

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 17, 1857.

All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

Those wishing to procure either "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," or "The New York Ledger," will find them at Young's Bookstore. He also keeps a good assortment of Bank Note Detectors, and contemplates keeping the Daily Tribune on sale in a few weeks.

Mr. Grow gave notice on the 10th instant, that he would, on a subsequent day, introduce a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands, for the consideration of Congress. Mr. Grow is early at his post and doing his duty manfully, as is his wont.

The Lower House of Congress organized without difficulty by electing Oak. of South Carolina, Speaker. Mr. Grow was the Republican candidate and received 84 votes to 128 for Orr. Mr. Orr is said to belong to the Co-operationist school of politicians, as opposed to the secessionists.

Mr. Buchanan has put the guillotine in operation. Secretary Stanton had the audacity to convene the Kansas Legislature, whereupon the President chopped off his official head. His Excellency also dismissed Gov. Walker that his head should fall on his making one step toward Kansas. Walker is now in New York.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Cosmopolitan Art Association on third page, as also to a special notice relating thereto, handed in by a friend. Those who desire to procure a good Mag. for 1858, at the usual price, and in addition receive a ticket in the Distribution of Paintings and Statuary, can do so by depositing \$3 with Jno. N. Bach, Esq., of this borough, Hon. Secretary of the Association. We commend the enterprise to all lovers of the beautiful in Art.

Here it is, right in the heart of December, and the sky has the mellow tinge of September. Sunday and Monday were unexpectably lovely days—neither cold nor warm, but delightfully conservative. We have not consulted the almanac, but dare risk the prediction that this delightfully half-and-half weather will continue until the middle of February, unless it gets considerably colder. We dare predict further, that there will be no sleighing at Christmas unless there should be a fall of snow in a week or so. More than this we cannot venture to predict without further calculations, but the public can rely confidently upon these.

The Message. We publish an abstract of this somewhat remarkable State paper, elsewhere. Such portions as we have omitted to publish relate to our Foreign relations, suggestions as to the duty of Congress in regard to Public Improvements, and general observations of little comparative interest to the reader.

The President says not a word about Kansas that was not distinctly fore-shadowed in his New Haven Letter. He is all subservience to the will of the Oligarchy, all ice in the region of the heart, and as frigid in his reasoning as an Arctic winter. He only recommends the policy suggested by the Southern press little more than a year ago; and that that policy will be adopted and carried out to the letter, there can be no doubt. He withholds many important facts from the public, and endeavors to lay the affairs of Kansas before the people as though there had never been a fraud perpetrated upon the people of that Territory.

Why did he not lay the very heart of Kansas bare before the nation, giving a history of the unparalleled troubles there? It has to do with the question; for no man can form a just judgment of present matters in that Territory without first having studied its history from the first day of its population down to the removal of Secretary Stanton. It is idle to pretend as no doubt will be pretended, that Mr. Buchanan could not go behind his term of office, for he is bound to search out the right and wrong of everything, to examine the record of every present question. And in speaking of Utah it will be seen that he goes back to its day of pupillage, six years before his term commenced, and gives its political history down to the present. And this was necessary to a proper understanding of the anticipated as well as present troubles in that Territory.

We ask why he was not equally explicit with Kansas, since it is equally complicated? The reason is obvious: His Message is a bitterly partisan document, and he could not afford to exhibit the outrageous frauds perpetrated by his party in that happy Territory. We ask the attention of Republicans to this fact.

It will be seen that he approves the proceedings of the Kansas Constitutional Convention and quietly but decidedly endorses the Constitution framed by that body. He calls it a Convention of the people of Kansas. He knows better. He knows that his statement of the registry law there and its operation, is shamefully garbled. He knows that the names of thousands of Free State men were not registered by the Ruffian officials of that Territory, not through any fault on the part of the Free State men, but designedly, by those officials. The result of the election for delegates to that Convention affords the best evidence of the nature of that Convention. It will be remembered that the entire vote cast for those delegates did not exceed two thousand, whereas, at the election for Congressional Delegate and Territorial officers, held in October following, the entire vote was upward of fifteen thousand! In fact, the Free State majority for Parrott proved to be about double the entire vote for delegates to the pro-slavery Convention. Thus, it will be seen that the Convention which framed the Constitution endorsed by Mr. Buchanan in the Message, was a minority Convention and not a Convention of the people. Add to this the disabilities under which it is to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and its snaky nature is revealed. The President affects to consider the decision of that Convention just. Let us look at it.

