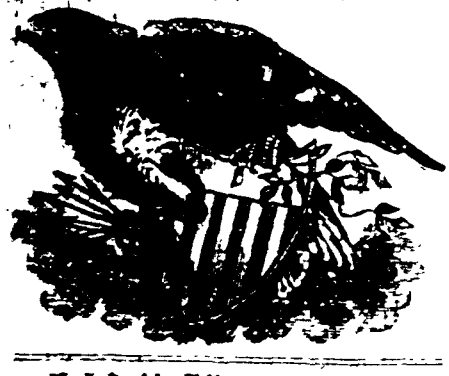


The Compiler.



H. J. Stahl, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, April 6, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CASAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

We will publish in our next the Speech of Hon. WILSON BELLY in the House of Representatives on the 20th ult. in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Leecompton Constitution.

A Warlike Prediction.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial predicts that England and France will be at war before the lapse of six months.

Early Vegetables.—The editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Sun boasts of feasting on new Irish potatoes. The editor of the Moon Messenger says he had them for the last three weeks, and for the past day or two, has been regaling himself on ripe tomatoes.

Potomac Fisheries.—At Alexandria, on Tuesday, shad were bringing \$12 50 a rib per hundred, and herring \$14 per thousand, with small arrivals.

Destructive Fire at Harrisburg.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out at Harrisburg, in a stable belonging to McGowan's Hotel, corner of Second and Chesnut streets, which, before it could be subdued, consumed three frame buildings on Chesnut street, belonging to Messrs. Jauso and Myers. From these a number of back buildings caught, and soon the Presbyterian church was wrapped in flames and entirely consumed. The Herald says that for a while the destruction of the entire square seemed certain. The fire is the largest that has occurred in Harrisburg for ten years.

Fire at Dubuque.—The Merchants' Hotel, in Dubuque, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$18,000, for which there is an insurance of \$10,000.

Col. Benton.—Letters from Washington report that Col. Benton's health is failing, and that he is confined to his room. He is said to be suffering from internal cancer, which may prove fatal at any moment.

Kansas Emigration.—The Leavenworth Ledger, of the 23d ult., says that the prospects for an immense emigration to Kansas this spring and summer are highly gratifying.

It is said that delegates from the New England, New York, and Chicago Kansas aid societies intend to hold a council of war or peace at Lawrence, or some other convenient free-State stronghold in Kansas Territory, within a month from this date. The reasons for calling such a meeting are manifold, but prominent among all is the fact that the free-State forces there are sadly disorganized.

The Unpopularity of Bleeding Kansas.—One of the most curious circumstances connected with the Kansas agitation in this city is the utter impossibility of getting up a meeting to protest against the admission of that Territory under the Leecompton constitution. When the Republican leaders went around to the merchants of their own party and requested them to sign a call for an anti-Leecompton meeting, they almost unanimously declined, saying that all they wanted was that Kansas should be admitted under some constitution or other, so that Congress might be relieved from this detestable incubus of bleeding, and have some time to attend to the legitimate business of the country.

A Gentleman at Harrisburg who beats the seven sleepers, intended to have a jollification on his birth night. In the afternoon he concluded to take a snooze, to be more invigorated for his birthday enjoyments. Evening came, and with it the invited friends; but the sought-for host was not in evidence, and the good things not forthcoming. Disappointed, and rather gummy, the would-be guests took their departure; and not until next morning did they learn the cause of this rather shabby treatment. Our friend became so severely locked in the arms of Morpheus, that he did not wake up until the "wee-wee hours" of approaching morning—having taken a fourteen hours' snooze, and missed all the anticipated fun.

Steamer Burnt.—Twenty Lives Lost.—St. Louis, April 2.—The steamer Sullivan was burnt this morning, near Cape Girardeau, by which disaster from fifty to twenty lives were lost, including two women and two gentlemen, passengers. The boat was bound to New Orleans with a full cargo, all of which

The Legislature.

