

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

From the Philadelphia North American. Although some of the details of the news received from Kansas may be inaccurate, yet enough is certainly known to show that civil war, if not already begun, is certain to be lighted up with wild fury the moment it is known in the Territory that the Lecompton Constitution has been accepted by Congress.

Every one remembers the excitement on the Kansas question that pervaded the whole North and West during the Presidential canvass in 1856. It may be remembered, too, that even then the people of Kansas were in arms against their oppressors. After the election and inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, however, the excitement was allayed, and this circumstance was seized on by some as evidence that the Kansas agitation was only a trick to defeat the Democratic candidate and place the General Government in the hands of designing men.

gentlemen of the Cabinet, try it. If you are bent on making your administration of the government infamous for all time to come, try it. If you are resolved on creating a civil war in the bosom of these States, try it. If you are determined on encountering numerous perils, on pleasing the foes of our Union, whether despots abroad or traitors at home, you have only to preserve in the attempt of fastening on the people of Kansas a Constitution which, as the final product of a great swindle—the crown of outrage and wrong—no community of American citizens would ever consent to accept.

The Potter Journal. CONDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning, Jan. 11, 1857. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Lazarus W. Powell, ex-Governor, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky. He is a sham Democrat of course. The leading Southern Senator denounce the administration most bitterly for the arrest of Ellibuster Walker. Douglas kicks at it for its Kansas policy. Toombs for its treatment of Walker, and the Republicans for its submission to slavery, and none are so poor as to do it reverence.

The pro-slavery Democracy of New Hampshire are making desperate efforts to carry that State at the coming election. The Democratic State Committee, knowing how strong is the opposition of the people to the course of the Administration in regard to the Lecompton swindle, have taken ground openly in favour of Senator Douglas. We would again direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "The Golden Prize" in another part of our paper. There is something unusual about the plan of giving away gold—even cash—these hard times, in order to induce subscribers to a newspaper. We cannot for the life of us see how they can make any money out of the plan, as they have very few if any advertisements in their paper.

We print herewith some of the initiatory proceedings of the Legislature, which convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 5th inst., together with a brief synopsis of Gov. Pollock's Message, as we find it in the telegram of the city dailies. It is our intention to keep our readers pretty well posted in regard to Harrisburg matters this winter, at least as far as our columns will admit. We are indebted to Gov. Pollock for an early copy of his Message, and will avail ourselves of the use of it for the benefit of our readers next week. The document is characteristic of its learned and able author. We also acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Benson for an early copy of the Auditor General's Report for the year ending Nov. 30th 1857.

Gov. Packer's Cabinet. Although not officially authorized by the Governor elect, yet we feel warranted to announce that the following gentlemen will compose the Cabinet of Gov. Packer: Secretary of State—Wm. M. Heister, of Berks county. Deputy Secretary—Henry L. Dieffenbach, of Lock Haven. Attorney General—Hon. John C. Knox, now Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

We see by the Court records that the two counterfeiters, White of Buffalo, and Lawrence of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds

administration, or Douglass-Forney, but his appointment will complete the pro-slavery caste of the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. As the South now has possession of Pennsylvania politics, we expect to see the Dred Scott Decision fully enforced in the Old Keystone.—The Press and other journals notwithstanding.

The Administration Hard Up. By the following extract from the Washington dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune on the 7th inst. it will be seen that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are very hard up for friends in the Senate, notwithstanding modern Democracy is in the majority in that body. We hope northern Democrats will get their eyes opened by these "tight squeezes" which their leaders are being subjected to at Washington this winter. Doughface is in great demand there this winter, and little offering; and we fear the market will be almost reduced to a panic by Spring, unless the wires are differently pulled by Buchanan & Co. But here is our extract, which speaks for itself:

"After a long and spirited debate in secret sessions, to-day, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick as United States District Attorney in the place of John McKeon, by a vote of 28 to 20. This result was produced by a reinforcement of the Administration side in the persons of Senators Yulee and Hammond; who were not present yesterday. Mr. Hammond made his first appearance in the Senate this morning. General Houston voted in the affirmative, contrary to public expectation. Mr. McKeon was somewhat damaged by the production during the debate of his correspondence with General Cass, a short time previous to the New York Mayorality meeting, in which he inquired of the Secretary if the Administration objected to his taking part in that meeting. Gen. Cass in answer advised non-interference, and subsequently Collector Schell telegraphed from here to Mr. McKeon, remonstrating against his proposed participation."