That Constitution provides that the people of Kansas shall have no power either to alter or amend its prior to the year 1864—an unprecedented provision to be incorporated in any organic law. Besides this, only a single section is submitted to the people in any shape, and that is conditionally submitted. It is proposed to permit the people to vote, ay, or no, whether they will have Slavery in Kansas, or not, and if not, that their vote shall not abolish Slavery now existing in that Territory. That is, in substance, the people may amuse themselves in the exercise of the freeman's privilege, but their votes decide nothing. This shows a great deal of democratic magnanimity on the part of the President in a submission to the popular will, and however James Buchanan and his supporters may seek to gloss over this last and greatest insult to a free people, the masses must recognize the contemptible

does and meet its authors with the scorn they so richly deserve.

The President thinks that Kansas has attracted altogether too much of the public attention for a few years. He affects to believe that the struggle has been for Kansas; solely. "He knows better." He knows that all eyes have been fixed upon Kansas, not that its position is desirable and its soil unsurpassed fertility, but that it has been and yet is, the battle-ground where Freedom is preparing to assert its supremacy over Slavery. It is not a question of Freedom for Kansas, merely, but of Freedom for every foot of territory already acquired or that may be acquired hereafter. The question is thus stated in its broadest sense, and in this sense it is received and acted upon by the people.

The President declares that the Convention was not bound by the organic Act to submit any other than the Slavery question to a direct vote of the people. The truth of this declaration depends upon the interpretation given to that Act. It says nothing whatever about submitting any portion of the Constitution to a direct vote of the people; it does say, however, that the people thereof shall be left free to regulate their own "domestic institutions," which means all domestic institutions, if it means anything. It therefore leaves the people to regulate the domestic institution of Marriage—a la Mormon, if so it seemeth good to them. And this principle settles the difficulty in Utah without bloodshed, which the President very plainly hints is likely to ensue.

It remains to be seen whether the people of the Free States will agree with the President in regard to the validity of the proceedings of a bogus Convention. In the meantime we invite the attention of our readers to the President's own language in regard to the matter in hand. We give his own language, which is remarkably free from ambiguity and reflects not a little light upon the future policy of the Shamocratic party.

In another place will be found a proposition from the Trustees of the Mansfield Classical Seminary to the people of this county, touching the establishment of a Normal School in connection with the Seminary, for the gratuitous education of a limited number of Common School teachers, annually, under certain conditions; for which, see Proposition.

Passing over these conditions for the present, it seems necessary to the welfare of the educational interests of this county that such a school be established at some point within its borders. The object of Normal Schools is to prepare young persons for the arduous and responsible vocation of teachers, as Law and Medical Schools prepare young men for the practice of law and medicine. Hence, one is just as necessary as the other. Ordinarily, good teachers outside the advantages afforded in Normal Schools, are as rare as skillful practitioners of Law and Medicine outside of the discipline of Law and Medical Schools. In Normal Schools, not only is the student's faculty for acquiring knowledge exercised and enlarged, but his faculty of imparting knowledge to others is especially intended to be developed and strengthened by exercise. The science of Teaching is specially taught in schools of this character, and no one, it is presumed, will deny that Teaching is a science, and one quite difficult of successful attainment.

So much, briefly, for the value of Normal Schools. It is proposed that the county shall, within a given time, raise by tax the sum of \$10,000 and donate the same to the Mansfield Seminary, for the purpose of rebuilding and refitting the same. In return for this, the Trustees bind themselves to gratuitously educate thirty-two students from the several townships and boroughs, perpetually, said students to enter the Common Schools of the county and teach not less than two years, or, failing to do this, to forfeit and pay into the Treasury of the county the sum of \$20 per Academic year.

In conclusion, we may remark that the project seems a good one and the proposition fair. As to its feasibility we have no time to remark this week, and we open our columns in the meantime, to such arguments, pro and con, as may be offered. Let them be brief.

TURKEYS.—As the holidays are now approaching, and as their approach bids dire massacre to the Turkey tribe, it may not be out of place to look at some of the more striking characteristics of this much coveted fowl as they have become known to us through reading and observation.

