me Francoration of Goy, Packer, reasonable and stry U. - cun in all eases be The insugaration of Gov. PACKER second such they sale busis to is as he disard to is second and just, took place on Tuesday last. The con-proper branch of the General Assembly with- gret or criticism in our public earcer, and course of people present from all parts in three days after their post meeting, accorof the State was greater than usual on will properly dispose of all bills in his hards this Penneylear and one work of the production of t such' occasions, and included some at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allow- institutions with her laws. Som has become twenty-five military companies. The able to bold over bills and penait them to great, properous and powerful; ranking latter were under the command of Gen W. M. Keim, of Reading, and of course or ior, between the sessions of the Legislature, timony to her merits, and promise for her a made an imposing display. When the the old prastice, and a certainly hable to ural resources, which are great and first in procession arrived at the Capitol, the abuse. During my term it will be strictly importance, she is capable of producing in oath of office yras administered to the confined to the first ten days after an adjourn untold quantities those two articles of prime

Senate, after which he delivered the the General Assembly, to be returned with ity, when speculation and extravagance have the Executive disapproval. The Executive done their worst to cripple the operations of following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to re-turn my proto and grateful thanks to the the Chief Executive office in their government. tate of bills in which their rights, their proper-Their kindness will never be forgatura, nor will the confidence they have repored in me are evils which an Executive may obviate, by which I have just taken to discharge my pub-the Legislature to so shape its action as to Common School system is justly disfinguishe lie duties with fidehty shall be faithfully ob-avoid the necessity of sending many important as one of the most practical and efficient i served ; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility ; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests -I crave, in advance, a charitable judgment apon my official conduct-that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so foug as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives-and I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to Le directed. With these arms constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Vellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives : It will be my ardent for their redemption. The want of uniformity he to cultivate with you, as Representa- in the legal provisions under which existing tives of the people, the most amirable rela- flanks operate, is objectionable. In the revision dies, and to mnite with you in the adoption and amedment of our banking system, the of all such measures as the public good may suquire. The different branches of the Goviment, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harajous whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interfrence, or collision. Nevertheless, the dis- i ditional security, (other than specie) to consist tinet duties of the Executive, when duly of the bonds of this State or of the United and honestly performed, may occasion differsuch with the Legislature : but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disocal of such differences, or, at least, for mitgating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.

It is one of the duties of the Executive from time to time-to give to the General Assembly information of the State of the Commonwealth and recommend to their consideration such sources as he shall judge expedient ; and usder uses this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assemby the measures they shall adopt, nor even an a power of initiating laws, but as an in- ; scheme for the operations of the Treasury, forming and suggesting power, in no respect ment of laws. It is, therefore, a right of commagication with them, which, while prudenttion for jealously, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apd no difficulty in speaking with a repreh speciful freedom even upon questions where an estire agreement of sentiment cannot be good, however sincere, intelligent and earnaspected. But there is another and more delte power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive Deparaments. By the twenty-third and twenre- fourth sections of the first article of the constitution, all bills passed by the General Amendar, and most of the orders, resolutions and yoles in which they may concur, are actments. We must, therefore, invoke our astimitted to the Executive, and if disapprov- i sister States to join with as in the repression ad by him can only be made valid by a vote a swo-thirds of each llouse. This power of moming more so, from the operation of ub ribne and natural causes. In my opinion it 'to prevent future financial convulsions similar is the stear and binding duty of the Execu- to that under which the community has for tipe to return for re-consideration every bill, some time been struggling, and to relieve the ander, resolution, or vote presented to him the assent of his judgment and conbefore he permits it to take effect ; unless, see shall be actually given to any measure judeed, it be passed against his objection by a pro-thirds rote. The words of the Conion are. " if he approve, he shull sign it, if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not movey a power, and prescribe a duty in a clear and definite form. It is manifestby the intention of the Constitution that the mypic and conscientious approval of the wrow shall be given to a bill before it besome a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed is : sales the majorities stierwards given to #pon re-consideration in each House, shall to decisive as to clearly indicate the wisthings trivial or indifferent, where no great ints are involved, nor constitutional principles in guestion, nor private rights d. considerations of expediency may takes into account by the Executive: but purtuinly no substantial objection, whether of milioy or of principle, can be waived by him when of his oath to support the Constitu-. Top days (Sundays excluded,) are alto husband her resources, and to increase her mappeve or ye.o it, after which it will beany retarned. The practice of my prers has been occasionally to permit hills to become lays by this limitation of We They have taken effect in the entire change of Executive sation. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive pipier spon the measure-where, though **but subjectionable**, it was trivial-or. inctionable, it was trivial-or. and gauges its defeat. This Executive prac-ing fault is open to question. For if the provision that bills not the signed nor returnwithin the days, shall become laws, was builting them an upline period, and not as a prime by which the Eracutive might cause and the affect, without the responsibili-ter states aron them, is would the sector of them, it would seem clear at the practice of helding them over for such by the insues be defended. But the Legislature by its adjournment the days after the passage of a bill. the factors the Executive of due time for section is, and hence it is provided that a section is shall become a law upless the second state of the second state will be the second state of t interesting a new days of the adjournment of the leader and the second s

