

ery and endurance had been filled to overflowing. His brain was on fire—tears could not quench it.

"Take her home mother!" he cried—"take her home! never fear but I will bring you food! Mary shan't die! I'll beg—beg," he added; "anything to save her!"

"Richard! Richard! do not leave me! shrieked his agonized parent." "Let me lose both my children! if you love your mother, return—for pity's sake return!"

The appeal came too late. Her son, stung, maddened beyond endurance by the sufferings of those so dear to him, had broken from her feeble grasp, darted down thoroughfare, and was already beyond the reach of her voice.

Rachel clung to the railings of the churchyard for support, till a second moan, still fainter than the first, sent a pang through her maternal breast.

"She must not die in the street!" murmured Rachel. "Home—home! if I have strength to reach it."

"Oh, God!" she cried, with a sudden burst of anguish, "protect my boy! Shield him from crime; guard him against vices and the hideous snares which in a thousand forms assail unfriended youth; or take him," she added solemnly, "take him in Thy mercy."

It was a Christian's prayer wrung from a mother's heart, uttered in faith, in agony, and tears; and angels bore it to the mercy seat on high.

Clasping her perishing child yet closer to her aching bosom, the drunkard's wife hastened to her home.

As Richard Hoffman rushed along the street, scarce knowing whither he went, and only intent on the one idea of getting by some means, food for his famished mother and sister, he was hailed by Jack Manders, an impish acquaintance who lived near Richard's home, and to whom he told the desperate state in which he had left those so dear to him.

Richard listened with much interest, and at once proposed to Richard to help him to pick the pocket of an old gentleman, who was starting into a window on the opposite side of the street. Richard refused with horror, although Jack urged the necessity of at once getting something to save the life of his mother and little Mary.

Jack then undertook the business alone, and just as he had relieved the old gentleman of his pocket-book, a policeman sprang from a doorway to arrest him; but Jack made good his escape. Not so Richard, who was at once seized by the policeman as an accomplice of the escaped pickpocket.

"I am no thief, sir," cried Richard, breaking from the strong grasp that held him, and throwing himself at the feet of the old gentleman, who had just come to the spot though poverty and hunger tempted to me become one. My mother and sister are starving."

The future history and trials of this poor boy will be given in the New York Ledger of January 16, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news offices.

Summary of the Daily Intelligence. FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship America, we have news from Europe three days later. Among the passengers are Madame Lola Montez, and Mr. Thomas Althibon, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Cotton was advancing. No new failures had occurred in England. The process of working the Leviathan steamship down toward the water had been formally commenced for the sixth time.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the Speaker presented a memorial from the Judges of the Supreme Court, praying the Legislature to abolish the several districts of that tribunal, and fix the sessions permanently at some convenient point for the whole State. Also, the reports of the Monongahela Navigation Company, the Norristown Railroad Company, and the State Lunatic Hospital. Various bills were reported from committees, among which was the bill to repeal the act doubling the fees of the District Attorneys in Philadelphia. Among the bills reported on negatively were those concerning actions of ejectment, the prevention of frauds and perjuries, arbitrations, and the North Branch Canal extension. The bill to authorize the election of an additional justice of the peace for the borough of Media, Delaware county, was taken up and passed. In the lower House, the bill providing for the purchase of an executive mansion, was reconsidered and again defeated. Mr. Donovan offered a resolution to increase the Governor's salary to \$5,000 per annum. The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a message from the Governor, enclosing the reports from the commissioners appointed to examine the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Kansas.—General Calhoun, who had sought refuge in Missouri from threatened outrage, has been escorted back to Leocompton by United States troops.

A Fire at Clinton, Ill., has destroyed over 50,000 dollars worth of property.

Nebraska.—On account of a dispute about the legality of the removal of the capital, the territorial Legislature had split into two bodies, the majority going to the new capital, Florence, and the minority remaining at the old capital, Omaha, in possession of the records.

General Packer, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, has arrived at Harrisburg.

