1 copie of Anneas, may be changed are deceived into the support of the Lecompton in the pocket of a man in whom I have no consulty of its objectionable features, may be changed are deceived into the support of the Lecompton true, it would furnish but a poor excuse for deup and adopt a constitution, and the power to should permit himself to be deceived by it. a perfect right to exercise that power now.

they determine to do so, even if the constitution has no power to force a State into the Union. If provides that it shall not be changed. I cannot conceive the mode in which the inonly after the State is admitted; for if the peoexists, must arise at the same time. There is nothing in the act of admission which gives any power of amendment. All'the advantage which they derive from being admitted into the Union, is that they are placed on an equality with the sister States. But "the power to frame and regulate their domestic institutions" existed beafterwards. And if we construe the Kansas-Nebraska bill into an enabling act, and derive the power to form a constitution from the lan

"their institutions" after they have been "formed." They are to be "formed" first and then regulated" afterwards. I defy the ingenuity of man to show a reason why this power to alter possessed by the people as fully before their admission into the Union as a State, as it does afterwards And if it exists, then the Lecompton constitution has been abolished by the people of Kansas in a legal and formal manner, and in subordination to, and with the full approbation of, the legislative power of the Territory. If we admit Kausas into the Union, and thus give validity to the Lecompton constitution, can that constitution be changed previous to 1864, or in any other manner than that pointed out in the instrument itself? I entirely coucur with the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Keitt,] that no such If the Lecompton constitution is a legal instru-

ment, I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying, that no authority to change it will exist upon her eyelids, entreaty upon her lips, and until 1864; and then only in the method pointed | despair in her heart. out in the instrument itself. If the constitution no power to change it except in the method | that admission into the Union was a panacea fo the people. But I am told that there are precedents for such a change. Precedents are of very little value where they are in violation of wellsettled principles. Where, however, various precedents can be found consistent with each other,

In 1846, the people of New York undertook to the provisions of this amended constitution—and the field of battle, and to settle our claims by the Court decided that the limitations imposed the edge of the sword and the point of the bay on the Legislature by the constitution of 1846 were not binding. So much for that precedent. I am not familiar with the other case which has been quoted, and I therefore will not discuss it I have been told that the constitution of Pennsylvania was changed by the people. I ad mit it; but in that case the constitution of 1790 had no

many respects. The garment that once fitted full grown man. Amendments were almost inthe delegates were chosen; the constitution was amended; and the amendments agreed upon were submitted to a vote of the people, and rat-

Now, let us apply this precedent to Kansas In the first place, a convention of the people oath at the election on the 21st of December to amended. After 1864 the Legislature is authortion to the vote of the people. Most clearly the Jackson, and who only come into the Democratic given the inheritance we received from our fathers to intent of the instrument is, that until 1864 no | party to share its spoils. amendment shall be made. Now, every man in the convention, who has sworn to support the question. I have taken no steps without delibconstitution, is clearly bound by his oath to oppose any amendment until 1864, and thus may prevent a memorial to the Legislature from being for us by the grand council of the Democratic agreed upon. But we will suppose that it does not. When the question is presented to the Legislature, every member of that body has sworn to support the constitution; and, surely, it will not be contended that he supports the constitu tion when he expressly violates one of its provisions. The constitution provides that the ques tion of amendment shall not be submitted until 1864; if the member votes to submit it at ale earlier period he violates his oath. I have heard members say that this oath to support the constitution only means to support it as long as it remains in force; but this does not free us from the difficulty; for, at the time the member of the Legislature is called upon to vote, the constitu tion is in force. How, then, can the man who votes against its provisions avoid committing perjury? But, for the sake of argument, I will admit that the legislators consent to commit per jury. Now, will some of your constitutional lawyers oblige me by stating the number of votes it will require to pass the bill? After 1864, the

constitution provides that it shall require twothirds to pass a bill providing for a vote on this question of amendment. But, previous to that time, what number will it take? Time and experience may demonstrate the imperfections of the constitution; and the older the instrument the smaller should be the number of votes re quired to change it. Does it require a less numper to change the Lecompton constitution previous to 1864 than it would after that period? When gentlemen break loose from all legal restraints in their anxiety to advance a favorite theory, they are sure to be brought up by un foreseen troubles But I will suppose that the law has been passed. That bill must contain a clause prohibiting the convention from the intro duction of any amendment which would "affect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves," for so the constitution provides, as we for the call of a convention without disregarding

by a breath of air, may do this easily enough; but those who regard the provisions of a consti
than the other. There is substance in this, for See advertisement. tution as binding on the people, might have more trouble. But I will suppose that the amend-

he power to form and put in operation a ments are made; what then? Simply that if mentioned is anti-republican of his ation, such constitution could only extend there is one single citizen in the State who chooses in his agree with the Propolate much count that nineteen represented counties, and not to to object to the amended constitution, he has the fourteenth section is an attempt to deprive nineteen represented. So much for the le-mothing to do but to carry the question into a the people of an indicamble right. I, however, court, and the court will decide the whole matter object to the proposition, because the condition, y of the proceeding court, and the court will decide the whole matter object to the proposition, because the condition, y of the proceeding is claimed, as a kind of an apology for invalid, because the Legislature had no power even if it is obligatory, does not secure the t is claimed, and here power to amend in a practicable shape. The roing this Lecompton constitution upon the oprovide for amendments until 1864. And here power to amend in a practicable shape. The of Kansas, that the whole constitution, or would end this miserable delusion by which men returns of the election for State officers are held THURSDAY MORNING.....: MARCH 25, 1858

priving the people of their rights. If the peo- constitution on the people of Kansas is to permit ple possess this power to "make and unmake the minority to rule the majority. The consticonstitutions" at their will, it belongs to the tution fastens slavery upon the people. That people of Kansas now, and we cannot deprive constitution can only be amended by a vote of the matter and for constitution can only be amended by a vote of the matter and for constitution can only be amended by a vote of the matter and there are not a constitution can only be amended by a vote of the matter and there are not a constitution can only be amended by a vote of the matter and the mat them of it. If such an extraordinary, supreme, two thirds of the Legislature; and thus one and inalienable power exists, why deny its exorcise at this moment to the people of Kansas? the will and wish of the other two-thirds. This
If the people of Kansas had the right to draw
up and adont a constitution and the rower to change or abolish it belongs to them, they have