ding to the constitutional provision. This ment and reform,) we may well be proud of become laws without his action. The propriety of signing bil's by the Gor- dition at home and character abroad bear teshas been questioned. It does not accord with distinguished future. Besules har agriculoath of office swas administered to the ment, and all bills, not then approved, may be necessity and universal use. Iron and Coal. Governor elect by the President of the considered as awaiting the next meeting of Even in times of wide-spread financial calam-

should not be subjected for long periods of capital, and stay the hand of labor in its use time to the solicitations of those interested in full toil, the leading interests of our S ato may bills, nor should he be subject to the imputa-, be counted among the first to revive and to Factow Cirizaxs :- In my appearing ba- | tions of indecision or favoritism almost upa- furnish a strong and reliable basis for the re fine you to ester upon my duties as Governor voidable in such esses. Nor is it right that sumption of activity in all the channels of af the Commonwealth, I consult my own in the should have in his hands the means of in- employment, and in all the operations of cligations in conforming to the usage which fluence which the holding open of his decision ' trade. That government would be unwise made a popular address ; and, in the first upon bills during a recent would confer. - and blind which would administer the public Besides a great wrong may be done to those affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit interested in legislation, by continuing them of kindness and protection to these great and People of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with for an undue period in uncertainty as to the capital interests. ty or their business may be involved. These has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate aver be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them settling his policy firmly in the outset of his tions of learning and elucational facilities and to myself will require that the obligation administration. It would be well, also, for are equal to those of any country. Our

> bills to the Governor in the closing days or the Union. Let us then cherish this tradihours of a session. Fellow Citizens :- Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss in detail the particular questions which will probably come before the Government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform. and the establishment of effectual isarriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firminess, and the patrictism of the Representatives of the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as

a currency; to the increase of Banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issues of bank paper upon securities inadequate being. public interests in my opinion demand the extension of the specie basis upon which issues are made; the suppression of the smaller denomination of notes heretofore allowed ; thorough reports of the condition and Lusiness of banks with their frequent publication ; ad-States, for the redemption of circulating notes, Genera including in all cases proper individual liabili ty of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement ; with a su pervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of the Government to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

