

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTEBLOE, PA.

Thursday, January 21, 1858.

Notice—No paper sent to a distance unless paid for strictly in advance.

Magazines for 1858. We would say to those wishing to subscribe for either of the following named Magazines...

The lower branch of the N. Y. State Assembly is not yet organized.

Mr. Wells advertises a patent leather shoe to-day's paper. A specimen may be seen at this office.

See new time table of the Del. & W. R. R. on fourth page. Also the time table of the Scranton & Bloomsburg R. R. on third page.

We are indebted to President Buchanan for a pamphlet copy of his Annual Message, under his own well known frank. Also in Mott of the Canal Board, Miller, Clerk of the State Senate, and Chase of the House for public documents.

The Golden Puff. This is the title of a very handsome weekly publication, of eight folio pages, published by Breckert & Co., 325 Broadway, New York, at \$2 a year, the prospectus of which may be found in our advertising columns.

The National Era remarks: "We are constantly inquired of concerning our subscriptions. It is just as well to be frank with our friends. From present appearances, we expect to lose about one-third of our list. Our subscribers plead 'hard times,' and all we have to say, is, they are still harder with us."

There may be other causes than the hard times, which operate to lessen the Era's subscription list.

If we judge the future by the past, our list will still continue to increase instead of diminishing. Aside from this, however, we must still adhere to our policy of striking from our list those who prove to be non-paying subscribers. We have in this way expelled several hundred names since our connection with the Democrat, believing it to be the only safe basis upon which to conduct a paper.

We have received three copies of the Daily Legislative Record from Mr. Chase, one containing the late Governor's Message; from the others we learn that on the 13th Mr. Chase, from the Committee on Judiciary reported a bill authorizing administrators and executors to administer oaths and affirmations in certain cases. Reported upon negatively by the Committee on the 15th.

Mr. Chase presented a petition from Saml. F. Carnall and 110 others, for a State road from Little Meadows to Le Raysville; also a petition from Dr. B. Richardson and 46 others for the repeal of the "Lenox Road Law," in the township of Brooklyn. On the 15th Mr. Chase submitted a resolution to the effect that the Hall of the House be hereafter closed on the Sabbath. It was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 54 to 38.

Written Misrepresentation.

We notice that the "Republican" papers are circulating a report that the Democratic State Convention of Indiana repudiated the National Administration. We do not expect to follow up and prove the utter falsity of all the statements these organs are making in regard to the endorsement of the Administration by the Democracy of various sections, but it is well occasionally to show the facts in the case, least such stories, although wilfully untrue, should be taken for truth, because not contradicted. We append the resolution of the Indiana Democracy, which repudiates the organs of the Administration, and the facts upon which it is based.

Resolved, That we repudiate the Administration of James Buchanan, and the principles laid down in his annual message to Congress, upon which he proposes to administer the government here our entire approbation, particularly those parts in relation to Kansas and the Currency.

Resolved, That we have seen with much satisfaction, the patriotic, wise and national course of our worthy Senator, Wm. Bigler.

Resolved, That it is the policy of the Democratic party to hand over to Kansas the entire control of her own affairs, while the aim of the Administration is to open for partisan purposes a controversy between the people of Kansas and the people of the Union.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of an Independent Treasury for the safe keeping of the public money of the State of Pennsylvania.

Our neighbor is greatly dissatisfied because he cannot succeed in getting the P. O. to convey after so long a struggle for it. He objects to doubt that we have 250 bona fide subscribers within the range of the P. O. delivery. If his disbelief of the amount of the circulation of the Democrat is expressed merely to give him a chance to say something, we pity his anxiety for a controversy, if he really intended to doubt our affidavits, he is guilty of an act that no respectable man would stoop to in any case where we were nothing for it; our affidavits set forth the facts, if any gentleman wishes further evidence we will devote a leisure hour to showing him the names. We shall not furnish our neighbor with any published list whatever, and various cases, first, it is of no interest to the public, and of course should not be done for that reason alone. We know the object of asking us to publish names, and shall not give our enemies a list, as a guide in canvassing, and to introduce the Republican in its stead. And finally after charging the Post-Master with adopting an unfair basis for us, (which is false) and pretending to doubt the truth of our affidavits, we inform the editor of the Republican that we can find better business to attend to than gratifying his spite.