The admission of a State into the Union is a contract between the people of the State ad Calhoun, is the chief obstacle to amicable adjustment pericot right to exercise that power now. contract between the people of the State ad mitted and all the other States previously adwho form a constitution have an inherent right mitted. This contract, like all others, requires bill has been especially framed. I provide that Gov to alter or abolish such constitution whenever the consent of the contracting parties. Congress

a State is admitted as a member of our Confede-Admit this doctrine to be correct, and what racy, such admission must be predicated on the becomes of the Lecompton constitution? Let consent of the people. She must become a party us examine that question. The Lecompton con- to our national compact. Now, this is a very stitution was adopted, as it is claimed, on the simple matter, and can be understood by every-21st of December last. Before that date the body. Congress cannot force Kansas into the legally elected Legislature of the Territory Union without her consent. Nor can such a passed a law, submitting this constitution to a consent be inferred from the adoption of a convote of the people, to be adopted or rejected, on stitution. A territory may intend to apply for the 4th of January, 1858; the election was held, admission—may form and adopt a constitution, and a majority of near ten thousand votes were and afterwards it is discovered that it would be cast against it. The people abolished it. Now, detrimental to the best interests of the Territory if they have this right to alter or abolish the to apply for admission at that time, and they constitution, for which the President and a few signify their determination to Congress not to Southern members contend, the Lecompton con- become members of the Union-no one can deny stitution is abrogated and has no legal existence. their right to do so. Now, let us apply those principles to the case of Kansas; and for the genious advocates of the admission of Kansas sake of the argument, we will admit that the

will extricate themselves from the difficulties Lecompton constitution has been regularly which attend this position. It will not do to adopted. Subsequently to its adoption, the contend that the power to alter or abolish arises | people of Kansas have the question of their admission into the Union submitted to them, and ple have the power to form and adopt a consti- by an almost unanimous vote they determine tution, the right to amend or abrogate it, if it that they will not be admitted with that constitution. The legally recorded voices of ten thousand men have spoken the disapprobation of that constitution. The Legislature of the Territory have placed on our Journals their solemu remonstrance against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. The legally elected representative of the Territory, clothed with fore their admission as full and ample as it does her authority, and speaking her voice, stands on this floor, and in her name earnestly protests against this act of usurpation and tyranny upon the rights of his constituency. Admit, then, all

you can ask in reference to the Lecompton congage I have just quoted, then the word "regustitution, and still, unless you override all precelate" can have no other meaning than to change dent and act in flagrant, open violation of the Constitution of the United States, Kansas cannot be dragged into the Union like a thief to a prison. She must come, if she comes at all, or abolish a constitution, if it exists, is not voluntarily, freely, and with the consent of her people and representatives. She must knock at the door of Congress, and be received into the bosom of the sisterhood of States upon her own Thank God we live in a land of liberty, and

the broad shield of the Constitution is between Congress and the freedem of the people. When Kansas comes into the Union, let it be like a young bride approaching the altar, with light step and buoyant hopes, with her young heart's ringin affections freely bestowed, and the dearest d sires of life all concentered in the solemn con tract which unites her destiny with ours forever. Lat her not be dragged in like a beautiful, unwilling orphan, forced by a tyrannical and mercenary guardian into a union she loathes and despises; who approaches the altar with tears may grow dark with fearful events, the end of which

But we are told that the people of Kansas are is a compact, then most clearly the people who rebellious, and that therefore we should bring pointed out in the instrument itself, unless the lawlessness and rebelliousness. Admission into change were made by the unanimous consent of the Union should be looked upon as a great blessing, and we should be careful to bring into it no extraordinary provisions of the Lecompton Constitu discordant elements. It rebellion exists in Kansas, let the rebellious be punished. The Presi dent has taken an oath to see the laws faithfully executed; let him look to that matter in Kansas. and generally acquiesced in, they have almost Can we, because a part of the people of Kansas the force of law; but where they are contradic- are rebellious, disfranchise them all, and force tury, they lose their importance as elements of upon them, at the point of the bayonet, a gov ernment which they have never adopted admission to the Union is a remedy for rebelliou, change their constitution, in violation of its pro- why net admit the Mormons, who at this mo Very recently, a case came before the ment have repudiated our authority over them, court of appeals, the highest legal tribunal in and have assembled armies to repel all attempts that State, which involved the validity of one of to enforce our laws, and invite us to reason on

Mr. Chairman, I have no wrongs to right-no grievances to complain of. I am actuated by no sinister motive-impelled to the course I have and true hearts, remember that the men who fought taken by no blind impulse of blind passion. I was the early and steadfast friend of Mr. Bu chanan, and when others in my own district, provision prohibiting nor limiting the power of who are now claiming to be par excellence his peamendment. The constitution of 1790, in the collar friends, were waging an unrelenting warprogress of time, had been found defective in fore against him, I was his advocate and de fender. When the Democratic thousands were the boy was found to be much too small for the gathering in their might for the great battle of 1856, I with them and of them, whilst the colddispensably necessary; and after a great deal of hearted sycophants who now come here to ask Elevate your vision and look abroad over our glorious controversy amongst the best lawyers on the subject, a convention of the people assembled at Harrisburg, and a memorial was drawn request. Harrisburg, and a memorial was drawn request- the great Democratic councils assembled under from ocean to ocean; and remember that every acre ing the Legislature to provide by law for the electube very shadow of their dwellings. James Bution of delegates to a convention to amend the change was not worth fighting for then, when a constitution. The Legislature passed the law; single vote might have determined the result of the election; but now, when he has honors to bestow and offices to grant, these men can come forward to denounce those who fought the battle

which made him President. I have seen the same men, in former years when the dark spirit of bigotry and intolerance must be called. Now, will any one tell me what | gathered their sworn forces in their scoret places number of members of that convention took the and secret dens, fraternizing and encouraging those who were banded for our overthrow. And | and injustice, by no measure of tyranny and oppressupport the Lecompton constitution? It will be when the Know-Nothing force had swept the sembered that the constitution provides the land like an avalanche, these men were loudest and paralyze the power, of that proud old party mapper and fixes the time in which it shall be in their shouts of exultation at our defeat. Bu Oh! let it stand in the future as it has stood in the I can afford to treat with cold cotempt the oppo- past, like a rocs in the sea, against which the waves