The Turkey, *Melagris Gallopans* of the books, is a native of North America, and is found nowhere else except in a domesticated state. There is, however, a lesser bird of the Gallinaceous order, found in some of the South Sea Islands, but the Turkey proper is found only in North America in its wild state. It was found in all the region now known as New England and the Middle States, by the early settlers and by whom its flesh was considered a great delicacy. It is still found wild in the unsettled parts of New York and Pennsylvania and in all the forest regions of the West. We know most of this highly prized bird as it exists in its domesticated state. It retains many of its wild traits even in its farmyard dance, always going in droves, led by the largest male.

In its domesticated state, the flesh of the Turkey has lost the game flavor which rendered it so delicious while a denizen of the woods. Still, it is considered a great delicacy by the Epicurean world, and neither Thanksgiving, Christmas nor New Year would be recognized as they now are, without a fine, fat Turkey in the center of the festive board. On such occasions, no dangle-hill fowl will be accepted as a substitute, though the flesh of the latter is much juicier and sweeter, ordinarily speaking.

We had once a scarlet tippet and gaily set off for school one bright November morning, on the ever memorable occasion of our first introduction to Mr. Thomas Turkey. We proceeded gaily on, admiring the aforesaid tippet, until we reached the house of Uncle Jim, as he was and is best known to us, where it was our habit to call for a certain bright-eyed cousin "Liz," whose company used to be very pleasant, and in whose eyes we secretly delighted to shine. We made our accustomed halt on that eventful morning, and upon entering the yard encountered Mr. Thomas Turkey strutting about in great perturbation, his ample wings distended and breeding "a small thunder" along the frozen ground, his wattles highly inflamed, his nasal appendage infinitely elongated, and his step as stiff as the strut of a militia captain. Without further compliments Thomas commenced a furious and entirely unprovoked assault upon our legs, all the while vigorously screaming "quit! quit!"—which we would have gladly agreed to do one minute after the attack of his Turkeyship, had he given us time to beat a retreat; but following up his advantage, he poured a perpetual broadside of blows and bites which so benumbed our youthful walking-sticks that all our energies were employed in keeping our perpendicular. At last we succeeded in outflanking the red rascal, upon which he betook himself to strutting to and fro in front of our position, gobbling furiously and interspersing his obligations with various threatening motions of his head and neck. How we owed an early deliverance from the surveillance of enraged Thomas to a certain broomstick in friendly hands, it is unnecessary to relate, and how we were laughed at as the lad that was ticed by a tur-

key, for weeks thereafter, you will all conclude with our further suggestion. Suffice it to say that we had the pleasure of witnessing the roasting of that belligerent gobbler, and saw him dissected with a malicious satisfaction.

In conclusion, if any friend flatters himself that he has a turkey that would undertake to tree us now, let him send it on between this and Christmas, plucked for the spit, and if we don't tree him in a Dutch oven by three o'clock, afternoon, Christmas day, then said friend will be entitled to a copy of the *Agitator* one year.

The January number of *Godey's Lady's Book* is beautifully gotten up, with a very superior line engraving and a gorgeous title page. Its pattern department offer great attractions to lady readers.

For The Agitator.

Proposition. Of the Mansfield Classical Seminary. It is proposed by the Mansfield Classical Seminary as follows: That if the County of Tioga, in the State of Pennsylvania, will raise by tax for the year 1858, and contribute to the funds of the said Mansfield Classical Seminary, the sum of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, by the first of June in said year, to be used in the erection of the Buildings of said Seminary, the purchase of Library, Apparatus, &c., as may be directed by the Board of Trustees, that then the said Mansfield Classical Seminary will educate perpetually thereafter, or during the existence of said Seminary, one Student from each township and borough in said County, (at the time of accepting this proposition) free from all charge for tuition in all the solid branches of the Institution, for the benefit of said county; said students to be selected by the School Directors of each township and borough and to be employed, after being educated, in teaching the Common Schools of said county under the direction of said School Directors.

The said students so educated at the expense of the county, shall contract to teach at least two years within said county, at a reasonable compensation for their services, and in case they refuse or fail to fulfil said contract, they shall then pay the said county the full amount of their tuition, reckoning at the rate of \$20 per Academic year.

By order of the Board of Trustees. J. S. HOARD, President. WM. C. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The Washington Union down on Forney. The Washington Union of Dec. 3d, had a very severe article condemning the Philadelphia Press for its course in regard to the Kansas Constitutional Convention. It concludes as follows:

"He (the editor of the Press) is exactly in the condition of the Black Republicans whom he so gallantly fought in former contests.—He is perverting and misapplying the great principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Such perversions of that principle could justify mobs, lynch law and all over-throw of law and order."