Our readers will pardon us for occupying this much space in replying to so ungentlemanly a thing as the Republican's article. In the future, we shall endeavor to leave him to his talent, we do not wish to be vainly endeavoring to enlighten one so empty of those he vainly endeavors to malign.

Gov. Cuning of Utah has issued a proclamation declaring Utah to be in a state of rebellion. He sent a copy of his proclamation to ex-Governor Brigham Young, together with a letter to the following effect: "On the 11th July 1857, I was appointed by the President to be Governor of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the Territory, I regret to find that many acts of violence have been committed on the highways, in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, as ascribed, how truly I do not know, to yourself."

A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and passed signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the Territory, and which subjects their authors to the penalties accorded to traitors. If these papers are not authentic, I trust you will promptly disown them.

I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah. You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this by the returning messengers.

PRINTERS' NEWS LETTER, is the title of a neat little sheet published by C. E. Chester & Co., 241 Dock-street, Philadelphia. It is designed, as its name implies, to keep publishers posted on all matters of interest to their profession, and bids fair to supply that which has been long needed.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Scranton, Jan. 18, says:—A destructive fire is raging here this evening. It is feared a steam flour mill, store house, hotel and several dwelling houses, will be destroyed.

The Omaha Nebraska of the 8th contains an account of a split in the Nebraska Legislature. Twenty-one members of the Assembly and eight of the Council had gone in possession of the journal.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Susquehanna County held a Mass Convention at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday evening, Jan'y 18th, 1858.

Dr. CALVIN LEST was called to the Chair. THOS. JOHNSON and ISAAC RECKHOW, Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents, F. M. Williams and A. J. Gerritson, Secretaries.

A committee consisting of Isaac Reckhow, Esq., Col. John Blanding, J. O. Bullard, R. T. Stephens, Otis Ross, Azor Lathrop, and John Smiley, Esq., were appointed to draft resolutions.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Peter Byrne, Esq., of Carlisle, Dr. Let and R. B. Little, Esq., while Mr. Little was speaking, the committee on resolutions entered, whereupon Mr. R. yielded the floor and the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That the Administration of James Buchanan thus far meets the most sanguine expectations of the Democracy of Susquehanna County, and the principles laid down in his annual message to Congress, upon which he proposes to administer the government here our entire approbation, particularly those parts in relation to Kansas and the Currency.

Resolved, That we have seen with much satisfaction, the patriotic, wise and national course of our worthy Senator, Wm. Bigler.

Resolved, That it is the policy of the Democratic party to hand over to Kansas the entire control of her own affairs, while the aim of the Administration is to open for partisan purposes a controversy between the people of Kansas and the people of the Union.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of an Independent Treasury for the safe keeping of the public money of the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolution, on motion, were adopted, without a dissenting voice. The convention then proceeded to select one person for Representative delegate to represent Susquehanna County in the next Democratic State Convention. This, Johnson, Esq., was on motion elected delegate.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12. SENATE.—A few unimportant petitions were presented. Mr. Buckalew, from the committee on the subject, reported a contract made with J. Halleman, for the publication of the daily legislative record, similar to last session. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew reported against the recommendation in the Governor's Message for the erection of an Executive mansion, accompanied with a bill appropriating \$11,000 for the purchase of a house and lot on Front street, in this city, for the Governor's residence. The bill was taken up immediately, and passed finally without opposition.

The bill relative to the stay of execution under the sixth section of the Ballot Law of the extra session was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Randall read a bill relative to the Bank of Pennsylvania, to enable it to make an assignment, and transfer its charter to new parties.

On motion, that part of the Governor's message which refers to the erection of a monument to the deceased soldiers of the Mexican war, was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Brewer, Harris and Turner.

A special committee of three, (Messrs. Brewer, Gregg and Craig) were appointed on the part of the Senate, to select the Governor elect to the Capitol on Tuesday next, on the occasion of his inauguration.

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committee. Mr. Lawrence read in place a bill to erect an Executive mansion.

Also, a bill to repeal the act consolidating the Lebanon Valley and Reading Railroad Companies.

A Joint Convention of the two Houses met to count the votes cast on the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13. SENATE.—The Speaker presented the annual reports of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Surveyor General, which were ordered to be printed.

A few petitions were presented. Mr. Steele submitted the resolutions requesting the Governor to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by him to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gregg said that the report had not yet been made. Mr. Steele said he had been informed that it was made, and presented a bad appearance. It was, therefore, important that the public should know its character.