When a specie currency shall be secored to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be contributions of money and aid from th lence in the Territory, and enabled designing highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the men there to inflame passions, which other State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks ; in other words, that the money transactions of the gavernment, both in its collections and disbursements, shall be in the legal coin of the conutry. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient upon such a basis, can be presented to me by and for failing to perform the duties of citi trenching upon the just and proper jurisdic-tion of the legislative department of a free with a cheerful approval. There are difficul-were perpetuated at elections, be admitted as frate. In short, it was never intended to ties in the case, however, far greater than a justification. Where elections are so fregive a logal control over the proceedings of those surmounted by the general govern-the Representatives of the people in the enact-ment, in the establishment of its indepen-as in this country, it is poculiarly the duty dent Treasury system; but the object being of a good citizon to obey existing authorities, one of the first magnitude, and calculated to and even objectionable laws, knowing that by and reasonably exercised, can give no just exercise a most salutary influence upon the the former can be changed, and the latter cie payments on the 1st of February .action of the government, and upon the busi modified or repealed, w thin a very brist pe- | This, howover, is by no means certain, ness of the banks and the prople, it is well ried. And as to disput a elections, they although nearly all of them are abund-worthy of earnest consideration. must be decided by the proper logal authority. In reforming the currency, a single State and not by individual citi.cn", or irregular antly able to resume. Some few seem self-constituted assemblages, can accomplish but a moderate amount of Insubordination to necessary and rightful est it may be, without the co-operation of authority, instigated and encouraged by un-other States, and especially of those which worthy men in the organized States. who desired that discord should continue, and were adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in willing to contribute to that object, is the protheir flow by imaginary State lines, nor does lific fountain from which the troubles in Kan it seem possible for a State altogether to sas have heretofore proceeded. It was natur prevent foreign notes from circulating within al, perhans inevitable, that this conduct by a her borders, even by the most stringent enparty in the territory should provoke an op posite party to many unjustifiable acts, and of small paper, and in such other particulars to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and re-act upon of reform as require for complete success supported is among the most important their co-operation. Meantime to the extent cash other, and when the laws are defied and supported of the Executive, and is constantly of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish individual action 1st loose, wrong, outrage individual action 1st loose, wrong, outrage and violance are no essary results. our citizens with a safe and stable currency ; The last phase of the Kansas question, government in its fiscal action from the dan- judgment of Congress, to which the power of his sister. ger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the admitting new States is coufided by the Constitution of the Union. The representatives embarrassments arising from dependence upof the people and of the States in Congress on corporations of her own creation. assembled, will meet that question under all The People of Pennsylvania by the recent the responsibilities which they owe to their mail. The slaughter of the rebels has aduption of an amondment to the Constitution constituents, and which are imposed upon been great. It was reported that the them by their ouths of office; and with full on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imposed an imperative obligation up in their information upon matters of fact important to servants to practice economy, to limit expendithe formation of a final judgment. Events had been shot. The correspondent of tures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the are constantly occurring in the Territory existing public debt. After eight years of which will afford matter for Congressional existing public debt. After eight years of debate, and may affect the ultimate decision. rebels had placed a boy on the throne, To the people of Pennsylvania the admis-1849, we find our public indebtedness but alightly diminished. The constitutional sion of a new State in the Union-into that confederacy of which she is a member-must amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the own, in declaring that all the qualified sele leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in opportunity to participate in selecting dele- force at that point. its letter and its spirit. I cannot regard the gates to form & Constitution preparatory to reduction of the three mill tax on property admission as a State, and, if desired by them. made at the last regular session of the Legisthey should also be allowed an unqualified lature, otherwise than as inopportune, and right to vote upon such Constitution after it doubtless existing financial e ubarrassments will for a time reduce the amount derived is framed. Of course those who then fail to Monday, Justices Strong and Thomp. ical hour. It has created the present those who omitted to vote from yielding rebellion. That man is mad who advisfrom other sources of revenue. Nor will proceeding goes on without their participaany very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. the present difficulty will have no repetition It will, therefore, he necessary for the State in the future. revenues as far as is possible, without oppresexperience and reflection prove that the morsion to any interest, in order to meet her al virtues form the only firm foundation of current and necessary outlays, the demands public order as well as individual character. of her creditors, and the positive obligation and their support should therefore engage the constitutional amendment. There is a great lack of consistency and the co-operation of all good men. Frail in principle in the laws passed during some deed will be any structure reared for the regyears in relation to incorporations. Tnev have been created upon no settled, uniform plan ; ars excessive in number ; and many of them unnacessary to the accomplishment of stand upon a foundation more permanent than any legitimate purpose. They have doubt- paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulsos in deposit seventeen and a quarter millass sucouraged speculation, and in various preme Power, which rules the affairs of naways contributed to the recent financial contions and of men, is the only support of those rulsion. Various and inconsistent provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the owers of corporate bodies of the same class duration and success. Sincerely imploring and general character. The tax laws relating the Divine guidance in the performance of to them are in some confusion, and conse duty, I assume the post assigned me by the day. quently taxes paid by them unequal, while people indulging the hope that at the termi-nation of my service I shall enjoy the appro-val of my own conscience, and behold Pennsome wholly escape any share of the public bardens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and diff. sylvania advanced and secure in her position cult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform, regulations for Lowell, Mass.-This modern Mancash class of corporate bulies, with the avoidchester in miniature is fast recovering ance, as far as pussible, of special provisions from the disasters of the late panic .for particular corporations, are reforms im-From the statistice of Lowell manufac- on Friday, 29th inst. periously demanded by the public interests which I shall heartily co-operate. I have tures just published we learn that the no hostility to express against incorporations number of mills m Lewell is fily-two. for proper objects beyond the power of indi- the capital stock of which is \$13,900,vidual means and skill; nor generally against 000. The average wages of fomal the data and that all bills be taken to any one can assert that we have the within that period. By the exercise of the last to policy, nor that the last ten years was 12, 50.

