these leaders sanctimoniously, and with affectation of great humanity, claim before the public, a desire only to alvance the interests of peace, and to secure for the settler in that Territory sion as a State.

Mark, now, the progress of events in Congress, and judge of the sincerity of these prolabor, or any other distinct guarantee to the a southern Senator, submitted a proposition citizens or the States, would operate as a vir- for the early admission of Kansas as a State, tual abandonment and demoralization of the by authorizing the present inhabitants, in a whole instrument, an event which the Union prescribed manner, to form a State constitu- and was steadily resisted by the Republican tion in November next.

The main features of this measure, as final. very in the Northwestern Territory. Again, clusions as to the fairness of its provisions.

ting controversy, passed a law excluding the pears, is to terminate at once all inducement removed by the friends of the bill—until in institution from that part of the Louisiana on the part of outsiders, to force temporary Territory which lies north of a certain paral- population into the Territory, with the view lel of latitude. In 1845, when Texas was ad- of controlling a decision on the question of mitted into the Union, this line of inhibition slavery. The sole right to influence such decision, is confined to citizens who may have declared that "the day for compromises had But when the acquisition of territory from already become bona fide inhabitants of the gone by." -Mexico once more presented this subject, the Territory, thus ending this angey struggle,

This movement produced a deep sensation in the Senate, and throughout the Union, and suffrage and office, and consequently the profluence of the very same brood of agitators no small share of consternation amongst the who now affect to regret the abandonment of Kensas agitators, who saw in it the elements of destruction of their vocation. It struck laws are in conflict with the Constitution sessity of resorting to some other mode of all right-minded mon as eminently just and and the organic act of Congress, and the bill settling the question. Finally, in 1850, after wise in its provisions. Even Senator Hale, so may be made to provide for their repeal. s period of great agitation throughout the distinguished for his aversion to everything, emanating from a southern source, could not both parties, such as Clay, Webster, Cass and restrain his admiration, and almost involun-

"But, sir, I do not want to dwell on that subject, but to speak a very few words in refence to this bill, which has been introduced by the Senator from Georgia. I take this occasion to say that bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism and to the sense of justice of the honorable Senator who introduced it. It is a much fairer bill than I expected from that latitude. I say so because I am always willing and determined, when I have occasion to speak any thing, to do ample justice. I think the bill is almost unexceptionable."

After having been read in due course in the Schale, it was referred to the proper com-

equal footing with the original States, so zoon the people in anarchy and confusion lawer work; too much lecturing, and too little draaccord such high privileges to citizens who as they should have the requisite population.

established by the Constitution of the United regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and to be received into the Union so soon as they should attain equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. These two Territories were thus organized in 1854 under the authority of the same act of Congress, with equal rights, privileges, and immunities, and out molestation by foreign interference or domestic violence.

"In Nebraska the inhabitants have enjoyare now engaged in charging the unhappy ment. Life, liberty, and property have been this measure of relief and pacification Territory; forgetting, or wilfully overlooking are the legitimate fruits of the principle, the the fact, that in Washington, Utah and New | practical results of fidelity to the provisions Mexico, all organized upon the same princi- of the Nebraska organic act. There was no ple, there is entire quiet and good order. It foreign interference with their domestic afwould be equally logical and true to say in fairs, no fraudulent attempt to control the reply and in defence, that they themselves be- elections by non-resident voters. Emigrant rejecting the extension of the Missouri line to and enormous capital, did not extend their the Pacific, as a final adjustment, when pro- operations to Nebraska, and hence there were posed by Judge Douglas in 1848. Some no counter-schemes formed to control the elother mode of adjustment was thus, and by octions and force the institutions upon the

The principle of the organic law, the right of the people to manage their internal But the real purposes of the agitators can- affairs, and control their domestic concerns on terms of perfect equality, for the mutual not be concealed. Excitement on the sla- in obedience to the Federal Constitution, was and equal benefit of all, and that African slavery question is the very life blood of their permitted to have fair play, and work out its very was one of the recognized subjects of fanatical organization. Take this away, and natural and legitimate results. Hence peace, that compact. All power over it was ex- there remains to them few minor and kindred security, and progress in all the elements of hope to secure position and which they can prosperity in this Territory have vindicated

Fortunate would it have been for the peace and harmony of the republic, and still more fortunate for the unhappy people, of Kansas, had they been permitted, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their acknowledged rights, to whole, as well as in part; in the spirit as unawed and untrammelfed choice. They ic law. Your committee can perseive no have uniformly contended in Congress, that reason why the same causes would not have the free State party were largely in the ma- produced like results in Kansas but for the jority, and that all they desired was, that the misguided efforts of non residents of the teris as immoral as a bold and open breach of popular will should be fairly reflected on the ritory, citizens of different. States, who had it; and involves, in addition, the contempt subject of slavery, and that the proper remedy no moral or legal right to interfere with the elections and legislation of the territory, to seize upon the legislative power through the ballot-box, and thus control the local and domestic institutions of a feeble and sparsely

settled territory." This measure of peace and justice, so well described in the report, came up in the Senate for final passage on the 2d day of July. Senators, during a prolonged session of twenty-one hours. Notwithstanding the declaraly passed by the Senate, are hereto appended, tion of Mr. Hale, that the proposition was a fair one-"almost unexceptionable"-it encountered the bitterest hostility. Objection A leading and vital idea of this bill, it ap- after objection was presented, and promptly was made manifest that the Republican Senators had determined to accept no measure of peace. Mr. Seward discarded all attempts to accommodate it to his views, and vauntingly