The consideration was postponed for the present. HOUSE.—The report of the State Treasurer, in response to the resolutions requiring him to state where the State moneys are deposited, was presented by the Speaker and read.

The following is an abstract of this document: Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1st, 1858, \$751,213. Payments from the 1st to the 12th 45,078. Balance now in Treasury, \$706,135.

Total Deposits in Banks, \$487,633. Cash in Treasury, 165,051. Drafts, 19,821. Special Deposits in the Girard Bank, 22,622.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1858. SENATE.—The programme of the ceremonies to attend the inauguration of Gov. Packer, on Tuesday next, was reported.

The following nominations for State Treasurer were made: W. S. Magraw, of Lancaster; Henry S. Mott, of Monroe; John C. Meany, of Philadelphia; Perry N. Hunter, of Montgomery; Peter A. Johns, of Lafayette; Thomas Ross, of Bucks; Geo. W. Hamerly, of Philadelphia, and a number of others.

A caucus of Democratic members will be held to-night to nominate a candidate. HOUSE.—The two Houses met in Joint Convention to count the vote for Governor. The official vote was announced as follows: Wm. F. Packer, 188,846. David Wilnot, 140,139. Isaac Hazlehurst, 28,090.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1858. SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from the Judges of the Supreme Court, praying the Legislature to abolish the several districts of the Supreme Court, and fix the sessions for the whole State at some convenient point; which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Shaffer, ordered to be published in the Legislative Record. The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a message from the Governor stating that he had transmitted to the House of Representatives the seventh annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, together with the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Institution.

Mr. Ely, from the Committee on Canals, &c., as committed, the bill relative to the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Buckalew read in place a bill to make better provisions for the punishment of frauds committed by bankers, trustees, and other persons, entrusted with property, which, on his report, was ordered to be published in the Legislative Record.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rupp, member from Lehigh county, presented himself at the Speaker's desk, and was regularly sworn in. Mr. B. has been detained at home on account of sickness in his family.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the House proceeded to nominate candidates for State Treasurer.

laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. The House refused to read the resolution a second time.

Mr. Struthers offered the following resolution, which the House refused to read a second time: Resolved, That the salary of the Governor be \$4,500, and all laws inconsistent therewith be and are hereby repealed.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented two messages, in writing, from the Governor; one enclosing the annual statement of the affairs of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital, and the other the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the latter of which was read, and ordered to be published in the Record.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18. The Senate passed the bill, with the amendments of the House, for the purchase of an Executive mansion. Adjourned to meet the House in joint Convention.

HOUSE.—On motion, the House, for the second time, reconsidered the vote on the bill to purchase an Executive mansion. The bill was then put on its final passage, and adopted, yeas 49, nays 38.

The two Houses met in joint Convention for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. On the first ballot the vote stood: H. S. Demaree, 84. J. H. Demaree, 99. J. B. G. DeLoach, 1. On the result being reported to the House that body adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1858. SENATE.—Mr. Douglas presented the petition from Henry O'Rielly in favor of establishing a telegraphic line from the western border of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill explanatory of the act granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, passed March, 1855, so as to secure claims to the heir of persons making claims, who had died before the land warrants were issued.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March, 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases.

Mr. Benjamin, in showing the necessity of the passage of the bill, said that he had a list of ninety two vessels, the names of which had been changed within eighteen months. Thirty-one of them had either been lost at sea, or the means of loss of life and property.

The names were changed to deceive the public when the Government was to be defrauded. He instanced the Commodore America, whose name was changed from George Law. One vessel had been condemned and her name changed three times, and she went to sea and was never heard of afterward.

The bill was passed. A joint resolution to extend the time for the restoration of naval officers, affected by the Retiring Board, to April next, was passed. After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in response to the resolution calling for information in relation to the affairs of the National Bank, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Clingman introduced a bill and accompanying documents relating to Commodore Paulding and having reference to the orders of the Navy Department, and the other portion to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message was received from the President, stating that he had received a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against the same, and he now laid the Constitution before Congress in the manner prescribed by that instrument.

A message was also received from the President in response to the resolution inquiring whether the Government of Michigan had made any complaint on account of the arrest of Gen. Walker by Com. Paulding on its soil. The President through the Secretary of State says that no such complaint has reached the Department.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the President's annual Message.