In the House, on Friday week, Mr. Gritman submitted the following proposition and resolution:

Resolved, That the Legislature at the session of 1857, among other things, incorporated the following banks to wit: Victoria Bank, Chester County Bank, Tioga County Bank, Crawford County Bank, Phoenixville Bank, Shamokin Bank.

And whereas, said banks have since organized and commenced the issue of notes in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth regulating banks, and the special requirements of their charters, and the general allegations against them, the following specifications have been selected, to wit:

1. Said banks have not at their organization the amount of capital required by the act of incorporation, and have since failed to pay the same, or nearly all, as was immediately drawn out, and it represented, if at all, by worthless assets.
2. The issue upon such capital "paid in" has been unindicated of specie in organizing their banks.
3. These banks are used as a means of speculation by financiers in New York and Buffalo, without regard to safety in our circulating medium; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine and investigate the state and condition of said banks, with power to send for persons and papers, with a view to ascertain if said banks have violated or complied with the provisions of their charters, and the laws of this Commonwealth regulating banks; said committee to report to the Legislature, or within ninety days after adjournment of the same, to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

After several ineffectual efforts to amend, the resolution passed finally, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abrams, Arthur, Askin, Bierer, Bower, Brandt, Caster, Chase, Doherty, Donebo, Donnelly, James, Dunlap, Est, Evans, Foster, Galt, Gritman, Hamel, Harney, Hill, Hinkle, Hipple, Imbrie, Irwin, Jenkins, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lovett, Negley, Nil, Nune-macher, Owen, Pownall, Price, Ramsey, Rupp, Scott, Smith, (Berks) Smith, (Wyoming), Ste-phen, Spiker, Warner, Wharton, Will, West-wood, Wharton, Will, Wimer and Yearley—48.

Nays—Messrs. Babcock, Benson, Bruce, Calhoun, Christy, Dodge, Burr, George, Gilliland, Glat, Grant, Hill, Hiram, Jackson, Lawrence, McClure, McDonald, Manly, Miller, Roath, Roland, Shaw, Smith, (Cambria), Spiker, Strubbers, Voegly, Warner, Weaver, Wilcox, Williston, Wolf, Woodring and Longaker, Speaker—33.

Mr. Smith, of Cambria, offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be the standing rule of the House, that no member shall be permitted to be called by his name, or to do when his name is first called by the Clerk, if he is within the bar of the House at the time; and if he is without the bar of the House when his name is called, he shall not be permitted to record his vote unless he has been called, and he did not leave for the purpose of avoiding a vote.

The resolution passed to second reading, and the same being before the House on its final passage, it was advocated by Messrs. Smith, (Cambria), Jenkins and Rose, and opposed by Mr. Imbrie, and passed finally, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abrams, Askin, Bower, Brandt, Bruce, Calhoun, Caster, Christy, Dodge, Burr, Donebo, Donnelly, James, Dunlap, Est, Evans, Foster, Galt, Gritman, Hamel, Harney, Hill, Hinkle, Hipple, Imbrie, Irwin, Jenkins, Lloyd, McClure, Nil, Nune-macher, Price, Ramsey, Roath, Roland, Rose, Rupp, Scott, Shields, Smith, (Berks) Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Wyoming), Spiker, Warner, Wharton, Will, West-wood, Wharton, Will, Wolf, Yearley and Longaker, Speaker—51.

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Babcock, Benson, Bierer, Bower, Brandt, Caster, Chase, Doherty, Donebo, Donnelly, James, Dunlap, Est, Evans, Foster, Galt, Gritman, Hamel, Harney, Hill, Hinkle, Hipple, Imbrie, Irwin, Jenkins, Lloyd, McClure, Nil, Nune-macher, Price, Ramsey, Roath, Roland, Rose, Rupp, Scott, Shields, Smith, (Berks) Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Wyoming), Spiker, Warner, Wharton, Will, West-wood, Wharton, Will, Wolf, Yearley and Longaker, Speaker—31.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the Tonnage Tax on the Central Railroad. On Wednesday, in the Senate, the House bill to authorize the Commissioners of Adams county to borrow money, was reported as committed.