I have calmly and patiently investigated this eration and careful reflection. I stand now where I stood in 1856-on the platform reared party which assembled at Cincinnati. I acknowledge the right of no man, or set of men, to alter or amend that creed until that national council shall again assemble. I have not changed, and I will not permit those who have, to charge me with inconsistency. I have at- him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed tempted the discharge of my humble duty in a feeble way, with a singleness of heart and a produced by Bærbave's Holland Bitters, to which he

purity of purpose. I would rather have the attributed solely his restoration." confidence and respect of those amongst whom I began the journey of life, and who have never wavered in their devotion, nor faltered in my support, than than to win the smiles of power or the glittering honors of ill gotten place. I am now, and have been from the beginning of this controversy, the steadfast and unwavering friend of compromise and conciliation. If I have spoken boldly, it was because I felt deeply. have fearlessly laid bare the monstrous deformities of the Lecompton constitution, it was that my fellow members might be the more ready to aid in adopting some honorable and satisfactory

scheme by which these unjust provisions might e corrected and adjusted. I have already introduced a bill which I intend for this purpose. As I intend to discuss my bill hereafter, I propose now only to call attention to ome of its prominent features. But before I do his, it may be more satisfactory that I should give my reasons for opposing the amendment now pending in the Senate, offered by the honorable Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Pugh.] That proposition is, that Congress shall incorporate a eclaration in the act admitting Kansas, that the people of that Territory have the right to amend their constitution at any time. Now, what is that declaration worth? I say emphatically-nothing. It is a mere opinion of Congress, not worth the paper it is written upon. No court would look at it; it is binding on nobody; and is of advantage to robody. It will doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, have already seen; and no member could refuse only operate as a delusion and a cheat; be a sort and it will give greater relief than any other medicine we to vote for this prohibition in the bill providing of shelter to those northern Democrats who dis-

obey the will of their constituents by voting for tirely free from Congh, and as soon as the lungs have time what the people do not approve. It is also inter- to throw on the collected matter, the cure is complete. As vention; for it attempts to give an interpretation a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, called. It must be remembered that the constitution of Kansas, which should be, beraugement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend tution provides that "every person chosen or ap- and must be, its own interpreter. There is only pointed to any office under this State, before en-tering upon the discharge of its duties, shall take so far as I have heard; and that is, to insert a FAILED. an oath to support the Constitution of the United | condition in the act of admission securing the Btates and the constitution of this State, and all laws made in pursuance thereof," &c. Each of the delegates to that convention must take this oath. I desire to ask how those delegates to that the right of amendment is inalienable; and that the right of amendment is inalienable; and that the right of amendment is inalienable; and the schedule of that we are out of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, which meet with ready sale. One-of our neighbors has been that, as the fourteenth section of the schedule of that, as the fourteenth section of the schedule of the observe that oath if they make amendments iitectly in conflict with its provisions? The contribution denies this inalienable at the dectors in the country, but all of no avail. He looked as much like a dead man going about, as anything we can stitution prohibits any amendment being made therefore anti-republican. And it is certainly rectly in countet with its provisions: The constitution prohibits any amendment being made therefore anti-republican. And it is certainly which destroys the relation of master and sieve. The whatever denies the inalienable rights of the gall. With hard persuasion, we prevailed on him to The President says that the slavery question is the people is most clearly anti-republican; and the only one in controversy, and the delegate is as the Constitution of the United States guarantees where the only one in controversy, and the delegate is as the Constitution of the United States guarantees. The President says that the slavery question is the people is most clearly anti-republican; and try your fitters, with the promise to him if it illid no good, we would charge him nothing for it, provided he took six prohibited from amending the constitution so tees a republican form of government to every that it may be abolished. My colleague, [Mr.] State of the Union, that clause in the Lecompton Phillips,] who destroys constitutional barriers constitution must be stricken out. This proposing, and such appliances are case has created a great sale in this neighborhood."

JAMES, P. BARR, Editorand Projetting

PITTSBURCH: DEMOCRATIC STATE POMINATIONS. The representatives are elected for two years, and

POR SUPPREME JUDGE. William Co. Ed. e. e. e. OF PHILADELPHIA FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

guise it as we may, there is hardly a doubt now that WESLEY FROST. OF FAYETTE COUNTY. THIS MORNING'S PAPER.

of the whole Kansas difficulties. To avoid this my

October, and that the Leg slature shall provide for

the election of delegates to a convention, who share

voter separately. Those amendments which have a majority of the votes in their favor shall be incorpo

rated in the constitution; and from and after the ter

of the States of this Union.