المترجعة فالمناج والمتحاطية والمتحاطية which sh uld bear their proper fruit in amend a abig the fast of the States; and her con

From the earliest period of our history, it all her citizens ; and at this time our institu

tional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthe the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us. While our domestic uffairs and policy

naturally will occupy most of the attention of the Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious

eye to the proceedings and policy of the Gen-eral Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to frown upon all attempts to so a among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the Government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the States and the people, exercising

high powers in trust for their advantage and wolfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which carried it into confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Issubordination-or utter disregard and contempt of just and lawfal authority-has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and, in case of the latter. has now precipitated a state of armed nostility between the inhabitants and the Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary-the by a considerable portion of the population.

and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continued down to the present period. Meantime, to 43. States, have kept up excitoment and turbu-

judgment and enjugin of the country cannot laws, and aga not all who rive up to oppose the election for Governor. The them by unauthorized means. Nor can the vote was announced as follows :

excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws.

The Compiler

a server of the weeks the are the of a server and

Section States and the

H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor. GETTYSBURG, PA. Monday Morning, Jan. 25, 1858.

Senator BREWER, and Messrs. WILL, MCCLURE and PICKING, of the flouse, have again placed us under obligations for Legislative documents.

We may save no little useless letter-writing by stating that Hon. WIL- tion-wall upon which it is built, it neson REILLY, the member of Congress representing this district, has no Patent destroyed so long as it adheres to this Office Reports to distribute. He has as the fundamental doctrine of its exisas yet received none-Mr. Robison, his predecessor, having gotten all ordered by the previous Congress, and the present having thus far passed no resolution for the printing of more.

Among the documents in regard to Central American affairs sent to the House on Wednesday week, by the President, was one from the Nicaraguan minister, thanking the government for Com. Paulding's conduct in taking away Walker and his followers.

State Treasurer -In the Democratic caucas, held on Friday evening week. At this time we have strong reason by the members of both branches of the Legislature, Mr. MAGRAW was re-nominpatriotic hands, and that it may be trusted ated on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows :

> Henry S. Magraw, Henry S. Mott, -17 -John J. Meany, -Mr. Workman, HENRY S. MAGRAW, having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared the nominee of the party-and

bullot box-has been for a long time ubjured he was accordingly re-elected, on Monday, by the Legislature, State Treasur-

Official Vote for Governor .--- On Friday week both branches of the Legislature wise would long since have subsided. The met in joint convention for the purpose of opening and counting the returns of be too strongly consolidated in favor of the the election for Governor. The official William F. Packer, 188.846

David Wilmot. -146,139 Issac Hazlehurst, 28,096 Packer's majority over Wilmot,

The enemies of the Democratic party are every where predicting its disrup- WM. M. HEISTER, of Borks, Secretary tion, sid rejoicing in the hope that it of State; H. L. DIEFFENBACH, Esq., of is soon to be broken up and destroyed. Clinton county, Deputy Secretary; and Whilst we are in no way surprised that Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, of the Supreme such a hope should fill them with joy, Bench, Attorney General. These selecand can readily understand the grounds tions are unexceptionable-better could upon which their predictions are based, hardly have been made.

we do not entertain the slightest fears Gov. Packer's Inaugural clearly foreof their ever being realized.

its Kansas and Central-American poli- his fellow-citizens. cy, but it by no means follows that in so doing they intend to cut themselves loose from the Democratic party ; and, indeed, if such be their intention, it would not necessarily, or even probably, end in the disruption of that party The very idea upon which the Democratic organization is based, and on which it has invariably acted, will save it from such a catastrophe. With

measures, and not men, as the foundacessarily follows that it can nover be tence. Like all other parties it has its great lights-men to whom it is deeply attached, and whose lead it delights to follow. But this attachment springs Bank.

less from any partiality of the party towards its leaders than from admiration of commanding abilities, coupled gheny county. with a long and consistent devotion to the Easton Bank. the great doctrines upon which it is founded; and whenever, therefore, we Savings' Bank. find one of these, no matter how great his personal popularity, deserting the leading measures of the Democratic County Bank.