The House passed a resolution giving the use of the Hall of the House to the Presbyterian congregation of Harrisburg for Sunday worship until a more suitable place can be provided—the Church of said congregation having been destroyed by fire.

The bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company passed the House by a vote of 53 yeas to 37 nays. A strong outside pressure was made to procure this result, in which we suppose Philadelphia took a leading hand, that city having invested several millions in the Sunbury and Erie road. Mr. Will was absent from Harrisburg at the time the bill passed, having obtained leave of absence for a few days on Monday. Had he been present he would doubtless have voted in the negative.

It is said that the bill will have a rough road to travel in the Senate.

The Main Line Swindle.
A Harrisburg correspondent of the York Gazette says:

Gov. Packer has appointed Col. Joel B. Morehead, of Philadelphia, Amos E. Kapp, Esq., of Northumberland and Col. George C. Bab, of Pittsburg, appraisers to assess the damages sustained by the transporters on the Main Line of Canals, by reason of said improvements passing into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have closed the Portage Railroad. By the act, selling the Main Line, the Company was to pay all damages, provided it closed the Western Division. This is still kept open—but some thing has been brought about by closing the Portage Railroad, so the Commonwealth has to pay the piper! This will be another little figure of 800,000 or 870,000 to pay.

The London Times' Vienna correspondent says that St. Petersburg advices put it beyond doubt that the Chinese have commenced hostilities against the Russians. The Russian Admiral is understood to have reported, in a dispatch, that the advance posts towards the mouth of the Amoor, had been attacked by the Chinese so suddenly, and with such force, that the Russians had to retreat thirty leagues up the river. The Chinese thereupon destroyed the Russian settlement.

Patriot Murray, of York, Pa., was run over by the cars and killed on Tuesday, near York Haven.

Green Martin, a farmer in Georgia, has been convicted of whipping one of his slaves to death, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th May.

Where are They?

When the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated that remarkable youth for President, John Charles Fremont, declared in the platform that Congress had sovereign power over the territories, and could and ought to regulate their domestic institutions in the face of the will of the people, almost everybody thought a principle was enunciated that the leaders would be willing to adhere to a Presidential term, at least. But it appears, remarks the *Eric Osceola*, that almost everybody was mistaken; for now, in the Senate, in the House, in the columns of their newspapers, there are no louder, more enthusiastic, or vehement sticklers for the doctrine of popular sovereignty than these same Republicans. They appear to have forgotten all about their platform at Philadelphia!

They have no recollection that they then and there declared that Congress had sovereign power over the territories, and having such power, ought to exercise it. The "will of the majority" possessed no musical sound to their patriotic ears then; but now, forsooth, because the Democratic party, with the President at its head, desires to bring Kansas into the Union with a republican Constitution, legally framed, these patriotic agitators are very much afraid the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act will be violated thereby, and the "will of the majority" set at naught.

In view of this, where, we ask, is the Republican party? If it was right in 1856, when it rallied under the flag of John Charles, it is wrong now. If it is right now, it was wrong then. But how is it with the Democracy? The answer is an easy one. They stand now where they have always stood, upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The people of Kansas having adopted a Constitution, and declared their desire to enter the Union, the Democratic party desire to bring in the State, and thus while they give the new Commonwealth a national habitation and a name, refer back to the people themselves any difference of opinion they may entertain in regard to their domestic institutions.

Important Law.