nination of these proceedings, Kansas shall be one

This avoids all the clumsy machinery provided for

n the Lecompton constitution, and places the repre

ent, as contained in his late message. The Presi

"The will of the majority is supreme; they ca

would be absurd to say that they can impose fetter

upon their own power which they cannot afterward

remove. If this is true, they might tie their own

nands for a hundred as well as ten years. These ar

recognized, in some form or other, by every Stat

constitution. And if Congress, in the act of admis

sion should think proper to recognize them, I can

This right to alter or amend their constitution,

bill. It secures the people no right they do not al ready possess, according to the President's argument

and, therefore, there can be no objection on th

grounds that we are conferring extraordinary privi

There is not the slightest intervention. We do no

'perfectly free" to amend the constitution, or

at their pleasure. Pass this bill, and in ten days

thereafter peace and prosperity will prevail through-

out Kausas; and in ninety days her member will fill

a seat on this fivor. If gentlemen desire a safe, sat

isfactory, and speedy settlement of the troubles in

Kansas, let them help to pass this bill, not because

bill, drag Kunsas into the Union, and the most fear-

people to east out the offensive intruder, may shake

hate and party hostility will destroy the last vestige

of that fraternal feeling which should bind togethe

which in all the years of the past has, with its strong

In the name of that glorious Democracy, let me

the hallowed memories which crowd around the past

history of that party. There is no event of which

we feel proud as a native, or which excites the admi-

ration of our own or other people, which was not the

the battle-fields of the Revolution; and as you stand

and died there were the sturdy Democracy of the rev

olutionary time. Turn to the Declaration of Indo-

pendence; and as you read its solemn truths, you

will remember that its author was the first great

apostle of American Democracy. Take up the Con

stitution of the United Status; and as the wisdom,

justice, and liberality of its admirable provisions and

generous compromises challenge your admiration, the

name of James Madison, its Democratic drattsman, will come back with its rich inheritance of fame.

dom, foresight, and legislation. The broad sweep of

the boundless prairie, the swelling hillside, and the

mountain summit, are each proud tonuments
Democratic wisdom, whilst the

Meanest rill, the mightiest river,

Roll mingling with its itame forever."

The battle field is red with Democratic blood shed in

efense of our country's honor. The deep sea ha

heard the roar of Democratic cannon, but has never

Permit me, then, to implore you, with the memory

of the past so fresh upon us, that by no act of f lly

sion, you stain the hitherto untarnished reputation,

of fanaticism will break in vain. And when we have

paired, its glory unstained, and its freedom un

"REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERR SKRLETON

Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as

met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was

believing it would cure bim. Meeting him some

months after, what was my assonishment at finding

Bitters. Sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worn

it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contains

by his Celebrated Vermifugo, prepared by Fleming Bros.

spectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature.
[23] mr10-10-daw PLEMING RRGS

A RECIPE THAT RARELY EVER FAILS TO

NEW YORE, October 15, 1852.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.

Russelville, Ohio, January 10, 1855.

FUGE, PREPARED BY VL MING BRCS.

yerd, besides a number of small ones.

it knowingly.

ind Druggists veneralis.

-CURED BY "BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."-

any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows

seen our country's flag go down in equal fight.

on the sod once crimsoned with the blood of brave

schievement of a Democratic head or hand. Go to

implore you to pause before it is tou late. Thank of

erms, held the national Union together.

the people of the North and the South. You will

down and destroy that great national party

of foundations of our great Confederacy. Sectional

ontended for by the Prosident, is recognized in my

receive no objection to such a course."

make and unmake constitutions at pleasure.

assemble at a time and place fixed in the act, and

not of the election, but of the future decision of John Our issue of this morning contains a large of al. parties, shall be required to call an extra ses sion of the Territorial Legislature, a legally elected body, whose term of office does not expire until next this convention the Lecompton constitution shall be submitted for amondment. If the convention refuses to amend the constitution it shall go into ope ration as it is. If, however, the convention propose amendments, such amendments shall be submitted to ably crowded out. . vote of the people, in such manner that the several amendments can be voted for or against by each

DEMOCRATIC INTEGRITY .-- THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The integrity of the Democratic party-its firm adherance as a national party to the great fundamental principles of human liberty which it advocates-cannot be shaken by sentatives under none of the terrors of violating the oathe required by its provisions. This bill is formed in exact conformity to the suggestion of the Presi any ingenuity or sophistry of those who so strongly desire, and who have labored so hard for its disruption. For a long series of years the opponents of the Democracy have left no means untried to make breaches in the walls of our party, through which the citadel of Democratic integrity might be assailed. They have not succeeded, because we who have fundamental principles of American freedom, and are ever battled for the rights of the whole country, have been willing to meet by fair and manly compromise all differences which have arisen in our own ranks. When Democrate have differed in opinion as to measures of public policy, those who were in the majority have not consigned to oblivion and political leges, and intervening in the affairs of the Territory. disgrace and ruin the minority who differ .add to or take from the constitution. We neither They have reasoned together, and each party interpret its provisions nor fetter it with provisons, yielding something of its opinions, the genbut we recognize, in an unquestionable form, the power of amendment, and then leave the people eral welfare has been thereby promoted.

In seeking after the truth it must necessarily happen, that different minds may arrive at different conclusions. The field of argument is an open one, and honest differences of opinion may be discussed among those who are enrect principles; does injustice to no section of the gaged in the same great cause without injury Union. It obviates all the difficulties I have pointed to that cause. Strong assurance of being in out in the Lecompton constitution; it frees us from the charge of forcing a constitution on an unwilling the right makes the democracy bold, and in people, and unites and harmonizes all discord in the attaining the great ends at which they aim, great Democratic party of the North. Reject this they do not fear to speak freely among themselves upon the course of policy to be pursued ful consequences may ensue. Civil war may deluge the Territory with blood, and the brow of the future in reaching these ends.

none living now may see.