Banks Resumed.—The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit, resumed business on Saturday, and the Mechanics' Banking Association of New York city will resume to day with a reduced capital.

Huntingdon Journal.



WM. BREWSTER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning, January 20 1858.

The Circulation of the Huntingdon Journal, is greater than the Globe and American combined.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

The Huntingdon JOURNAL for one year, and either of the Magazines for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, to be paid in advance as follows:

- The Journal and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Graham's Magazine, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Frank Leslie's Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Lady's Home Magazine, for one year, \$2 75
The Journal and Peterson's Magazine, for one year, \$2 75
The Journal and Atlantic Monthly, for one year, \$3 50

In another column will be found a notice of a Stage line between Mt. Union and Chambersburg.

Any person having business at Chambersburg or any intermediate place, will find it much to their advantage to take this route, it being much the nearest and cheapest mode of conveyance.

In another column you will find an advertisement "To Agents." Any enterprising young man by entering into the propositions of the Messrs. Todd & Co., might make it very profitable to himself. Try it gentlemen.

We have before us Graham's Magazine for the month of February, this number will compare favorably with any of the Magazines. We cheerfully recommend it to the reading public. The price is \$3 but we will give the Huntingdon Journal and the Magazine for one year, for \$5.00.

SERGEANT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY.—This is the first number of a new Magazine for pupils and teachers, schools, and families, containing exercises in Reading and Declaration, Original Articles, Educational News, etc. Every number beautifully illustrated. Edited by Epes Sargeant, Boston, Mass. Price \$1 per annum.

Teachers and pupils should not neglect to subscribe for the Magazine.

Its design will include information of every kind that may advance the interest of the School room, and help teachers to keep up with the times on questions pertaining to their profession.

Address Epes Sargeant, Boston, Mass.

NEW SPELLING BOOK.

The undersigned respectfully inform Teachers and School Committees that they have just published a Pronouncing Spelling Book of the English Language, by J. E. WORCESTER, LL D.

The orthography and pronunciation of Dr. Worcester's Dictionaries represent the best usage of the English language. The Spelling Book presents the same system, and teachers throughout the country will welcome its appearance. It is the most accurate, comprehensive, and complete Spelling Book ever published.

The Administration feels confident of carrying the Leocompton scheme through in spite of the defection in the House, and so assures its friends. If the experiment fails, then the plan is to fall back on a part of Pugh's proposition, and to give the State an admission conditionally upon the submission of the Slavery question to the people. Several Southern members are preparing for this alternative.

We are in receipt of Holger's Journal of Finance, which after examination, we find to be a Bank Note Reporter of sterling worth; an Advertisement of which, in another column, you will find to be no exaggeration. Call and see the work.

NEW YORK BANKS WINDING UP.

The following is a list of banks in this State that are winding up and going into liquidation:

- Agricultural Bank, Herkimer,
Bank of Central New York, Utica,
Bank of Hornellsville,
Bank of Orleans, Albany,
Bowers Bank, N. Y. City,
Chemung County Bank, Horse Heads,
East River Bank, N. Y. City,
Grocers' Bank, N. Y. City,
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene,
Hollister Bank, Buffalo,
Island City Bank, N. Y. City,
Medina Bank, Medina,
North River Bank, N. Y. City,
Oyster Lea & Co's Bank, Buffalo,
Ontario Bank, Utica,
Ontario County Bank, Phelps,
Pratt Bank, Buffalo,
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo,
Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo,
Yates County Bank, Pen Yan.

The revival in the M. E. Church is still progressing. A goodly number have been converted.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society, pursuant to adjournment, was held in Huntingdon on the evening of Wednesday 13th inst., and organized by appointing Gen. Jno C. Watson President: pro tem.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted, when after some further preliminaries, the association proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year, the following persons being chosen:

President—Gen. J. C. Watson of Braly Township.