It was first objected, that the laws of the Territory restrain the free, discussion of the question of slavery, and impose test oaths for slavery party would have the advantage. The friends of the measure answered, that all such

Then it was alleged that many of the Free State men had been driven out of the territory, and therefore the bill would make Kansas Slave State. This objection was promptly met by an amendment in the 11th section. giving all such an opportunity, to return and have their names registered, and participate in the election for delegates to make a con-

It was next said that the penaltics for abusing or obstructing the right of suffrage were too light, and these were immediately in-

no confidence in this appointing power. To the critics is not yet made manifest in public, meet this difficulty, General Cass cose in his place and gave them a pledge, on the part of the President and the Senate, that the Com-

Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, prelimi | sert, instead, a single section repealing all the | we perused the story of Eva, Topsey, and St. nary to their admission into the Union on an laws now in in force in Kansas, and leaving Clair. There is too much talk, and too little

offered, all designed to defeat the object of losses by its being printed in foreign lanthe bill, or to force its friends to cast votes guages by mercenary publishers who payliable to misrepresentation.

evils in Kansas was her prompt admission as man, and English. a State; that the territorial laws were odious. The expelled renegades from San Francisco and oppressive, and must be repealed; that are continuing their outrages in our city, the elective franchise had been abused, and stabbing, shooting and rowdyism of every it must be protected; that the Free-State kind is the order of the day wherever they voice of the majority must be heard. The ly vindictive against any gentlemen whom ed all the blessings which it is possible for a bill provided for all these things. What they suspect of having been connected with Reckless and inconsistent upon this sub- law-abiding people to derive from the faith- then did these Black-Republicans do ! Did | the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. ject to the very last, these desperate agitators ful administration of a wise and just govern- they act up to their professions by favoring Already have two or three unoffending indistate of society in Kansas to the logislation of held sacred, the elective franchise has been Kansas! It is almost incredible that they the Democratic party, and as consequent up preserved inviolate, and all the rights of the did not. They resisted it to the bitter end on the incorporation of the principles of self- ditizens have been protected against fraud or They deliberately voted against the repeat of sympathized with the great reformation. One government into the organic law of Kansas violence, by laws of his own making. These the laws subversive of the liberty of speech gentleman so decrepit that he was obliged to and freedom of the press; against the prompt support his feeble steps upon crutches, was ally, in favor of the continuance of the present Territorial government and laws!

ferred the Topeka Constitution; that menscame the authors of the evils in Kansas, by aid societies, with their affiliated associations ure had already failed; and this Sanate bill should be formed here in New York to rid then came up as against the present govern- the city, of these infamous characters, who ment and laws of Kansas. These "friends of are a disgrace to the name of Americane. their own act, rendered absolutely necessary; Territory regardless of the rights and wishes get the Topeka Constitution, which they had called them out after nightfall. The Sev-

tory! The proof amounts almost to demon-

New Horn Correspondence.

New York, September 27, 1858. This is emphatically a busy time in this city; the hotels are crowded, the wholesale secure the best matching ground in the vinercantile houses are thronged, and the cinity. The music was of the best, and the streets are full of hurrying country merchants sight of the splendid companies marchage ou who are hurrying hither and thither, laying with measured step, their arms and equipin their goods for the campaign, There is ments glittering in the rays of the full moon. no fear of yellow fever, there has not been a while the whole air resounded with the apcase reported for more than a fortnight, and plauding shouts of the delighted spectators. the apprehensions of even the most timid was enough to excite a spirit of martial artimid have entirely disappeared, and the dor in the hearts of many who are much less most indefatigable alarmist can only bite his easily excited than myself. nails and say with a disappointed grin that | The Democratic party in this city in their we shall have enough of it next year to make nominating convention, split into two divisit all up. There are not often persons who lions, and nominated two candidates for the really say they want to see people die but mayorality, James S. Labby, and the present from their actions there are many who take incumbent, Fernando Wood. This division a great deal of comfort in predicting the of course weakens them very much and if se death of all their friends and neighbors by is now exceedingly probable, the American malignant pestilence, and who would regard and Republicans units on John U. Genia, he with a gloomy joy the corpses of three quar- will be elected past a doubt. ters of the population of the city, only for. The theatrical season has comm the sake of rubbing their hands and saying good extrest. Wallacks, which has passed "I told you so." But then old croakers from the hands of the well knewn James have for this season ceased to have their in- Wallack Senior into the possession of Mr. fluence, and business goes on is spite of them Stuart, commences this evening with a new as merrily as if yellow fever and cholers were play, entirled First In pressions. Most of the leasant companions who had just made us old company are engaged and the season will friendly call instead of the direct forms of undoubtedly be successful. pestilence who have only by a mere chance