The whole article is in the regular over-seer style. The crack of the whip reverberates through it. But Forney is not daunted by it. He comes back at the Union gallantly and maintains his ground without flinching.

The whole purport of the article in the Union is to show that there is neither necessity nor propriety for submitting the constitution to the people of Kansas. "The best answer," says the Press, "to this miserable apology for what is neither more nor less than a great moral fraud," an article which appeared in the Washington Union itself, of July 7, in which that organ of the administration said:

"When there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is not the case in Kansas. The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test; no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud."

This is a conclusive condemnation of the Organ, out of its own mouth. The Press, in conclusion, thus hurled defiance at it:

"Indignant at its most pitiable dilemma, and desperate at the scornful independence of those Democrats who will not be dragged by any man into submission to confessed wrong, much less by so awkward a drill sergeant as the Union, it has lost its patience, and attempts to intimidate with an awful vigor truly dismal to behold!"

We have only to say, finally, to the Washington Union, that we despise and reject its censorship. When it speaks of Abolition sympathies, it should look closely to its own household. We defend a great principle. We oppose no Slave State, fairly made. We resist wrong and fraud, whether exercised for or against the South. We stand by the author of the Nebraska bill. Is he an Abolitionist? We stand by the Governor of Kansas. Is he a disorganizer? We follow the public opinion that elected James Buchanan. It was not false in 1856—it is not false now. Supported by such authorities, we can afford to look down with ineffable contempt upon a newspaper which, like Tom Thumb before an audience of full-grown men, imagines itself a king, when it is only the puppet of a set of grasping speculators."

The fate of Governor Walker reminds us how uniform is the history of Kansas Governors! They all set out with a great flourish of trumpets, and commence their career by an affiliation with the Border Ruffians. They all become disgusted with their party, and one after another straggle down the Missouri River, coming home to embarrass the Administration, and to tell tales out of school, to the great injury of the Democratic party.

A paper stated that "Washington is infested with a gang of desperate scoundrels." Prentice replies—"This is evidently an inadvertence. Congress doesn't assemble until the first Monday in December."

(President's Message, continued.)

forty-five of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the Constitution.

A large majority of the Convention were in favor of establishing Slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a Territorial to a State Government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution "with or without Slavery."

It declares that, before the Constitution adopted by the Convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote.

They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed 'Constitution with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with Slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," then the article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of the Convention; and it is expressly declared that "no Slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery," and thus the exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory; would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

UTAH. A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress, approved the 9th September, 1850, and the Constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to be ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory.

Brigham Young was appointed the first Governor on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter-Day-Saints, and professes to govern its members, and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this church; and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by Divine appointment, they obey his commands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the Government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive,

with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose I appointed a new Governor and other Federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law, but this hope has now vanished. Governor Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retract his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility, notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurance of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be employed as a posse comitatus when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of the tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection, and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

A NEW PLATFORM.—The Washington Union, a few days ago, published the following most fascinating doctrines:

"The Constitution declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Every citizen of one State coming into another State has, therefore, a right to the protection of his person, and that property which is now recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, any law of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.—So far from any State having a right to deprive him of his property, it is his bounden duty to protect him in its possession."

If these views are correct—and we believe it would be difficult to invalidate them—it follows that all State laws, whether organic or otherwise, which prohibit a citizen of one State from settling in another, and bringing his slave property with him, and most especially declaring it forfeited, are direct violations of the original intentions of the Government which, as before stated, is the protection of person and property, and of the Constitution of the United States, which recognizes property in slaves, and declares that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, among the most essential of which is the protection of person and property."

If these doctrines are to be carried out in Pennsylvania, there would not be enough Democrats left to fill an omnibus.

There is not a Congressional district in this State that would not unanimously reject any man offering himself with such doctrines on his banner. Such opinions, however, and in happy sympathy with a support of the Calhoun minority Convention.—Philadelphia Press.

P. T. Barnum, of New York, gained a suit in the Circuit Court at Washington, in which the verdict was for \$51,916 1/2 and interest.

From Washington. Correspondence of the Phila. Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1857.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas, arrived here last evening, greatly to the relief of the Administration leaders who feared that he had effected a new coup d'etat, by a hurried journey to Kansas, so that he might supersede the new acting Governor, Mr. Denver.