Permit me to ask southern members what they hope arises from an carnest desire to search out the But this democratic freedom of discussion to gain by forcing on the people of Karsas a constitruth, and advocate the right, and if the rebellious, and that therefore we should bring hem into the Union. I never learned before hat admission into the Union was a panacea for hat admission into the Union was a panacea for sign? Slavery never can exist long in Kansas. Pub. is opinion, the soil, climate, and productions, all this spirit of forbearance and compromise, and combine to drive it out. You may continue, by the this desire to seek out the truth and do the right, which must ever continue to keep the tion, to fasten it there for a time, but it will eventually die out like a sickly exotic. The violence of the Democratic party pre-eminent in this great agitation occasioned by the convulsive efforts of the

But when hone t differences of opinion arise among Democrats it is eminerally fitting that their discussions among themselves should be so conducted as not to give, "aid and comfort" to the common enemy. Freedom to think and to speak and act should not be permitted to degenerate into personal bitterness and opposition between members of the same party. We should deal gently with that which may cause a democratic brother to offend." In

settling their differences of opinion, and in agreeing upon such action as may be deemed best for the general good, no democrat should deny to his fellow the right to think and act for himself.

regard a jury. Upon the great national ques- not be doubted-men upon whom our party tions of the day, it is its province "to hear has leaned in many a severe contest-who the evidence and listen to the arguments" on have never faltered, and whose political ortho- the same as they did Kansas yesterday, which was all sides, and then to agree upon a verdet, doxy is beyond suspicion or reproach. The agreed to. and when a conclusion is arrived at, the people who are themselves the judges, will maintain and enforce it and enforce it.

ing political struggle exists, it is peculiarly ne- has a right to animadvert upon the course cessary that Democrats should take counsel they have chosen to pursue upon this quesof their better judgments, and by calm reason- tion. Yet they and those who differ with ing arrive safely and surely at amicable results | them are slike Democrats, and when the great | Everything calculated to promote bitterness cause of Democracy in Pennsylvania shall call and personal hostility between the members for their services in the future, all will be as a convict in chains. He would vote for measure of the same party should be cautiously avoided. | found heart and hand laboring for the common The press should be temperate in its tone, and the idle talk about "reading from the party," those who differ from us in opinion, should be entirely avoided. Reason, not epithet nor

condemnation, should be used. The interests of the American nation are as varied and extensive as our vast territory. Our whole political history has been one of compromises and compacts, where all had to yield something of individual opinion, honests ly entertained, for the sake of the general goodreduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton; I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, It must continue thus, as long as men continue to differ in opinion and be influenced by different parsonal, local, and state interests. To preserve in Federal compact like ours, it is impossible but that all the parties thereto must yield something for the general weal. When this Caution !- Be careful to ask for Borhave's Holland principle of compromise shall cease to influby the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, ence the people, the Union must be destroyed, and it is the Democratic party alone, which by preserving its integrity, must battle with AD ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED and overcome that faction and fanaticism which BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CEVEBRATED VERMI. would shake the Union to its centre, and prevent the very provisions made to guard the rights of the citizen into an instrument of for more than six months: I tried all the known remedies tyranny. We must trust each other; we must for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy put confidence in true men who have fought notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed with us, shoulder to shoulder in so many hard won battles, and in entrusting the Democracy resolved to try it; and immediately parchased a bottle which I took according to directions; and the result was with its momentous interest, the nation will I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than find that it has not confided in a Punic faith like that which delivered over Carthage to in-

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE S OELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMINU BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in com-parison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Fills, can now be had at all re-In this view of the present aspect of politics we deprecate anything which may be calculated to disturb the harmonious spirit of the Democracy, or to enfeeble the spirit of com-CURE A COLD.-Now, while winter, with its burthen of promise which has ever been the great bul-Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will wark of our party. In the progress of politirelieve such visitations should be highly prized, and all who cal struggles like that which is now at its cutknow the worth of this remedy, will do as we do-prize it minating point in this country, public demonstrations, exciting political harangues, hitter denunciations, and venomous newspa. per articles can do no good, and many do much harm. We believe the great principles of the Democratic party to be right; we claim the great moral power of being in the right and GREAT CURE AFTER THE PHYSICIANS HAD forcing our opponents to be the aggressors. if aggression there must be, and for us a quiet campaign, where exciting public demonstranot necessary in the settlement of this most Respectfully, EDWARDS & BROWN. perplexing, and from the start, embarassing question of the admission of Kansas. If there

ever was in a period when the victues of the l patriotic citizens were necessar; in their highest development, it is now. The difficulties which present themselves, cannot be overcome unyielding dogmatism. On all hands some pride of opinion must be surrendered, and this is hard to be accomplished where each man feels, and believes his opinions are right, but the good an! the wise and the considerate look upon their duty to the whole country, as paramount to every other consideration and are ready to surrender somewhat for the welfare of all, and the accomplishment of a great directors, and bill No. 732, relative to high and low general good.

But we are by no means alarmed for the

safety and integrity of the Democratic party by the occasional meetings, speeches, demonquantity of reading matter, consisting of the strations and resolutions, like that of the City great speech of Hon. William Montgomery, | Hall last night, which the Democracy are ocrecently delivered in Congress, an editorial ar- casionally holding in various parts of the ticle on "Democratic Integrity," a full report | country. Such movements only the more of the proceedings of the Anti-Lecompton firmly convince us of the value, the strength, meeting last night, besides local, telegraphic, and the progressive spirit of the great Demoand commercial news. We must beg the kind cratic organization of the country. They indulgence of our advertising patrons for this prove that the body of the party is determined occasion, as many of their favors are unavoid. to investigate for themselves, and seek out the truth and the right. It proves a great common interest among the people, and they wish to reason and advise upon the proper means to promote that interest. It shows that the Democracy are willing to reason even with fanaticism, and by meeting the arguments of ultraists upon the threshold endeavor to shake that most ungovernable impulse of the human heart-the pride of opinion. Differences of march like an army in locked step to the same conclusion, and those differences must be borne with and respected, else divisions will ensue beyond the centralizing power of our great national principles to heal. The fair and manly, and temperate discussion of the mode of settlement of any of the various questions which arise in the policy of the nation, is a right -an individual right-which no human

> political faith of his fathers to follow the new ism of the bankrupt and dismembered opposition-at least we know of none, and no act nor opinion of curs shall contribute to such a result. We do not entertain the most remote fear of disintegration nor demoralization of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, from any differences of opinion which may exist upon isolated question of national policy, so long as a decent respect is awarded to the individual opinion, and a small amount of

intention or desire of deserting the well proved

charity is extended to those Democrats who may differ in opinion from the President, but whose sources of information which produced their convictions are equal to his. We have no burning threats, no bitter denunciations to fulminate against those who differ with us in opinion. Our efforts are directed towards Our vocation is to appeal to the understandings

vise and counsel not dictate. differ in opinion with the administration upon the proper mode of settling the Kansas difficulty, cannot be charged with mercenary or ambitious metives. Such charges can only be laid at the doors of disappointed politicians, or those who hope to crawl edgeways into political position. The people are loyal. We have no fear of the correct action of the masses. The Democracy will ever rally around the flag of our union, regardless of all personal

We find names appended to the organization of the meeting last evening in the City Hall, whose democracy and whose attachment We look upon the Democratic party as we to the party and its great principles, canof sincere regard for political truth, and a good-guided by the great Democratic axiom, · the greatest possible good for the greatest possible number" of those who enjoy the comnon blessings of our government.

WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT. No. 42 Fifth street, near Wood.

REINEMAN & MEYRAN

WHO ESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

JEWELRY. SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

AND WATCH MATERIAL, AT EASTERN PRICES.

WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS

MILLER & RICKETSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS.

Nos. 331 and 333, Corner of Liberty and

PITTSBURGH, PA. IRON, NAILS, COTTON YARNS, &o., &c., CONSTANTLY TERRA COTTA OR STONE WATER PIPES.

> From two to six inch calibre. PRICES from 12 to 30 Cents per Foot. ALSO-ROCHESTER PEARL STARCH Prices by

MENRY H. COLLINS. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 25 Wood STREET, PITTSBURGH. 130 Light Cream ale. THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and the public, that owing to the price of Parley and Hops, and to suit the times, they are browing a light and delicious flavor d CREAM they are browing a light and delicious flavor d CREAM ALE, which they are selling at delicious flavor d CREAM ALE, which they are selling at 42 barrel, and have KEGN OF TEN GALLONS each, to accommodate private families. They have aid, X ALE, at 80; XX at \$7, and superior KENNET at \$3 \$0 bbl., and smaller cashs in proportion. Also, excellent PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

EST Orders sent to their Browery on PITT STREET, will receive prompt attention. GEO. W. SMITH & OO.

ELLUIRAPI PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

&c., &c., &e. [Special Despatch to the Morning Post.] PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 24 .- Senate. - Nothing of ocal importance was transacted to day. House .- Bill No. 730, relative to county poor water lines, were reported as committed. The following bills were read in place :- By Mr. Irwin, supplement to the act incorporating the Sharpsburgh Read; by Mr. Foster, for an additional law judge.

House bill No. 117, to allow juries to divide costs. passed finally by a vote of 63 against 26, and goes House bill No. 376, providing for the sale of the anals, came up on a second reading. For the first section substituted a new bill authorizing a public sale. The Speaker decided it to be out of order.

Mr. Chase appealed, which gave rise to considerable debate, and on appeal the Speaker was sustained by a zoto of 61 against 32. Yesterday House bill No. 422, being a supplement an act to incorporate the Western Transportation Senate bill No. 368, being a supplement to the

Company, was passed finally, goes to the Senate. act authorizing the Auditor General to open the account of George S. Hays, late Prothonotary of Allegheny county; Senate bill 358, providing for cases of insane convicts in the Western Penitentiary; Senate bill 234, an act vacating certain streets in the city of Allegheny, and to empower the Councils of opinion, we know, must be tolerated. Men's said city to pass ordinances for public improvements minds are not so constituted that they can | therein, yesterday passed a first reading in the House, during the morning session, and afterwards finally passed during the afternoon session. The latter bill was objected off the Private Calendar by Mr. Voeghtly, but the objection was withdrawn. House bill 270, being a supplement to an act passed 16th April 1850, regulating banks, was yesterday made the special order for next Tuesday night. Sen ate bill 381, an act to provide for the erection of Marion county out of parts of the counties of Erie. Crawford and Warren, was yesterday objected off the Private Calendar, and will require a two-thirds power, thank God, can silence. No Democrat rote to take it up. however, strong his speech, or warm his advo-APTERNOON SESSION. cacy of his own peculiar views has either the

Senate.-The Senate concurred in the House mendments to a bill relative to the Allegheny Commons, and relative to overseers in Lawrence, which need but the Governor's approval to become law. The supplement to the act of incorporation of

the Wampum Iron Company passed finally, and goes o the House. House .- The Liquor bill came up on a second reading, when an amendment was offered providing that the minimum of browers and distillers' license shall be \$50, which was lost by a vote of 25 yeas, 56 neys. Sections first and second were adopted by a vote of 60 against 38; the third section was debated until the hour of adjournment. The House concurred in the Sepate amendments to

the bill to incorporate the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The bill relative to transporters' claims has been signed by the Governor; also, that relative to Kittanning Court House.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION. SENATE. WARINGTON CITY, March 23 .-- The vote on the Leand judgments—not to excite the passions of Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, men. Whilst we refuse to be any man's slave. Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, we claim to be no man's master. We will ad Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian Those among the masses of the people who | Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Poombs, Wright, Yuloe—33. Nays—Mesers. Bell, Proderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamor, Crittonden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessender Foot, Fiste., Haie, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Turnbull, Wade, Wilson -25. Absentoes-Messrs. Bates. Davis, Reid o North Carolina, who paired off with Cameron, c eo navivania.

The announcement of the result was received with pplause and hisses. The Benate then adj urned. March 24 .- Mr. Seward presented a resolution of he Legislature of New York, which is Anti-Lecomp on. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward quoted the Duke of Argyle at the Livingston Banquet, denying that the opinion of the British Government is tending towards the re-estab

ishment of slavery. Various unimportant memorials were presented after which Mr. Gwin proposed to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but Messrs. Doolittle, Seward and others urged first to take up the bill to admit Minne ota into the Union.