Vice Presidents—

- H. Hamilton, Franklin
Eli Wakefield, Braly
John Rhodes, Henderson
Perry Moore, M. ris,
L. Siever, Cassville,
Jno. P. Stewart, Oneida
F. H. Lane, Huntingdon
John Porter, Alexandria,
Livingston Robb, Walker,
Richard Chilcott, Union,
H. Isenberg, Esq., Juniata,
Wm Moore, West,
Jno. Long, Shirleyburg
Geo. W. Speer, Shirley,
K. L. Green, Clay,
W. Hutchison, Warriors'k
Jas Cree, Dublin,
A. C. Blair, D. Aurandt,
D. Aurandt, Barree,
J. Cunningham, Brimingham,
Col. Jno. Cresswell, Peersburg,
Robt. Madden, Springfield,
Peter Striker, Fort,
Ralph Crozley, Cass,
A. G. N. B., Penn,
Dan'l League, Cronwell,
Geo Jack-son, Jackson,
Thos. E. Orbsion, Orbsionia,

Recording Secretaries:

- R. McDivitt, Huntingdon,
J. F. Ramey, "

Corresponding "

- Geo. W. Speer, Shirley,

Librarian:

- T. H. Cremer, Huntingdon,

Treasurer:

- Geo. Jackson, Huntingdon.

The meeting was then addressed at some length by Mr. M'Allister of Centre co., in behalf of the Pennsylvania Farmers High School, stating the present condition of the Institution, its future prospects and its true object.

When the following resolution was offered by H. Hamilton Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we appreciate the importance and approve of the object of the Farmer's High School of Penna., and that to secure the appropriation of \$25,000, made by the Legislature on condition that a like sum be contributed from other sources. Huntingdon County will contribute at least \$1000; and that Geo. W. Speer and Jona W. Williams, members of this Society, who were appointed by the Board of Trustees, collectors, be requested to take immediate measures to carry this resolution into effect.

The following resolution was offered by J. Simpson Africa, and also adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to Hon. Jonathan M. Williams for the able and energetic manner in which he has discharged the duties as President.

On motion the Society then adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening of the first week of the April Court.

JNO. C. WATSON, Pres't.

R. M'DIVITT, Sec'ys.
J. F. RAMEY, }

KANSAS.

THE ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858. Various conflicting reports are in circulation from telegraphs said to be in town respecting Kansas—both parties claiming complete success in the Territory.

I have just seen a gentleman direct from the Territory, and his report is reliable to the best of his information. He says: "The vote on the 4th gave a majority against the Constitution with Slavery. The vote was about 10,000 All the returns were in."

The Republican have carried the Legislature by 2,000.

The Democrats have carried the State ticket by 1,000 to 2,000.

The Legislature has removed its session to Lawrence.

The Territory generally was quiet, although some excitement was occasioned by Gen. Lane, who had made numerous arrests on the ground of fraudulent voting.

Secretary Stanton is on his way to Washington, and will be here in a few days. The cause of his visit is unknown, but as he is accompanied by his family his stay will probably be short.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858. Gov. Randall delivered his message to-day. Among other matters, he discusses the banking law of the State, and advises such action as will check the evils growing out of it. He recommends an investigation in the charges of bribery and corruption in the distribution of the public lands, under the act of 1855. He advocates a Pacific Railroad by the Northern route; and discusses the Slavery question at length, taking strong State Rights grounds.—He is opposed to Federal encroachment to benefit the Slave Power.

JUDGE CONBAR.—This gentleman has resumed the practice of the legal profession. His ample attainments, joined to his brilliant powers of oratory, will, we have no doubt, secure to him a career as an advocate not less successful and distinguished than his recent administration of the law as a judge was dignified, impartial and satisfactory.

Gen. Lutz, the murderer of O'Leary, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. They seem disposed to vindicate the law in Allegheny county.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Surveyor General relative to the arrears due on lands purchased from the Commonwealth.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Jan. 13, 1858.