The Act of the 19th of April, 1848, which was in force in Philadelphia and Luzerne counties only, commonly called the Sheriff's Interpleader Act, has recently been extended to the whole State, by an Act of the Legislature. It is almost verbatim a copy of the British Statute 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 58, § 6, and the Courts of Philadelphia have adopted the English practice under it. This is one of the most important and salutary laws that has yet been passed by the present Legislature. It applies in all cases where execution is issued against, and levy is made upon property, as the property of A., but which is claimed by B., in which case B. gives notice to the Sheriff that the property does not belong to A., but that it belongs to him, B. Whereupon the Sheriff asks for a rule from the Court whence the execution was issued, to call before said Court the party issuing the process and the party making the claim, that said parties may try the title in the property and that the Court may decide to whom it belongs. This is a much speedier and more satisfactory way, and less hazardous and expensive to both the Sheriff and the parties, than the old method of allowing the Sheriff to sell, and then prosecuting him for trespass.

Another Sign.

An Albany correspondent of the New York Express furnishes some facts relative to new party arrangements now in contemplation. Speaking of the Statesman, a new political journal published in that city, the correspondent says:

"The general opinion seems to be that the Statesman is the organ of the opposition, with a sound, conservative, American platform, shorn of Kansas shriekers and Kansas bleeders forever. It is understood that two-thirds of the Republicans are in favor, in the new construction of parties, of this proposition, which would make a winning and glorious band throughout the Union, with leaders like Crittenden, Bell, Hayner, Marshall, Banks, Haynes, Headly, Putnam, King, Hunt, Stewart, and last, but by no means least, Douglas of the Senate."

Probably the last named is really the head of the coalition. The simultaneous movements at Albany and at Washington are evidently concerted, and their success rests upon the expectation that the Republican party is to be merged into a new organization, having new leaders and a new platform. The present leaders of the Republican party here seem to be willing to sell out the whole party, if anything can be made by it.—Washington Union.

A Hoax or Barbecue.

The New Orleans True Delta of the 23d ultimo contains a letter, dated in Hancock county, Mississippi, purporting to give the particulars of the landing of a cargo of slaves on Pearl river, the sale of a portion of them, and the drowning of two hundred, for whom no sale could be found. The account is embellished by many atrocious particulars, and is evidently designed to be a sensation article. It is doubtless intended as a barbecue of serious articles on the slave trade recently published by the Delta. The letter, if it will be observed, appears in the True Delta, a rival paper.

Gen. Walker, the defunct filibuster,

is at present in Mobile, where his presence seems to excite no curiosity whatever.

The Utah Expedition.

Letter from Col. Johnston.—A letter from Col. Johnston dated Camp Scott, January 20, speaking of the Mormons, says:

My information respecting their condition is that their troops are organized to resist the establishment of a Territorial government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object they have erected works of defense in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake city. Knowing how repugnant it would be to the policy or interest of the government to do any act that would force these people into unpleasant relations with the federal government, I would, in conformity with the views also of the commanding general, on all proper occasions have manifested my intercourse with them a spirit of conciliation, but I do not believe that such consideration for them would be properly appreciated now or rather would be wrongly interpreted, and in view of the treasonable temper and feeling now prevailing the leaders and greater portion of the Mormons, I think that neither the honor nor dignity of the government will allow of the slightest concession being made to them. They should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the government unconditionally—an adjustment of existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. Their threat to oppose the march of the troops in the spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying it, and if they desire to join issue, I believe it is for the interest of the government that they should have the opportunity.

A Voice from Kansas.

Change of Opinion.—The Leecompton National Democrat has heretofore been exceedingly severe upon those who framed the Leecompton constitution, and all who favored the admission of Kansas under it: It has been the territorial organ of Gov. Walker. It seems, however, that the Democrat has given up its opposition. That paper of the 11th ult., reviews the origin and subsequent history of the Leecompton constitution, with the questions now before Congress, and declares, under all the circumstances, its readiness to "cheerfully acquiesce in the speedy admission of the Territory into the Union as a State." It says in regard to the origin of the constitution:

"We admit that the Convention which framed the Leecompton constitution was a legal body, that all who might have voted for delegates, and refused to do so, were bound by the acts of those who did vote."