party, we will surely see that party as promptly deserting him. "Men change,

ing rock of principle, neither the Domocratic party, nor any respectable porpermanently those who, misled by error or influenced by the promptings of am-

bition, may choose to depart from the deglare dividends exceeding 8 per cent. groat political chart laid down for its government. We are not without contingent or surplus fund a greater many examples in support of what we have said. The merest tyro in the er for the ensuing year, by a vote of 90 history of the Democratio party, re- Bank shall have at the time of the pasand again been made to destroy its or- stockholders within six months of the ganization, by men who had enjoyed passage of this Act. its fullest confidence and occupied its Sec. 5, That in case the surplus, or

know the fate of those who deserted 1st of January next, shall exceed 10 per and was addressed by Thomas Ewing, their party and made war upon the ad- oxcess shall be paid into the State jr., Judge Conway, Judge M'Kay, Exministration of Gen. Jackson. Whilst Treasury for the use of the Common- Governor Robinson and others, all of he, for adhering firmly and unflinching. wealth. ly to its great principles, was applauded Stringfellow. and sustained by the people, they, as a consequence of deserting them, were fan" has written a letter in opposition the difficulties in the Territory. We driven into political exile, and stripped to the course of President Buchanan, make the following extracts from the of their power and influence. And few on the Kansas question. During all speech of Mr. Ewing, and invito special there are who do not remember the fate the excitement in that territory no man attention to the very remarkable and of one who, after having event the best has been more bitterly abused by the startling admissions it contains-admisyears of his life in the ranks of the De- Abolitionists than Stringfellow, and no sions which must triumphantly vindi-

Gov. Packer's Administration Gov. PACKER has appointed Hon

with the state of the state of the state

shadows his official course, and know-It is true that prominent members of ing him to be a discreet, segacious and the Democratic party have seen proper able man, we have no fears that he will during the rocess. First, there is a to differ with the administration upon abuse the confidence reposed in him by charge against Mr. Callom, late Clerk

> delphia, has been appointed to the Su. the distribution of books to the mempreme Bench of this State, in the place bers. Then there is a charge of briof Judge Knox, resigned.

> Bank Bills Suffered to Become Laws at the last session of the Legislature. act, to suit the New England manufacprior to the final adjournment in May, 1857; and not having been returned by him with his objections, within three days after its meeting, in extra session,

in October last, had become laws, agreeably to the Constitution, in like manner Houses, and I observe an earnest dispoas if he had signed them : An act to incorporate the Octorara

An act to incorporate the Monongahela Valley Bank at McKeesport, Alle-

A supplement to the act to re-charter An act to incorporate the Milton

An act to incorporate the Bank of Phoenixville.

An act to incorporate the McKean

Regulation of the Banks. Mr. Foster, of the House, has intro-

but principles live forever ;" and im- duced a bill for the better regulation of ure will be promptly used to bring the mutably fixed as it is upon the unchang- the Banks of this Commonwealth : The 1st Section provides that no Bank shall purchase, or disconnt any fix" in these troublesome times with tion of it, can ever be made to follow draft, or bill of exchange, at a greater such a "statesman" as Fremont at the rate of discount than I per cent. beyond, or above the legal rate of interest.

Sec. 2, Declares that no Bank shall Sec. 3, No Bank shall set aside as a amount than 10 per cent. on the capital stock thereof.

Sec. 4, That in any case where such

cent. on the capital stock thereof, such

Letter from the Wattered Suddi

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856. Dear Compiler :- In the last House of Congress, the Black Republicans and Know Nothings had a decided majority, and "ruled the roast" to their own liking. Corruption seems to have been one of the "orders of the day,"-so much so, indeed, that the present House has found itself compelled to appoint committees to investigate the charges of peculation and bribery made of the House of Representatives, for do-BO-Hon. WM. A. PORTER. of Phila. frauding the Treasury of \$25,000 in bery and corruption against certain Republican members of the last Congress. Governor Pollock sent a message to arising from the item in the books of the Legislature, on Thursday week, an- Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston, of nouncing that the following bills passed \$87,000, for passing the amended tariff and presented to him less than ten days turers. An interesting expose may he looked for, and I shall endeavor to keep

> regard to it. A number of reports from Standing Committees are now before both sition to go to work on the part of the members. They are generally sick of Kansas and Fillibustor speeches, and desire a change of subjects.

the readers of The Compiler posted in

Whatever may be said by the opposition, Mr. Buchanan is deep in the affections and confidence of the people, and will be sustained in and out of Congress It is said that Gen. Scott will go to the Pacific to organize a force to march against Utah from that side. Whether or not the rumor has truth at the boctom of it, I am not prepared to my, but it is certain that every possible measrebellious Mormons to their senses. The country would be in "a pretty

head of affairs! Just think of it. X. T. X

A Semsible Mposch.