SENATE, JAN. 13. Mr. Doxlie introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding.

The Senate debated the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment to the joint resolution extending and defining the power of the President in regard to the nomination of officers who are affected by the act of the Naval Retiring Board, which amendment was carried, there shall be no such construction as will allow an increase of the number of officers on active service lists now authorized by law.

After a long debate the amendment was rejected and a joint resolution passed with another amendment limiting the power of the President to nominate to six months after the passage of this act.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's annual Message.

SENATE, JAN. 14. On motion (Mr. Bell, a resolution was adopted regarding the Secretary of the Interior to communicate and estimate of the quantity of land which will ensue under the act of March, 1857, granting land to Minnesota for Railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Davis a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the commission on war claims in Washington and Oregon Territories.

Mr. Houston gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding was made the special order for Wednesday next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kelly presented the petitions of Benjamin Bose and five other citizens of New York, asking Congress to pass a law giving the public lands to actual settlers.

SENATE, JAN. 15. The Senate is not in session. HOUSE.—Mr. Bockock asked the House to take up the joint resolution of the Senate, the whole effect of which is this: An act was passed by Congress at the last session, authorizing the naval officers who were affected by the Retiring Board, to apply within one year to have their cases examined by the action of the Naval Courts of Inquiry being the ground on which the President might nominate for restoration.

Mr. Burnett offered a resolution which was passed authorizing a Special Committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and to employ a stenographer. He remarked that this was a case which the public interests required should have a close examination.

On motion Mr. Houston from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the said Committee to send for persons and papers in relation to the charges against Judge Watroux of Texas.

The \$87,000 COMMISSION FUND. Mr. Stanton offered a preamble suggesting forth that: Whereas, It appears by the published report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, that \$87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the tariff act of 1837, and that as no satisfactory explanation has been given in relation to the application of it, with the exception of \$8,000, there should be an investigation.

The charge is tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of the members of the last House who voted for the Tariff Act. Therefore he proposed the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for persons and papers. If the committee find that any part of the money was paid for the use or benefit, directly or indirectly, of any officer or member of the House, the Committee shall present a report thereon.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill explanatory of the act granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, passed March, 1855, so as to secure claims to the heir of persons making claims, who had died before the land warrants were issued.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois—the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Grow) says I and others are like the men of old. If he means to assert that I think God and man some other men he is correct. If the gentleman will put himself in the position of the other man mentioned in the Scripture, by way of contradiction, and exclaim "God be merciful to me a sinner," I have no doubt the exclamation would meet with a hearty amen from every gentleman on this floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, wanted to know why Mr. Stanton and Mr. Grow so quietly in their seats, and he proposed the appointment of an investigation into the conduct of the late Clerk of the House, and in relation to the sale of Fort Snelling.

Mr. Stanton replied that the Fort Snelling case involved nobody by name.

Mr. Letcher, replying—No do these proceedings involve the name of any member of Congress. When the case of the late Clerk was taken up, why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Grow) protest. Now, he said, a great outrage was to be committed and prosecuted in secret, and brought before the House for judgment.

Mr. Stanton said the Clerk of the House was the person named. The Fort Snelling case did not involve the rights of any member of the House, and the House had no power to try him—they could not pass censure.

Mr. Letcher—Your explanation amounts to this, You did not rise in connection with the case of the late Clerk, and you did not rise on the other, because somebody was named. So far as Secretary Floyd was concerned, a more unfounded charge was never made under the reputation of a public officer.

Several votes were taken on the amendment to Mr. Stanton's proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr. Letcher. You did not rise in connection with the case of the late Clerk, and you did not rise on the other, because somebody was named. So far as Secretary Floyd was concerned, a more unfounded charge was never made under the reputation of a public officer.

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Mr. Stanton withdrew his preamble. Mr. Harris of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution, proposing that Mr. Matteson's case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House. As Mr. Matteson was not present, he moved the subject be postponed until Monday week.

Mr. Henry Bennett stated that Mr. Matteson had died in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. Harris would call up the subject on Monday week, unless there was a good reason shown for further postponement.

The House took from the speaker's table the Senate bill making appropriations for indemnity for slaves carried from the Southern States by the British during the late War. The reading of their names caused excessive merriment.