In another article the same paper remarks:

"We understand that the majority of the committee on Territories in the Senate of the United States have reported a bill for the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State, which ignores a portion of the schedule of the Leecompton constitution, and admits the right of the people of Kansas to alter, amend, or construct a new constitution whenever they please after the new State is organized. Now that there is no room to doubt the fact that free State and legislative candidates are elected, and that the majority of the people have the power in their own hands, we care not how soon Congress may admit us as a State."

This ought to satisfy every friend of Kansas in Congress, and induce him to press for the speedy admission, such being the undoubted desire of every well-wisher of Kansas, in or out of the Territory.

The People of Kansas Desire Admission.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23, 1858.
To the Editor of the Union.—Dear Sir:—I have received within the past two days eight letters from Kansas, from some of the most influential citizens of the Territory, (mostly free-State men;) all setting forth their anxiety for the speedy admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, and expressing their hearty willingness for its admission under the Leecompton constitution, with the construction put upon it by the President. The first impetus with the writers of all these letters was opposition to the constitution, as it was with the National Democrat, printed at Leecompton, which was considered the Democratic free-State organ; but upon the sober second thought, and a fuller examination of the provisions of the constitution, they have united in sustaining it, regardless of what they may have said in opposition to it before.

The people in Kansas are becoming enthusiastic in favor of admission. One of my correspondents says that an epistle from Washington, explaining the policy of the President, being read to a large meeting of citizens brought forth three hearty cheers for the Union, the President, and the Leecompton constitution, without a dissenting voice.

I would not advocate a measure had in the least fear of its creating strife, much less civil war, in the land of my adopted home. Having grown up in the peaceful shades of the Georgia mountains, nothing but the fertile plains of a Kansas could have induced me to leave it.—Ye have in Kansas the elements of peace and prosperity. Only remove us from outside influence, and we shall soon grow to the stature of greatness, and claim the respect of our sister States.

Yours,
FINDLEY PATTERSON.

The death of the venerable Rev. Laban Ainsworth, of Jeffrey, N. H., is reported. The event took place on Wednesday, the 17th ult. The deceased had been pastor of the Congregational Church in Jeffrey seventy-four years. His age was one hundred years seven months and twenty-eight days.

A Woman Killed in Portsmouth, N. H.—Boston, March 29.—In Portsmouth, N. H., the wife of Daniel H. Spinney was shot dead while entering her house in company with her husband. Mr. Spinney also received a back shot in his arm from the same discharge. Nelson N. Downing has been arrested for the murder, a difficulty having occurred between him and Mr. Spinney a short time previously.

Organized Bitterness.—An eminent physician pronounces this medicine a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and in most cases, effects a permanent cure.

The Frederick Examiner says the wheat crop of that county presents a beautiful appearance.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IS A HUT SHELL."
Delaware should make its appearance in Philadelphia for the first time on Monday last. They were caught with gill nets, below the city. On Saturday night week, in Philadelphia, while the Fairmount engine was proceeding to a fire, a young man named Wm. Fisher, aged about sixteen, was run over and killed in Chestnut street.

A letter from China estimates the loss of lives by the bombardment of Canton at from 2,000 to 10,000. The bombardment lasted about thirty hours.

T. B. Cumming, Secretary and acting Governor of Nebraska, died on the 23d ult.

The Bedford Gazette announces the success of the Democratic candidates, in several localities in that county where the opposition usually has large majorities.

Between the 1st of January and the middle of February last, women were burnt to death in Great Britain, whose clothes took fire in consequence of an expansion by hoops.

Do not shun a man because you owe him. First owe no man, but if you do, look him steadily in the eye, tell him your circumstances and prospects as they are, and leave him to his course. Pay at the earliest moment.

A little son of Mr. Wm. Dowdell, of Portsmouth, Va., was so severely burned by his clothes taking fire from matches, on Thursday, that he died on Friday.

Private letters from France represent commercial affairs as rapidly growing worse. Failures were increasing, manufactures suffering severely, and prices of silks still declining. The failure had taken place at Lyons, with American exceptions, for between two and three millions of francs, and the liabilities largely exceed the assets.