Hos. Wm. H. Welsh, Speaker of the Senate:

SIR:—I respectfully beg leave to make you the medium through which to call the attention of the people to the importance of early and salutary legislation in relation to the arrears due on lands purchased from the Commonwealth. The graduating act of 1835, having expired by its own limitation in December last further legislation will be required, unless it is designed to throw us back upon the statute existing prior to the passage of the act of 1835.

The act of 1816, requiring the compounding of the principal and interest, and the charging of interest on the aggregate thereof, which has been revived by the expiration of the graduating act, would, if continued and enforced, give great distress to many good citizens of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, the re-enactment of the law of 835, would revive a system which not only fails to do equal and exact justice to all who have purchased lands from the State, but also cuts off all hope of accomplishing the collection of the moneys due from that source, within the lifetime of any man now living.

As stated in my annual report, the amount now due the Commonwealth on account of lands, in the opinion of those most conversant with the business of the department, is about six millions of dollars. The interest on this sum, at six per cent. per annum, would be three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and yet the receipts from lands for the year 1857, amount to but little more than twenty-one thousand dollars! And this is about the annual average of receipts from that source for some years past.

In the ten years immediately preceding the passage of the graduating act of 1835, the receipts were six hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars, whilst the succeeding twenty years yielded only four hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

If the graduating act of 1835 is incapable of producing better results than these, would it not be folly to return to it? Would it not be wiser to strike out five of the six millions of dollars due, and collect the remaining million within a reasonable time? But there is no reason why the Legislature should relieve the debtors of the Commonwealth, on account of lands, of five-sixths of their indebtedness. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, they should not be harshly dealt with, but in my judgment sufficient leniency would be extended to them if the recommendations of my annual report, in regard to the calculation of interest and the enforcement of payment, were carried into effect.

Of late the public mind has been directed, with more than ordinary solicitude, to the reduction of the public debt. The people have fixed their hearts upon wiping out the burden under which the Commonwealth has groaned so long. Every department of the government should respond to the patriotic wish of the people. None is capable of rendering more effective service in this behalf, than the one over which I have the honor to preside; but to develop its real resources, an act of Assembly combining liberality in its provisions, with a stringent clause for their enforcement, is absolutely required. Without some act of this character, the business of this department will drag its slow length along for centuries to come, adding the insignificant sum above stated to the annual receipts of the Treasury, and constantly getting farther from a final settlement of our land affairs.

Whatever law the Representatives of the people, with the sanction of the Governor, may lay down for my guidance, I shall faithfully follow; but I confess to some anxiety to see a law passed that will unlock the wheels of this department and enable it to make an important annual contribution to the Treasury. With six millions of dollars outstanding—not in the hands of debtors of doubtful responsibility, but all accrued, so to speak, by first mortgages on real estate—what, but intrinsic inefficiency in the law, or gross neglect of duty by the officer, is to prevent the land office from contributing several hundred thousand dollars annually to the Treasury of the Commonwealth?

If it is not intended to let the arrears on and accumulate forever, the work of collecting them may as well be commenced now in earnest. If their collection is difficult, time will only increase the difficulty.

If it should give rise to complaint, the longer the matter stands and the larger the grow, the louder will be the outcry. But the difficulty of collection, or the justice of complaint, is not easily perceived. The claim of the Commonwealth is too clear to be disputed, and all will admit that her Legislature has the power to enforce it. That she has heretofore indulged her debtors, when sorely pressed by her own pecuniary obligations, is no reason why she should henceforth abstain from the assertion of her rights.

Apart from the wants of the Treasury, and disconnected from all considerations in reference to the reduction of the public debt, there exists, in my opinion, a strong reason why all the delinquents on the books of this department should be compelled to extinguish the amounts due by them, without further unnecessary delay. Justice to those who have paid for their lands imperatively demands it. A great wrong is done to the holder of a tract of patented land, whose money the Commonwealth has long enjoyed the use of, when he is made to pay an equal amount of tax with his neighbor, whose land is unpatented, and from whom the public treasury has never received a dollar of purchase money or interest.