It is known that there was a regular split in the Free State party of Kansas. in reference to the propriety of voting for State officers, under the provisions. of the Lecompton Constitution, on the marks the Washington Union, is familiar | sage of this Act, a surplus fund exceed- 4th inst. The regular Conventions had with the fact that attempts have again ing 10 per cent. on the capital thereof, been controlled by the impracticables under the advice of Jim Lane and his cronies, but a mass Convention had been holden, which was under the influence highest place of honor and trust. All contingent fund, at any time, after the of the conservative portion of the party. whom advocated voting under the Le. compton Constitution as the readjest This notorious Kansas "border ruf- and most practical means of settling mocracy, and worn the highest honors one has received less countenance and cate the course of the Administration. in its gift, ingloriously buried himself support from the Democratic party. and the policy recommended by the Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Leavenworth, Stringfellow's motives are doubtless said he was not a delegate, but a looker us our cause, and the respect of our friends in the States. They will tell us we should have fought through the bal-Such attempts have often been made, several constitutions of the State of The only policy is to go into the elecand as often failed; and such predictions Kentusky which are of interest in con- tion for State officers. Every remilent can vote. The opponents of the Leas our opponents are now putting forth nexion with the organization of a State compton party are in a majority of at government-in Kansas under the Le- least 12,000. The plea that we cannot compton constitution. The first consti- have a fair election is pusillanimous.--tution of Kentucky was formed in 1792, The territorial officers, aided by a civil and existed until 1799. The second or voters; and, if the people are determin-In his message to the late special ses. amended constitution, framed in 1799, ed, the laws cannot be overridden. It new constitution of 1850 was submitted submit to the people a new constitution; There is but one course suggested other than that of voting. It is to set up to it their hearty obedience. All had the es this as a mode of redress for grievopportunity to vote, and that was suffiballot box. It would inevitably fail, and involve us in ruin. Look at the went down, and how the whiskey insurrectionists were put down. We may profit by their example. The only mode of opposing this Lecompton constitution from which we can or ought to hope anything, is the lawful mode.---Let us go into the election for State

42,707 14,611 over buth. It is generally believed that the banks of Philadelphia will resume spe-

disposed to avail themselves of the full extent of the relief act. which allows worthy men in the organized States, who de- them to remain in a state of suspension until the 1st of April. In the meantime measures are in progress to'establish a clearing-house there, somewhat different from that in New York.

Smith, on trial for some weeks in rence Hotel, has been acquitted, on the Democratic party, destroy its organiza- disturbance.-Jeffersonian. ground of insanity. He has been en- tion, or materially damage its prospects which is upon the constitution framed by a ground or insanity. He has been en- tion, or materially damage its prospects Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the trusted by the Court into the care of of continued and ultimate success.--

> The relief of Lucknow is fully confirmed by the details of the Indian King of Delhi's son and two nephews

the London Daily News states that the and keep him in a state at Fyzabad, a large walled city defended by a fort and be at all times a subject of high interest. And round towers. Here their last stand of ernor Stanton : I believe I express their sentiments as my resistance may be expected, and they tors of a Territory should have a full and fair had concentrated all their available

vote, in either case, cannot complain that the son drew lots for the priority of succeed- profound excitement." tion. It is to be hoped that Congress will ing to the Chief Justicoship, as providmake such provision for other Territorios that ed by the amended Constitution. The

Chief Justice next after Judgo Knox.

the profound attention of Government, and that one of the banks of Boston offered counties contained very few inhabitants, to loan another bank on Friday at the and claims that the abofftionists could ulation of society, and the promotion of man's rate of five per cent., but the offer was have elected their own delegates to the true and substantial happiness, unless it refused. The Boston banks now hold convention in every district. It says: tions and of men, is the only support of those wirtues which can make a people distinguish- amount of specie in the Boston banks ed every delegate to the constitutional

Hawkins, colored, convicted of murder have been out of the woods, instead of as one of the great communities of the New at the November term of the Circuit being surrounded with difficulties which World-her standard aloft, and proudly bear. Court for Frederick county, confessed at times seem insurmountable. We came a volunteer in the Texas revoluing untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Lib- his guilt to a gentleman of that city a subject some day that will put a differfow days since, but the confession will ent face on this statement from that not be placed before the public until now seen by many of our readers." after his execution, which takes place Cholera .- This fell disease has once