The total number of gallons of milk consumed in the city of Philadelphia (exclusive of the districts of Germantown, Manayunk and Frankford) in a year is estimated at 2,648,000. In a single building in Boston, on Thursday evening week, there was a prayer meeting on one floor; a boxing exhibition in the room above, and a calico ball in the upper hall.

It is said there are a hundred attorneys in Cincinnati who have never had a case, even before a city magistrate.

Some person was once asked why he stood before C? Because, was the answer, a man must B before he can C.

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one is.

A new constabulary \$10 note on the Delaware County Bank was put in circulation on Saturday week.

A double headed child is on exhibition at Vanucci's Museum, New Orleans. It sings and converses with the organs of either head.

The war spirit seems to be up to fever heat in Philadelphia. Ten companies, each of one hundred men, have been raised by those having charge of the rendezvous, at the armory of the Cadwallader Grays, for service in Utah, as soon as volunteers are called for. The officers of the regiments have all been selected.

At Chicago, one hundred and sixty volunteers for Utah have been enrolled. At Harrisburg, sixty-seven have been enrolled.

The Susquehanna river at Harrisburg, was crowded with rafts descending the stream, on Saturday.

An advertisement lately appeared, headed, "Iron bedsteads and axpicks." We suppose the iron must be asser iron.

White hair is the chalk with which Time keeps scores—two, three, or four scores, as the case may be—on a man's head.

What is that from which, when the whole is taken, some will still remain. Answer.—The word wholesome.

Rowe & Marshall's American Circus was at Honolulu on the 1st of February.

A fine rine of canal coal, it is stated, has been discovered in Monongahela county, Va.

The body of a man, greatly mutilated by hogs and dogs, was found among some bushes in a field near Fort Hamilton, last week.

If you would have an idea of the ocean in a storm, just imagine ten thousand hills and four thousand mountains, all drunk, chasing one another over new-plowed ground, with lots of cavers in it to them to step into now and then.

Tell me with whom thou goest, and I will tell thee what thou doest.

The Kansas Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the bill for the admission of the Territory of Kansas as a State into the Union, in the shape that it finally passed the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday week:

A BILL for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.
Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas, did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Leecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose, form to themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning;—Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundary, and constitute a part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the inclusion of the United States to be included within said State; or to effect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been compelled to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and government, and on any part of any tax assessment, or imposition of any description whatever, upon them or any other property of the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it is republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said constitution of the said State of Kansas, or the same grants, if heretofore made, which were contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken and an apportionment of representatives made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in any other State of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established. The judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States shall reside within the same and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa.

John Van Buren.—The Bury Douglas. John Van Buren recently said in a convivial speech:

"Well, gentlemen, there is one family has got back safe into the Democratic party to stay for life. It is the Van Buren family; and if Senator Douglas only knew the long, dreary road he has to travel; the deep, weary streams he has got to swim his horses over; the dark, stormy nights where, when he will blow down his tent, and he will be forced to sleep on the ground with the rain pouring on him in torrents; the high, steep, and rugged mountains he has got to climb; the interminable deserts, where there is no wood nor water, he has to cross; in the road he has taken, from his 'father's house,' as you say, in my opinion, take the straight chate back into the Democratic camp."

The roar that followed the description of the dangers and hardships of the route he himself had traversed since 1848, was heard by all who were present.

Beautiful Spring weather this.

What key will finally open the door of civilization to all mankind? Answer, Tea-boo.

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding.

"Is that a lightning bug in the street?" asked a paribid old lady. "No, grasses," said pert little Miss, "it is a bigbug with a cigar."

"My sweetheart," said a wag the other day, "came near calling me honey last night." "Indeed! how was that?" "Why, she called me old Beeswax!"

Hunting Tow.—The Turkish Admiral and suite have made arrangements for a grand summer buffalo hunt in the Red River country. The Vice President, and some of the brave and renowned "Scalpers" of the United States Army and Navy, are going to join the party.

Beautiful Spring weather this.