The monstrous injustice of taxing, at the same rate, lands which have been paid for and those which have not, without compelling the immediate payment of arrears, can easily be illustrated. For example:—In 1826, Edward Crawford, executor of John S. Brown, paid into the State Treasury the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty four cents, being the purchase money and interest on two hundred and eighty two acres and

thirty five perches of land, in Franklin county. The Commonwealth has had the use of this money ever since. It is, therefore, proper to add interest to the sum paid in 1826. This would swell the amount received by the Commonwealth from the Brown tract, up to this date, to one thousand five hundred and forty four dollars and thirteen cents. This sum is worth about ninety one dollars per annum to the Treasury, at six per centum interest.

Scattered all over the State are thousands of tracts as large and as valuable as this Brown tract, in Franklin county, which never have paid anything into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in the shape of purchase money or interest. And yet, although the State is reaping ninety one dollars per annum from the use of the purchase money and interest heretofore derived from the Brown tract, the owner of that tract is compelled to submit to the same rate of taxation as the owner of a tract that is paid for and unpatented. In other words, the Brown tract contributes ninety one dollars more per annum to the support of the State government than an unpatented tract of the same size and value. And this unjust burden it will continue to bear so long as there is an unpatented tract of equal value in the State.

Against such inequality as this, every just man in the Commonwealth ought to cry aloud. It is astonishing that those who have paid for their lands have not cried out against it long ago, and demanded the collection of what is due from others or the refunding of what has been paid by themselves.

Do what we may now, we cannot do equal justice to all who have purchased land from the State. It is too late for that. But the Legislature may partially restore the equality destroyed by varying legislation in the past, by authorizing the computation of interest hereafter in the manner proposed in my annual report. That mode of charging interest is firmly believed by me to be better calculated to do justice all around, than any other. It is, as it ought to be, liberal to those who bought their lands at high rates, whilst it does no injustice whatever to those who were fortunate enough to purchase at the lowest price.

Doubtless the number of patents taken out annually would be greatly increased if the people were rightly informed of the requirements of the law. Much of the neglect heretofore displayed is probably attributable to a want of proper knowledge. Coupled, therefore, with any legislative enactment on this subject, there ought to be a clause authorizing the Surveyor General to publish the act, or a synopsis of its provisions, in nearly all the newspapers of the State. If ignorance of the law is to excuse no man, then the law ought to be printed where all men can see it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROWE, Surveyor General.

KANSAS.

THE ELECTION.

TWO LEGISLATURES IN SESSION.

Gov. Robinson's Message.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.—The Republican learns that Gen. Calhoun had returned to Leocompton under an escort of United States troops, and that he would leave Leavenworth on Wednesday last for Washington with the Leocompton Constitution. The vote upon it is expected here to night.

The Leavenworth Times of the 9th says that reports indicate the success of the Free State ticket, while the votes against the Constitution probably exceed 15,000.

The Leavenworth correspondent of The Democrat says that so far as heard from the Free State party has secured 31 out of 44 Representatives, and 14 out of 19 Senators. The vote against the Constitution is about equal to that polled at the October election. Gentlemen who left the Territory on the 11th inst. report the Democratic State ticket elected.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—THE MESSAGE—THE ADJOURNMENT—THE ELECTION.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 6, 1858.

The Territorial Legislature got a quorum yesterday and reorganized. An attempt in caucus had been made to change some of the officers, but it failed, and both branches, by resolution, accepted all of the officers chosen at the special session as the officers of the Legislature.

Gov. Donvers sent in his Message, of which I send a copy. It is a singular and rather insolent document. He takes the ground, in the first place, that this body ought to do nothing but wait the action of Congress on the Leocompton Constitution. If that Constitution be accepted by Congress, all action of this Legislature will be nullified, as the schedule incorporates the acts and powers of the former Legislature, all of which would thus become a part of the State Government. If, however, the Legislature should disregard this advice, he goes on to suggest what they should legislate on. Several of the subjects are of the common place, but he makes the somewhat extraordinary, and, I think, unwarrantable statement, that there is in Kansas a secret band of assassins, which he likens to the Mormon Danite band. He recommends legislative action against them. As this is a story evidently for circulation in the States to injure Kansas, I hope he will be pushed to the wall on it, and the evidence demanded which led him to make such an extraordinary statement under cover of an official paper. I learn that action will be taken in reference to the matter and that his authority will be demanded.