Gov. Walker has been closeted this morning with Senator Douglas, consulting on the best course to be adopted by them. He will issue an address to the people, defining his position, as soon as it can be prepared.

Senator Gwin, of California, says he will support the Administration on this Kansas business, if Walker will resign, and he strongly urges that course. Douglas, however, opposes it.

Senator Pugh (Democrat) from Ohio is rather sulky in his allegiance to the Administration on this point.

A majority of the Democrats in the New-York delegation will stand by the Administration. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, however, adheres to Douglas.

The Administration leaders have commenced the whipping-in process successfully.—Douglas is entirely abandoned by the President's friends, and it is rumored that he will be dropped from his place of Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate.

Judge Douglas is in high spirits, and regards things as going on entirely to his satisfaction. He feels quite confident of defeating the Lecompton Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1857.

It was amusing to see how carefully many of Mr. Douglas's old associates endeavored to avoid committing themselves. It was almost impossible to get an answer to the question, "are you a Douglas man?" From his hitherto warmest admirers it was held to get anything but "I do not know—I always have been—but Mr. Douglas to day, and Mr. Douglas yesterday morning, are two very different men." The fact is, almost everybody was taken by surprise, and had not yet recovered their equanimity. A great many will withhold their opinion until it is seen what effect is produced upon the country, while others are bold enough to avow at once their continued allegiance to the man and his measures.

Strangely enough, the Union of yesterday and to-day, contained no allusion whatever to his speech, not so much as a line, while the Star repeated its lachrymose regrets at his defection. That paper admits that it was "the ablest forensic effort of his Congressional life," and that he is now "a man of some what more mark than before," and yet alleges that "all of the South among us were mourning that Senator D. had thus in an hour, sacrificed all the result of the labors of his previous political life," and unceremoniously turns him over to the Republican party, with a parting insinuation that he is now only covering the rear of Gov. Walker, who is himself covering that of Gov. Seward.

From KANSAS, we have full and interesting advices from our Lawrence correspondent down to the 3d inst. The largest Delegate Convention of the People that was ever held in Kansas assembled at Lawrence on the 2d. Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON presided, and nearly all the conspicuous Free State men participated, regardless of past differences. Gen. JAMES H. LANE was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. At the evening session he reported a brief and energetic statement of facts, showing how the Border-Ruffian usurpation in Kansas had established itself, how it had abused its fraudulently acquired power, from the assembling of its first bogus Legislature down to the adjournment of its late swindling Convention, and closed with a solemn repudiation of its unsubmitted Constitution and a covenant never to vote upon or under it at the beck of Regent Calhoun and his fellow-conspirators. The Convention proceeded unanimously to endorse THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION as the tried and cherished Charter of Liberty for Kansas, and to propose that the new Territorial Legislature, about to assemble at the call of Secretary Stanton, shall submit the Topeka Constitution along with the Lecompton swindle to a free and fair vote of the whole People of Kansas, at an election to be forthwith appointed, and whichever shall be approved and ratified by the votes of a majority shall be declared and upheld as the fundamental law of the State of Kansas, henceforth and to the bitter end.

There can be little or no doubt that this programme has already been carried out, so far as the action of the Legislature (which assembled at Lecompton last Monday) is concerned, and that the requisite election has been appointed to be held at an early day. It can no longer be caviled that the Topeka Constitution is merely a partisan document, having no legal validity, after it shall have been submitted by the Territorial Legislature, and ratified by an overwhelming vote of the People, in free comparison and competition with the Calhoun Constitution. Then we shall see what scheme, what dodge, what pretext will be conjured up at Washington, to demolish Popular Sovereignty, defeat the fairly expressed will of the People of Kansas, and chain them once more to the footstool of the Slave Power.—N. Y. Tribune, December 14th.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford County to be President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District.

The district is composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and is the same district Mr. WILMOT represented on the bench previous to his resignation of the office last summer, when he proposed to stump the State with Gen. PACKER for Governor.

On Mr. Wilmot's resignation, Darius Bullock, Esq., of Bradford county, was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy.—His appointment was made on the 8th of August, to expire on the first Monday in December next. Mr. Wilmot's commission commences on next Monday to expire on the first Monday in December 1858. In the meantime, an election of a President Judge to supply the vacancy that will occur in December next, will take place, when Mr. Wilmot if he desires it, will be nominated by the Republican party and re-elected.—Harrisburg Tel.