Mr. Green withdrew his objection and the Minne sota bill was read a second time, Mr. Pugh offering an amendment to make the United States Judiciary

A discussion ensued as to the right of Minnesota In times like the present when a great excit- warm desire for the general good. No man to have two or three Representatives, pending the settlement of which the Senate went into executive

session, and subsequeatly adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Clark, of New York, said the voice of the peo ple of Karsas comes in unbroken tones, protesting against her admission under the Lecompton Const tution. She ought not to be dragged into the Union which would secure justice and peace in Kansas, and exonerate the Democratic party from censure for forcing a Constitution upon the people of Kansas that Mr. Kilgore opposed, in addition to other reasons

the admission of Kansas, as a slave State, because of as repeal of the Missouri Compromise Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, argued in favor of Le Mr. Buffington said if Kansas had been admitted with the Topoka Constitution the pesent difficulties would not exist. The arms of the Federal Governnent, instead of protecting the people from crim ment, instead of protecting the people from crime and disorder, had been employed to sustain the mimority, until the executive power, instead of being respected and loved as a friend, is slighted and detested as an enemy and oppressor. He spoke of the injustice, fraud and tyranny practised on the Free injustice, fraud and tyranny practised on the Free State men, which is now crowned by an attempt to and disorder, had been employed to sustain the mi-mority, until the executive power, instead of being

tate men, which is now crowned by an attempt t force slavery on an unwilling people, and this under the plea of popular sovereignty by a party calling itself Democratic. The House adjourned.

Washington City, March, 24.—The overland mai via El Pasos and San Antoino, brings information to Lieut. Mowry, dated Arizona, Feb. 7th, stating that Gen Gundara, the leader of the rebellion in S. FANCY GOODS. nora, had been entirely successful, having defeated the government troops in several battles. At the last accounts, Gen. Guadara, had surrendered Per cheira, the governor, so as to cut off a I hopes of es cape. Gen. Gundara bad massacred all the prison ers captured, and proclaimed that he would hang Gov. Percheira, if taken. O.her letters say that Fort Yuma and the El Paso wagon road were progressing finely.

The people on the Rio Grand were much interest ed in the success of the Arizona Territorial Bill be

ore Congress, which includes the territory occupied by them. From Washington, Washington City, March 24.—The Senate in Ex washington City, male was the appointment ecutive Session to day, confirmed the appointment of Col. A. S. Jubnson, commanding the Utah Expe of Col. A. S. Johnson, dition, as Brigadier General. The House was so much interested in the speech of Mr. Clark, of N. Y. that by unanimous consent he

was allowed to continue his remarks beyond the The amendments of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the House Volunteer bill are compar itively unimportant as to the general features, bu they are to affect the Quarter Master's department. There is but little, if any doubt of its passage All the speeches in the House to-day and yester day were read from manuscript. The Turkish Admiral and suite are dining with the

January with twenty-two men and mules, having sent the camels back from Colorado River. He adhered strictly to the 25th parallel and pronounces hered strictly to the 25th parallel and pronounces. bered strictly to the 25th parallel and pronounces it the best national route for a Railroad in the world. He shortened Whapple's route 500 miles; he used no novi8

LUM.—50 barrels for sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., novi8

Corner Wood and First streets.

DRIED PEACHES.—20 bus, choice Dried
Peaches to arrive this day, and for sale by
JAMES A, FETZER,

COMMERCIA PARTHUROR BOARD OF THAT AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

President W. H. WILLIAMS. Vice Presidents. F R BRUNOT, 1st, ISATAH DIOKKY, 23 Treasurer. N. BOLMES, Ja JOSEPH SNOWDEN F. R. BRUNOT, Vice President, JOHN J. GILLESPIE, JOSEPH R. HUNTER. SAMUEL SHRIVER. AUSTIN LOOMIS. PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Carefully Reported by JOSEPH SNOWDEN, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange. PITTSBURGH. March 24, 1858.

FLOUR ... Sales to-day of 365 bbls. viz :-- From first hands 0 bbls. extra family from wharf at \$4,50; 45 bbls. extra family at \$4,62, both choice brands. From store: 200 bbls. at \$3,621/2 for superfine, \$4 for extra and \$4,50 for extra family; 50 bbls. extra and extra family at \$1@4,40; 30 bbls. superfine at \$3,25.

GRAIN... Sales 103 bush, Oats from wharf 28; 50 tush ear corn from store at 42c.; 175 bush. Oats from what at 26c. CORN MEAL... Sales 5400 lbs. unsifted from store at 50

% 100 fbs. FEED...Sales 1000 ibs. Middlings from store at \$1 7 100 fbs.; 3 tons do, from depot at 85c; 3100 fbs. Rye Bran at #2 100 Ds SALT...Sales 130 bbls. No. 1 at \$1,62; 70 bbls. Alleghery at \$1,621/4; 100 sacks at \$1,10 % sack. LIME ... Sales 20 bbls, Louisville at \$1.311/. CHEESE ... Sales 25 boxe . W. R. at 9c. W D.

FISH...Sales 16 bbls. No. 3 large Mackerel, at \$11,50; he bls_white at \$11. HAY ... Sales 5 loads from the scales at \$12@\$15 % lou EGGS...Sales 4 bbls. at 101/2011c. A doz. GREEN APPLES... Sales 31 bbls. at \$1,75 % bbl. DRIED FRUIT ... Sales 25 bush. Apples at \$1,25; 25 bush. do. at \$1,37½ % bushel. POTATOES ... Sales 370 bush. Blue Neshannocks from sto-

at 40c. 3 bush. BACON ... Sales 2000 fbs. Shoulders and Hams at 71, and 91/4@93/4 for city cured. OIL...Sales 20 bbls. No. I Lard at 85c. on time. BUTTER...Sales 5 bbls. choice roll at 16c. \$ b. BROOM CORN...Sale 4 tons from first hands at \$35. SUGAR ... Sales 16 bhds. N. O. at 71/6734 \$ tb.