The South Pacific Ocean. The first Lecture on Missions, which was given by Rev. C. M. Blake, at the Presbyterian Church on Monday Evening last, and which was mostly introductory to the course, took a very wide range and proved interesting to us, as we presume it did to our readers who were present. Mr. Blake began by remarking that we were about to leave Potter County and our own dear native land with all its blessings, and in imagination to be absent for six months, while we should travel together and survey the distant parts of the Globe.

He said we should not forget that we were ourselves the descendants of those who were once heathen. The Britons, and the Celts, and the Germans, were converted to Christianity by the labors of early Missionaries. He then spoke of the vast extent and populosities of the heathen world. The Christian nations were but as a drop in the ocean compared with them in point of numbers. He alluded to the crimes of the heathen, and referred to the 1st Chap. of Romans as giving the best view of this. Cicero and Seneca, Socrates and Plato, were daily guilty of the grossest immoralities, such as would forever disgrace the worst man among us at the present day. The lecturer next spoke of the revival of the missionary spirit in our times, as one of the results under God, of the improved Learning, Arts, Navigation, Printing, Gunpowder, the Mariner's Compass, &c., in the 15th century. Missions were worthy the work of the last 60 years, as far as our race of people were concerned in them.

He then came to the principal topic of the evening—the S. Pacific Ocean. After referring to the early voyages of Magellan and the Spaniards, he spoke of the English navigators, Drake, Hawkins, Wallis, Byron, (grandfather of the poet) Anson, Cook, Vancouver, Krusenstern, and others. They all left disease among the natives of the Pacific Islands. The formation of these Islands was next described. There are two classes—the high (volcanic) and the low (coral) islands. Both of these have the coral insect at work about them in the warm waters of the tropics. He leaves his bony frame behind at death, while a new builder constructs his tomb upon the former. And thus the coral reef which encircles all these, grows. The islands too are rising or sinking—the effect of the hidden fires in the bowels of our planet.

The efforts of the London Missionary were next referred to by Mr. Blake. But owing to the lateness of the hour he proposed to speak of the natives of these islands, their idolatry, origin, christianization, importance to the world, and to the U. States, Great Britain and France, more at length at the second lecture which is appointed to be given next Monday evening, 18th inst., at the same place. Over 100 persons were present at the lecture of which we are compelled by want of space to give so imperfect an outline. We trust a crowded house will be in attendance next week encourage this most interesting object. The public are invited to be present, the tickets having been all distributed.

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cash, for making and selling, imitations of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the law should protect men from imposition at all it certainly should protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country.—Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill.

Social Affairs Again.—A New Point. For the Journal. Mr. Editor.—Permit me for a few moments to trespass on your patience and that of your readers, with a few remarks which suggested themselves to me on reading an article in your last issue on "social affairs," signed "B." The first, when a person undertakes to correct another, he should show him his error and enforce the right by some other argument than mere say-so. This "B" has not done. The mere preference of his wife and him for "chicken fixins" is not proof that you were wrong. A second thought is, that eating and drinking, or as "B" calls it "Feasting" is not proof in itself of attachment. Judas rose from the table and went and betrayed his Master. Many such cases could be recorded.

A third thought suggested was, that the analogy (if there can be any) between the Sacraments of the Gospel and Easting at social gatherings, is certainly far-fetched—so much so that our Friends of vision fails to see it. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was designed "To show the Lord's death till he come." 1 Cor. xi, 26. This was its design, and when He comes, it will end. We think that to the person who can see a resemblance between the two, could easily see that it was plain they should use the same things, and by this have wine introduced to help cement the bond of union. Should we venture an opinion of our own, we would say that men should eat to live, not live to eat.—We would be very sorry if our attachment to those whom we love, was created and kept up by what we have eat and drank with them. But a fourth thought was, that it appears to us exceedingly ungenerous to apply such an epithet as "Felonious Gentlemen" to any in Condorsport when, so far as I know, no man has been proven guilty of such a crime. It is often said "That all men are innocent till proven guilty," but here is a forestalling of all trial and condemnation, uttered without the knowledge of the proof being shown us. As its tendency is to influence to a prejudgment of the one stealing laid against any one in Condorsport I feel it to be very unkind. It is ungentlemanly, and certainly very unchristian. The hospitality in the house may be very good, but this charge does not look very hospitable in part. We are not attempting to decide the guilt or innocence of men in Condorsport, but we do protest against calling any person a thief before he has been legally convicted of the crime. Its tendency is to gull the feelings, and is contrary to the whole spirit of the Gospel. Yours &c. CONDORSPORT.