The Legislature takes a recess until Friday, having adjourned to Lawrence. When the bill adjourning to Lawrence was presented to Acting Governor Donver, he hesitated about ten minutes, tried to read the document, and finally approved of it, but in rather an awkward manner.

Many of those who have been in Leocompton are going to Topeka, or have gone. Nothing will be done in the Territorial Legislature for several days.

The election returns do not come in, but I have heard from several more places. It is

reported that the Border Ruffians have got up a vote of 1,800 in Johnson County, in spite of all precautions. At Leavenworth, where the Free State men generally went into the election, there was a heavy vote thrown in Leavenworth City the vote stood: For the Leocompton Constitution with Slavery, 8; For the Constitution without Slavery, 2; against the Leocompton Constitution, 1,384. For the bolting Free State Ticket the vote stood from 1,164 to 1,169. The Pro Slavery men polled 260 votes for the Calhoun State officers. At Kickapoo, by voting two or three times over and getting Missouri votes they ran it up to 905. They would pay no attention to Free-State challengers; and although troops were present, they merely served to protect the judges of election in their rascality. At Delaware, about noon, Col. Notoware, and several other Free-State men, who had been challenging voters, were driven from the polls by the Border ruffians, who were armed with bow-knives. The troops were present but allowed it to be done. The Free-State men would have raised force, gone back and routed them, but it was understood that the troops, in such a case would interfere. When these judges were thus driven off, the Ruffians were rolling up a bogus vote.

From Donipham County, I learn that the vote against the Leocompton Constitution, although large was not full. The people of that region as elsewhere generally declined to elect State officers under the Leocompton Constitution.

I suppose the Pro Slavery men will get up returns enough to carry their State ticket. Some 8,000 or 9,000 votes will be polled against the Leocompton Constitution. Perhaps it may go as high as 12,000, but I scarcely think it, as it is midwinter, and the people were disgusted with elections generally, owing to the presence of the bolting ticket.

The troops went down to Oxford, but found nothing to do. The two Johnson County Judges arrested for election frauds are in Lawrence, and have been examined before Judge Miller. The Pro Slavery men threatened to take them by a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Cato, and then proceed against the parties arresting them, and get the United States Marshal and troops to arrest them.

The election returns of the 21st are not yet opened. Calhoun has not yet returned from Leavenworth.

KANSAS.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The careless reader may be misled by Telegraphic advices that "the Legislature of Kansas" has done this or that inconsistent with what he supposes to be the political bearing of that assemblage. It must be steadily borne in mind that there are no less than three distinct and diverse bodies, each claiming to be "the Legislature of Kansas"—namely:

1. The Free State Legislature, elected months ago under the Topeka Constitution, and which recently convened at Topeka, but is understood to have since adjourned to Lawrence. This body is entirely free from Border Ruffians.

2. The Territorial Legislature, chosen last October by a pretty general vote of the citizens of Kansas and the Missouri Border Ruffians. This Legislature would have had a Pro Slavery majority, as its predecessors had, by means of the fraudulent vote from Missouri and the fraudulent count of some thousands of votes never polled; but Gov. Walker rejected the bogus return from Oxford, and thereby gave the great central district comprising Douglas and Johnson Counties to the Free State men who thereby obtained a majority. This majority rejected the fraudulent returns from Kickapoo, whereby Leavenworth County was made to return a Pro-Slavery Delegation also; so that now the Free State men have at least three-fourths of this Legislature, which, probably, has also adjourned to Lawrence, as there are no fit accommodations at Leocompton. This Legislature is now holding its first regular session, that of December having been an extra session, called in advance of its regular day of meeting by Sec. Stanton, and acting under a pledge to him not to transcend a limited range of action.