MOLASSES...Sales 31 bbls. N. O. at 37@38c. COFFEE ... Sales 11 bags Rio at 12@12%c. W b. LARD...Sales 27 bbis. No. 1 from first hands at 91/c. 14 f HIDES ... Sales 36 Dry Flint at 16c. 7 b. ONIONS... Sales 10 bush. t 50c. 3 bush WHISKY... Sales 60 bbls, rectified in lots at 19(a)22c.

DIED: In Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, the 21st lustant MARY G., wife of George 11. Hart.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale, STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP—also, on the same lot a splendid Engine and Boiler complete, from fourte-n to eighteen horse power. Machinery of Wrought and Cast Iron Shaits, Cast Iron Pullies, Beltings, etc. The subscriber will leave the city on the lat of April next.

If any person wishes to purchase, they will ca'l soon, on J. GEORGE. SAWBERRY, Ohio street, between West and Middle streets,

Allegheny City EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS,

AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO... STOOK AND NOTE BROKERS, 58 MARKET STREET. THE EXECUTORS OF THE REVEN-END CHARLES AVERY, will offer at public sale, it the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of little agh, on THUESDAY, the 15th of April proxime, at 8 o'clock, P. M, the following stocks, viz:— 2006 shares of the Capital Stock of the Pittsburg'n and Rose

Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

Allegheny Fank.

Hand Street Bridge Company.

Monongahela do do.

Monongahela Navigation Company.

Pittsigh, Cin. and Louisyille Telegraph Co.

Allegheny Gas Company.

Allegheny Gas Company Pittab'gh, Ft. Wayne and Olicago flailroad Co. Pittabegh, Ft. Wayne and Oricago miniotal oc.
Dividend Scrip of ditto, of \$12 40.
Chartiers Valley Railroad Company.
Witkinsburg and West Newton Plank Read Co.
larship Pittsburgh Female College
TROMAS M. HOWE,
WM M SHINN,
JOSIAH KING.

SPRING STOCK PIANOS. KLEBER & BRO., have KLEBER & BRO., have just received and are now opening a plendid Spring Stock of PIAN' FORTES, comprising all the LATEST STYLES and improvements of the Renowned Manufact ries of NUNNS & OLARK, STEINWY & SON'S and DUNHAM, of New York.

Olark, STEINWY & SON'S and DUNIIAM, of New York.

H. KLEBER has gone to New York, expressly to reluct some half dozen PIANOS which have been ordered by our Pitteburgh customers, and at the same time, will ply partica'ar attention to select a number of PIANOS with great care, for this market. Purchasers are espect ully invited to call and examine our stock, before buying elsewhere.

The A written guarantee will accompany such PIANO.

H. KLEBER & BRO'S, Music Store,

No. 53 Fifth street,

Sign of the Golden Varp. CHICKERING & SONS'

CRAND PIANOS.—The two magnificent
CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS, to
be used at the Oncert of Messrs. Thaiberg
& Vieuxtenps this evening, at City Hall,
will be offered for alle by the subscriber, on
Saturday morning, at his PIANO WAREROOMS.
Persons wishing to purchase, and the public generally
are respectfully invited to call and examine these pleudil
works of a t

JOHN H. MELLON,
Sole Agent for Chickering & Son's, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, No. 81 Wood street

m. 25 HIRSHFELD & SON, NO. 83 WOOD STREET,

Will open on Thursday, March 25, their spring assortment of CLOTHS. FANOY CASSIMERES, AND DOESKINS MARSEILLES AND SILK VESTINGS, ETC.

MR. O. BYRNE has charge of the Tailoring Department. and will pay special attention to the getting up of Garmer ts THE ABOVE GOODS have been selected with the greatest care, and are the Choice and Fashion of the market. We feel confident that the Prices of our Goods are VERY M DERATE, as they were purchased at EXTRAORDINARY LOW RATES. (mr25) L. HIRSHFELD & SON. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-TURF, AT AU TION.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 26th, at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth attest, will be sold, a guanter of good quality second-hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, from sever-

Thalberg & Vieuxtemp's Dollar Seats. THIS MORNING, THE MANAGER OF THIS MORNING, THE MANAGER OF the THALBERG & VIEUXTEMP's C"NCERTS, respectfully informs the public, that the sale of the ONE DOI. LAR SEATS, will commence this morning. Tickets including reserved seats at one dollar, can be secured at the Music and Piano Store of J. H. MELLOR, 31 Wood street. The sale of the remaining ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS SEATS will also continue. The \$1 50 and \$1 CO seats, can also, be obtained on the evening of the Concert, at the door.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—New designs and very beautiful—received by late arrivals le by W. P. MARSHALL & CO., 25 Importers and Dealers, 87 Wood street. MASHMERE AND GRIENTAL TAPES-THY imitations on Wall Paper, of French and German manufacture, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL & CO.,
mr25
No. 87 Wood street.

CHEAP WALL PAPER .- Thousands of rolls to sell at 8, 10 and 1214 cents.
W. P. MARSHALL * CO, DLANTATION SUGAR & MOLASSES-100 hhds. fully fair and prime N. O. Sugar; 600 bbls., oak cooperage, prime N. O. Molasses; 50 "St. James S. H. Molasses, now landing and ale, by MILLER & RICKETSON,

SPICES.— Mrs. 221 and 223 Liberty street COD FISH.-

a drums extra large Cod Fish;
3 " Just received and
MILLER & RICKETSION,
NO. 221 and 223 Liberty street. TO LET .- A commodious three story Frame House, with Brick Basement—situated on Bedfor
to rent, by
MILLER & RICKITSON,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street. President this evening.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, March, 24.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 22d. Capt. Marcy was to leave Fort Union for Utah on the 25th inst with one thousand nules. Lieut. Beale came a passenger from Santa Fe. He left San Angelos on the 10th of January with twenty-two men and mules, having

hered strictly to the 25th parameter of the strictly strictly on the strictly of the strictl

STARCH.—300 bxs. Rochester Pearl Starch
Corner Market and First streets.

Street Starch

(1919) HENRY H. COLLINS.