Kansas News. From the N. Y. Tribune, 8th. The report of a collision between Gen. Lane and the dragons turns out, as we expected, to be without foundation. It will be seen from the letters of our correspondent that Lane has returned to Lawrence after effecting the liberation of the Free-State men who were held as prisoners in Fort Scott. Our correspondent estimates that at the election of the 21st of December, with aid from Missouri, about three thousand votes were polled, seven-eighths of them for the Constitution with Slavery. The votes were principally cast at polling places convenient to Missouri. Though the Lawrence Convention had determined to take no part in the election of State Officers on the 4th, a bolt Convention had got up a ticket, and there was also said to be still another in circulation on which Stanton was candidate for Governor. There was little prospect, however, that anything like a majority of the people would take any part in the election. A correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Lawrence, Dec. 25, 1857, says: The action to-night can have no other effect than to embitter or soothe. Each party or division will follow its own determination. There seems to-day to be a strong disposition to yield, upon the part of many, and vote. It was generally understood that the delegates should nominate a ticket, and in most of the remote counties tickets will be nominated. What the result will be, I cannot venture to predict. This unhappy split in the Free-State party here will only weaken it, and it may be beaten. This will be one effect however—the policy of not voting because the laws are infamous, will not hereafter be advocated by the Free-State party. They will come out and fight at every election, for a victory at the ballot-box.

The Free-State Democrats, about twenty in number, but influential men by reason of talent and moderation, as also the fact that they were many of them elected to office in this county at the October election, held a meeting on Saturday evening also, at which they passed resolutions and memorial (which I will send as soon as I can get them), to be circulated over the Territory, and signed by all men

of all parties who would, and sent on to Congress. It is believed here by many, that if Congress refuses, or is likely to refuse to admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, it is the intention of President Buchanan to declare us a State by proclamation. Yesterday, a company of Free-State men quietly, unknown to all but themselves, went to Delaware, and took about seventy rifles from the house of a Pro-Slavery man there, which rifles had been taken from a Free-State company who came up the river last year. They were hidden in the woods until one of their number decoyed the keeper of the rifles, a doctor, off to see a pseudo-patient, when they quietly marched off with the guns. Eight companies of United States troops have gone to Fort Scott. If Congress accepts the Lecompton Constitution, I believe, judging from the feeling universally manifested by Free-State men here, that there will be a violent outbreak of organized militia, organized in accordance with the law of the Legislature at its extra session, probably beginning with some personal vengeance on the authors, ostensibly, of that Constitution. It is in view of this fact, and the desire to prevent it, that I am here and wish to go into an election, that thus, by having legal power to overthrow the Constitution, if accepted, the people may be satisfied to omit and refrain from physical power or armed demonstrations. Yet, many otherwise calm and thinking and cautious men have declared their belief that the time will have come, when Congress accepts the Lecompton Constitution, for men to rely upon their manhood and the right of revolution inherent in a free people, and to leap into the gulph that yawns before them, without reflecting upon the cost or consequences. Shall the free people of this Territory back out, or the "one man" President? L. D. W.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1857. The disturbances in the Southwest are over, at least for the present. All the Missourians suddenly dispersed, on receiving Lane's proclamation, that bona fide peaceful settlers would be protected, but that all Missourians found with arms in their hands, would be hanged. The "rebellion" prisoners at Fort Scott are all set at liberty. During the excitement now prevailing, the country is full of the wildest rumors. The latest comes from Independence, and states that a requisition is already out for "Jim" Lane, to arrest him for high treason. It is not generally believed. Such an event would do more than anything else to inflame the bitter public feeling throughout the Territory.

The Washington Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune on Saturday evening contain the following: Despatches were received here this morning from Kansas to the effect that the Free-State men had elected their ticket. At least such was the aspect of the vote as far as heard from. Everything was quiet in the Territory. Considerable excitement prevails among initiated politicians as to the position of Governor Wise on the Kansas question and the policy of the Administration. It is believed there is a combined and deep political Wise and Douglas movement against the President.