Walker Bonds .- It is stated that Gen. and there can be no doubt, if it be true

Walker has flooded the South with to its antecedents, that it will visit the

in a bold attempt to bury his old party. Now, however, he is a pet, a pure Democratic press generally : We might give other instances of a like patriot, in the eyes of his old maligners. character, but these are sufficient for our purpose, and enough to show how as pure as those of the best of his col- on. Ho had differed radically with the vain is the ides that any man, or set of leagues, who are banded together for free State party in the spring, and had men. no matter how commanding their speculative purposes. Beyond this, no was for voting now. He was for action Philadelphia, for the murder, by shoot- talents, or how high their positions, reliance can be placed in him, for any- and opposed to inaction. The policy of ing, of Richard Carter, at the St. Law- can, by deserting the principles of the thing beyond a spirit of agitation and inaction will destroy us. It will loso

A Case in Point. We have a few facts relating to the lot box.

have always ended, as these will cer-

sion of the Kansas legislature, the true remained unaltered until 1850. Nei- we carry the State officers, and Concause of the recent excitement in that ther of these constitutions were ever gress admits us, the government can at Territory is thus stated by Acting Gov- submitted to a vote of the people. The once assemble the Legislature, which

"At the election for delegates to the to the popular vote, and adopted by a and no power outside the State can call convention, on the 15th June last, the vote greatly less than a majority of the in question the validity of the constitugreat body of the people refrained from whole number of voters in the State. tion when so framed, submitted and

The Supreme Court.-At the meeting to be now denied. It has produced all tion by a minority of the people renderof the Supreme Court of this State, last the evils and dangers of the present crit. ed it an illegal instrument, or relieved an independent government. That is unites in this admission, and does not cient; it was the majority at the ballot drawing resulted in favor of Justice even lay any stress upon the disfran- box that decided the question of its past attempts at rebellion in this coun-In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all Thompson, who will accordingly be chisement of fifteen counties, the new adoption, not the majority who declined try-and remember how the nullifiers fact dwelt upon at length by Gov. Walk- to vote. - Washington Union.

A Boston (Mass.) paper says a gentleman who has spent the last two months in the West, writes from Illinois in terms by no means encouraging .---He says that grain is plenty, but in no officers. demand. Wheat at 40 cents, and corn of the hour! The recognition of a Great Su- lions of dollars, an increase of several their best interests, instead of standing at 20 cents a bushel, have no buyers .-millions within a month or two. The on etiquette, as they did in June last, The farmers cannot raise money enough to pay their debts, and almost every day somebody's farm is put under the sheriff's hammer.

Col. Johnston, the Commander have a long chapter to write on this tion. He was a Colonel of a regiment in the Mexican war, and shared the and Kickapoo being opuited. honors at Buens Vists. In 1846 he

more made its appearance in England ; one of the new regiments.

Kanas Election-Official Roturns

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21 .--- The Democrat publishes the official returns of the recent Kansas elections, over the signature of Governor Denver, as follows : Constitution "with slavery" 6.148: without slavery " 5,069. At the election of the 4th instant all the free State officers were elected by an average maof our Utah army, is a Kentuckian by jority of 415. The Senate stands 18 birth, and graduated at West Point, free State men to 6 Democrate; the but resigned his commission, and be- House 29 free State men to 15 Demoention at the same election was 10,250, the alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnoe

Lunch Law in Indiana .-- CHICAGO, became a paymaster in the U. S. Army, Jan. 20 .-- Two men who had attempted and in 1855 was appointed Colonel of the robbery of a store at Legainer, Indiana, were caught in the act, and the mob that amounted hung them up. Deceased .- George Kenton Harper, They were, however, cut down before

er. On the contrary, it admits, with Capital Going a Begging .- It is stated Mr. Stanton, that the disfranchised

tainly end, in idle prophecies and unmeaning boasts. Confeeding the True Cause.

voting. That refusal of the majority Yet no one over supposed that its adop- ratified. to go to the polls was too unfortunate

The Kansas Horald of Freedom

"Had the free State party consulted they would have 'pitched in' and elect-

mental law, they could have clothed it

ed and prosperous, and give to Government on Saturday week was \$5,901,800, an convention. Then, if they had wanted increase of \$303,100 from the previous the Topeka constitution as their fundawith legal sanction, so far as appearan-Confession of a Murderer .- Philip cos are concerned, and now we would