THE WINDS

have been paid, and the publishers generally are satisfied; and contented. A leature of these gatherings is, that a magnificent dinner is every day provided for the customers for which no charge is made. It is really a fine thing, none of your lunches of crackers and cheese, or sandwiches and pieces of pie but a have been. There is at present no fact of thorough-going dinner with courses, and amurement and there is every prospect of champagne ad libitum and all for nothing. one of the gayest winters that has been lately It is possible that this little diurnal event has something to do with the good prices paid : the man who in his every day business mood, would be very careful about his purchases will feel much more large hearted and liberal after he has got a good dinher and a sre in the full tide of moces, and the musical bottle of the right wort in him, and when the people of the city are delighted to flad that inner individual is thus refrashed, the external bomo is apt to mollify and become more ing to the opera," for firty conta. soft and genial, a fact of which the quick ered auctioneer is not slow to take advantage. with the consent of the Senate, had the right to appoint the commissioners, and they had it is only just published, and the verdict of ets deposited votes for that it is only just published, and the verdict of ets deposited votes for that it is only just published, and the verdict of ets deposited votes for that it is only just published, and the verdict of ets deposited votes for that it is only just published.

dicks the "militared"

The Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. matic force and vigor : too much uninterest-The organic law of Kansas is identical with Hale,) having recovered from his right im- ing preaching, and too little development of that of Nebraska in all its provisions and pulses, under the party lash, came forward character, or excitement of incident. The principles. Each is based on that great fun- and moved to defer the effect of the bill to second volume particularly is a tedious nerdamental principle of self-government which July, 1857, so that the struggle might last mon, slightly miligated occasionally by a underlies our whole system of republican in- another year-in order "that Kansas and lively dialogue or a statchy description of atitutions, as promulgated in the Declaration liberty might bleed" till after the Presiden- some local peculiarity of a Southern land of Independence, consecrated by the blood of tial election—and in this he was austnined scape, or social life. It has positively no the Revolution, and consolidated and firmly by the vote of every Republican Senator ! plot, and the various characters walk on and Mr. Seward, the file leader of the factionists off the stage as if they had no connection States. Each recognizes the right of the did his part, by moving to strike out the en- with each other, and no interest in each other people thereof, while a territory, to form and tire bill, and inserting another admitting er's schemes and plans of life. The book Kansas into the Union under the Topeka will sell of course but it will never schelve Constitution, and was sustained in this by his the tremendous popularity attained by he entire party. Many other amendments were greatest work. In order to guard against

The terminal transfer and the

Volame 13, Namber 41.

nothing to the author, Mrs. Stowe had it But at last the test vote could no longer be translated under her own supervision, and it avoided. They had said the remedy for the is to be issued simultaneously in French Gerparty were largely in the ascendency, and the make their appearance. They are particular-

viduals been knocked down and brutally beaten by these ruffiants for no other offence than having been in California and these admission of Kansas as a State; and, virtu- vesterday struck and kicked while in one of our leading hotels, by a banished ruffian who disappeared in the confusion before he could It is no justification to say that they pre- be apprehended. A Vigilance Committee. home made, and built of yankee meterial

Kansas" decided in favor of the latter. From A fine sight was presented on Monday this record there is no escape. Failing to evening to those whose duties or pressure claimed as the best thing that could be done, enth, the crack regiment of the city, and into go for the next best; but they have made was a beautiful evening, and many thousands of citizens and strangers lined the sidewalks What clearer evidence can we have that and the sides of the street, and cheered lasthese agricators do not desire peace in Kansas, tily as the favorite companies came in view. than is furnished in this brief and true his- There are about seven hundred men in the Regiment, and their manceuvreaurer enformed stration. with the regularity aling besides parade It it shall ever become necessary. The even-

ing, was selected for the display in order that they might take advantage of the comparative emptiness of Broadway at night to

Burton, who has E. L. Davenport and line wife at his establishment, also announces & The Booksellers' traducale has been in n new piece, Charity's Love. Niblo also, progress for a few days, and the attendance plays a new pantomine for the first time, so has been unusually large. Excellent prices that to-night, there will be a general rout to these several places of recreation.

The Marsh Juveniles commenced ober them. egain on Monday evening, and have been playing to thronged houses. The Minutels are all doing a furious business, and will from all appearance be as successful as they ever known. I have forgotten to mention that there are two opers companies in full blast; the one, the stereo; the finance in the Academy of Music; and the other, the more Dame poratio German, at Millo's Charlen, Both they can gratify their taste for music, by

There is more excitement now in second to taking votes," than about anything also.-ics is not yet made manifest in public, dates, and the result was announced before.

I have heard the opinion very freely the growd departed. The managers of the