The Slave State Legislature, elected under the bogus Constitution recently framed by Calhoun & Co. at Leocompton. This Legislature is to meet at Leocompton. The Free State party resolved not to take part in the election held on the 4th inst. under the bogus constitution, but a minority nevertheless bolted and put up a State ticket, urging nominations in the several counties, and the recommendation was partially acted on. Our latest advices indicate the election of the Slave Democracy's State ticket at this election; but a probable Free State majority in the Legislature. It must be remembered, however, that Regent Calhoun canvasses the returns and declares the result, and has just gone to Leocompton under a guard of United States troops for that purpose. What result he may declare cannot be presumed from the returns as cast, though three-fourths of the Pro-Slavery vote returned was voted cast by Missourians, or by ruffians who either eight to twelve times each at Kickapoo and other dens of fraud. Though a large portion of the Free-State party refused to vote at this election, their honest poll is nevertheless three the legal vote of the Slave Democracy. But this fact exerts no influence over the declared result.

There was another election held under the auspices of the Territorial Legislature on the 4th inst., at which a vote was cast "For the Leocompton Constitution with Slavery;" ditto "without Slavery;" and "AGAINST the Leocompton Constitution." Very few but Free State men voted, and they of course voted against the Leocompton Constitution. It is telegraphed that this vote will foot up about fifteen thousand, which is at least four time the largest vote that was or can be honestly polled for the Leocompton Constitution.

Such are the auspices under which Mr. Buchanan commences in earnest the job of forcing that Constitution through Congress and bringing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State.—He is likely to have a good time of it.

A report was prevalent at Key West on Christmas day that a bark had passed the point with 600 men on board who were proceeding to Gen. Walker's aid.

The Premium Calf.

Vermont sends in a claim for a share of the prize awarded to Messrs. Preston for the finest fat calf. Our correspondent likes our plan of exciting competition among farmers by these "honorable mentions," and wants us to say that Harmon Northrop of Franklin County, Vt., has a calf that he bought of H. N. Tracy of Chittenden County that was fat three months on a pailful of skimmed or sour milk, night and morning, with hay; and after that time a quart a day of wheat shorts was added to his new owner for five months, since which his milk has been reduced one half; and now, at nine months old, he stands four feet high on the shoulders, is six feet four inches long, girth over five feet, and weighs 830 pounds, though not fed with the intention of fattening.

Tornado.—A great storm at New Orleans on the 15th, unroofed several buildings, blew down others, knocked down chimneys, broke fifteen vessels from their moorings, caused the loss of several lives, and did immense damages to steamboats, tow boats and shipping.

The Northampton Courier says, that at a late wedding in an adjoining town, the bride who had just espoused her third husband, requested the sexton to sing the hymn of which her first husband was so fond, commencing, "Hark! from the tomb!" Phancy the phœnix links of the happy bridegroom.

EFFECT OF THE EAST INDIAN WAR.—A writer in the New York Christian Advocate thinks that the effect of the East Indian trouble will be to Christianize India very rapidly. He says:—Under the influence of this general conviction of what is necessary to secure the British Empire in India, the government will become more and more decidedly Christian in its administration. This added to the deeper and more general sense of duty in the Church everywhere, will and ought to lead to an enlarged missionary movement in India. And although many missionaries and their families have been destroyed, the faith and hope of the church are not shaken, but greatly increased.

The Democratic Division.

A mass convention of the Democrats of Wisconsin is called by leading Democrats of Janesville, on Wednesday, December 30, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating Congress against the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, unless it shall be ratified by a full expression of the popular will of that territory. Hon. E. G. Ryan of Milwaukee, one of the most eloquent orators in the northwest, and one of the most influential Democrats in Wisconsin, has written a letter heartily sanctioning the movement and sustaining the course of Senator Douglas.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, it is said, is about to address a letter to the people of that State in vindication of his position on the Kansas question, as defined in the celebrated letter to the Tammany Hall Sachems.