Mr. Giddings obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn till Monday, which prevailed.

SENATE, JAN. 18. Mr. Seward presented a petition praying for the extinction of Slavery at the expense of the public Treasury. Tabled.

A bill Messrs. Tappan, Taber, and others, who were engaged in the Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin to receive the gold medals presented them by the British Government.

Mr. Hale said he agreed with Mr. Douglas in opposing the Lecompton Constitution, but not because it was in contravention of the organic act. He opposed it because it was in conformity with the act. In the controversy between Mr. D. and the President, the palm of victory should be awarded to the latter.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following special committee, appointed to investigate the charges against members or officers of the House growing out of the expenditures by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company in relation to the tariff of 1837: Messrs. Stanton, of Ohio; Moore, of Alabama; Kunkel, of Penn.; Wright, of Georgia, and Russell, of N. Y.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the accounts and official conduct of the late doorkeeper of the House, with power to send for persons and papers.

Notice.—A meeting of the Susq's Co. Agricultural Society will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Montrose, on Tuesday evening, 24th week of Jan. Court. The annual election of officers for the ensuing year will then take place. The reports on grain crops, &c., should also be presented at that time. Wm. J. THURTELL, Sec. Jan. 11, 1858.

Notice.—The subject of discourse at the Universalist Church in Montrose next Sabbath afternoon will be, "As the tree falleth so shall he fall."

Lecompton vs. Topeka.

The Free State men of Kansas, and their supporters throughout the country, have all along insisted that the Topeka lumbag represent the people of that Territory, and they should be received into the Union under that instrument. The interest in this movement is in some degree revived at present by the fact, that the recent convention of that party has called upon the Legislature to re-submit it as so-called Constitution to the people.

We have waited in lazy patience, for some press to make a contrast between the "iniquities" of the Lecompton Constitution, and this lumbag instrument, but find that we must undertake it at last. We have been a good deal amused, and in some degree surprised by the result of our comparison, and have no doubt that it will prove interesting to the Topekites, if their memory, has failed them; as we should judge it had, from the inconsistent trades they have mounded so stupidly against the Lecompton instrument.

It will be remembered that there was a dreadful outcry made in advance, by the Topekites, that the Lecompton Convention contemplated wresting the affairs of the Territory from the constituted authorities, and erecting a sort of provisional government! When this failed the incontinentia, they denounced the whole constitutional movement, because the election under it was entrusted to the President of the Convention, instead of the Territorial officers; and because it was a dreadful partisan movement to create officers for the election. It was a dreadful, that the scheduled bill be construed to prevent amendments to the Constitution until 1861, though there was no sort of necessity for such construction. Then, it was oppression to require the concurrence of two thirds of the Legislature to authorize amendment! And, finally, that it would be infamous to accept the Constitution, because it represented a meagre minority of the people! This constitutes the main bill of complaint against the Lecompton Constitution.

Now, for the Topeka affair. Notwithstanding the outcry, the Lecompton Convention expressly provided that their work should not take effect, and none of the officers, elected under it, should attempt to exercise any authority, until Congress should have sanctioned the constitution, and admitted the State under it. What did the Topekites! They submitted their constitution to the Territorial officers, and a Legislature under it, and the constitution ordered the persons so elected, to appear at a day fixed therein, to take the oath of office and enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices under this constitution, and shall continue in office a fixed period therein designated! It will be remembered that this was all done, and that these officers and Legislatures assumed to act for the people, in direct conflict with the Territorial authorities! But more. Not one word is said in that instrument about its submission to Congress for approval, and no recognition appears in it of any authority of Congress in the matter! So the Lecompton people absolutely refused to emulate the audacious and rebellious example set them at Topeka!

But especial stress is laid upon the entrusting of the conduct of this election under the Lecompton Constitution to Gen. Calhoun, and all sorts of fraud was predicted in consequence.

Now for Topeka. At a Convention, held Sept. 19, 1855, preliminary to that, at which this so-called Constitution was framed, after resolving that a Constitution should be formed, they appointed a "Territorial Executive Committee," of which the notorious and infamous names were named. Well, the terms of the election from the Topeka documents, as provided by the schedule, were all made to this worthy, as chairman of that Committee, who was to ascertain the result, and make proclamation accordingly! The Territorial officers were utterly ignored and repudiated in the matter. Here we have the lesson taught, which the Lecompton men followed, the difference being that they selected a gentleman and a man of talent, instead of a braggart and blackguard. The question, then, is—Calhoun vs. Lane; and if the former is a title as infamous and loathsome as the latter, we should certainly incoincidentally "spew him out of our mouth!"

Topeka says it was manifestly with a fraudulent purpose, that Lecompton selected its own judges of election, instead of entrusting the matter to the Territorial officers. What did Topeka under similar circumstances! By the 6th section of the Topeka schedule, the convention fixed upon the places for voting and appointed judges of election for each district. They refused to entrust their lumbag election to the Territorial officers, and yet complain of Lecompton for treating in their footsteps! But far more! These judges were to appoint clerks, and swear themselves to do their duty and above all, were authorized at pleasure to adjourn the election into any other precinct in the Territory and to any other day they may see proper, of the necessity of which they shall be the exclusive judges! If too many of the opposition should attend, the judges were authorized to remove the election one hundred miles out of such danger in future and to just such time as they pleased! Topeka against the world for judicious provisions against an adverse vote!

We have already shown that Topeka would not permit any convention to be called to amend or to amend a resolution to be made to that instrument for ten years! And yet they have the effrontery to complain of Lecompton which did not exclude such change to be legally made in their constitution at any time, and in order to prevent it, resort must be had to construction.

But Lecompton wished to bar the doors against amendments to the Constitution before the passage of two thirds of one Legislature, and a Convention to amend could be called! Topeka did thus to amend. Is prohibited any man or any body or Convention of men, to so much as propose an amendment to that sacred Constitution, and required the concurrence of two thirds of two successive Legislatures, before it could be passed upon by the people! Lecompton deserves execration, for requiring the assent of one Legislature, while Topeka is to be commended, for rendering the assent of two necessary!

But finally, Lecompton presents a very small portion of the Kansas people, while Topeka enjoys their most ardent concurrence. The delegates to the Lecompton Convention, received some two thousand votes, and at the recent submission of the slavery clause, it would seem that seven out of twelve thousand inhabitants of the Territory, voted for it!

It would appear certain, that a clear majority of the people participated at that Constitutional election on the 21st ult. How with Topeka? When submitted to its partisans, it received 1731 votes to 48 against, which the Congressional investigating Committee prove, was a small minority of the Kansas people of that day, and of course, so much less a proportion of them now!

Here then we have the virtue and true merit of this opposition to the Lecompton Constitution! In every particular, which is especially decried as obnoxious, it finds its counterpart in the Topeka fraud, and in most, is far the more honorable and meritorious document. But such is the nature of all the complaints made by the opponents of the Democracy! We do not always possess the

means of exposing their absurdity and groundlessness as triumphantly as in this instance, but it is ever the same. When they make the greatest outcry, there is usually the least apology for it.

We have hastened over this contrast and have only stated the facts. It was so transparent an exposure as to need no comments, and if we should give our attention to a pile of falsehoods and tergiversations of the kind, we would have time for nothing else! —Pittsburgh Union.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

On Christmas Eve Senator Douglas arrived at the Girard Hotel in Philadelphia, where he was received by an excellent military band. A large number of people also assembled in front of the house, and a loud call being made for Mr. Douglas, the "Little Giant" appeared and addressed the crowd.

The Press reports the substance of his response as follows: Senator Douglas then appeared on the balcony, and amid loud applause, stated the broad principles of the Constitution, upon which his conduct, as regards the Kansas question, had been based. He enunciated the opinion that the will of the majority should rule, and his declaration was received with great cheering. A compliment having been paid to him as "author of the Nebraska bill," he declared that he was not author of the great principle upon which that measure was founded—the principle of non-interference with the Constitution of the United States. He represented the idea of hostility to the President, or to his Administration, and expressed his belief that Mr. Buchanan would prove eminently worthy of the high opinion formed of him by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which had elected him to the high office he now held.

This language does not look as if Senator Douglas was seriously meaning an abandonment of the Democratic party. We shall be disappointed, indeed, if in two months' time, the late republican papers are not found denouncing him again with as much bitterness as before the opening of the present Congress.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—We regret to learn by telegraph, says the N. Y. News, that a serious accident happened to Governor Dickinson on Saturday. We sincerely hope that his life may be spared. The loss of such a man at any time would be a calamity, and never more so than now, when sectionalism