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Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858. The House met at 11 o'clock this morning. The returns of the election were presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and opened and read by the Clerk of the previous session. The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. G. N. Smith nominated A. Brower Longaker of Montgomery County. Mr. Isaac Benson nominated Thomas Struthers of Warren County. Mr. Longaker was elected by the following vote:

A. B. Longaker 67 Thos. Struthers 23 Three Members were absent. On taking the chair, Mr. Longaker returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He doubted his ability to preside, but would look to the House for the correction of any errors he might fall into. Though he had been raised to the Speakership by his political friends, the oath of office compelled him to act as the Speaker of the whole House, without regard to party distinctions. He trusted the session of the House would be a short one, through the rapid dispatch of business. The oath of office was then administered by Mr. Struthers. On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, the House proceeded to the nomination of Clerk. Mr. Benson nominated Maj. Jacob Ziegler. On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the rules were suspended, and the House proceeded to the election of Clerk. Mr. McClure then submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That Jacob Ziegler be, and he is hereby declared to be, Clerk of this House for the ensuing session. Upon the question the yeas and nays were ordered, and are as follows: Yeas—93. Nays—None. Mr. Ziegler appeared, and after being duly qualified, informed the Speaker that he had appointed Wm. S. Picking Assistant, and Messrs. Evans R. Brady, J. A. Magee, Geo. W. Shawde and E. H. Flood, Transcribing Clerks; whereupon

the above named persons appeared and were duly qualified. Mr. H. Welsh was elected Speaker of the Senate. The Governor's message will be sent in to-morrow. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858. SENATE.—The Senate completed its organization to-day by the election of the following officers, all Democrats: Chief Clerk.—Wm. H. Miller; Assistant Clerk.—Francis M. Hutchinson; Transcribing Clerks.—Nelson Weisner, J. Simpson Africa, Jesse B. Davis; Sergeant-at-Arms.—Theophilus Snyder; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.—Wm. P. Brady; Door-Keepers.—Lewis Frank; Assistant Door-Keeper.—S. D. Brobst, John Farrell; Messenger.—A. C. Worthington; Assistant Messenger.—Daniel Spear; There was a strict party vote on the above officers.—21 to 12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, after the reading of the Governor's Message, proceeded to elect its officers not already elected. There being no nominations by the Republicans, the following officers were elected by acclamation, viz: Sergeant-at-Arms.—Jacob Glasameyer, of Philadelphia, re-elected; Door-Keeper.—Samuel Taylor, of Carbon; Messenger.—James Brady, of Armstrong; Postmaster.—John Smith, of Fayette. A number of Assistants were appointed, by the above named gentleman, in their respective departments, when the organization was complete. ABSTRACT OF GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Governor's Message treats chiefly of the State's finances, banks, and the tariff. It represents that the finances of Pennsylvania have not presented so satisfactory an aspect for a long time. During the year, every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly paid from the revenue derived from the ordinary sources. For the fiscal year, the receipts of the Treasury, including the balance on hand, have been \$5,965,000; expenditures \$5,407,000. The interest on the funded debt will be promptly paid; and that due in February will also be paid out of the available means now in the Treasury. Within the last three years the public debt, without resorting to temporary loans, has been reduced \$1,816,000. The expenditures on the main line have exceeded the revenue by \$6,000. The Governor congratulates the people on the sale of the line, and suggests the sale at the earliest practicable moment, of the whole of the public works. A repeal of the tonnage tax is earnestly recommended. In reference to the suspension of the banks, he states that the amount realized from the banks by the payment of one-fourth of 1 per centum on the capital stock has defrayed the expenses of the extra session, leaving a balance of \$35,000. He suggests a reform in the system of banking and management, and recommends a modification of the tariff to a more liberal protection of manufacturing—especially iron interests. He says that the periods of low duties have always been marked by excessive importations, large exports of specie, over-trading, bank expansion, suspension, and financial and commercial convulsions; and that a well-regulated tariff is a more certain security against bank suspensions than any system of pains and penalties which has been devised. PROGRESS—DOWNWARD.—The principle is this, and will ever remain in force, that men, by nature are free.—Continental Congress, 1779. It is conceded, on all hands, that the right to be free can never be alienated.—Continental Congress. It is among my first wishes to see some plan by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law.—Washington. Slavery is contrary to the law of nature and of nations.—William Wirt. Slavery is a dark spot on the face of the nation.—Lafayette. Slavery is repugnant to the principles of Christianity; it prostrates every benevolent action in the human heart.—Patrick Henry. The way, I hope, is preparing under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation.—Jefferson. The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural, and necessary, and does not depend on difference of complexion. The laws of the slave States justify the holding of white men in bondage.—Richmond Enquirer. It is unnecessary for us to call the attention of our readers to the Reports of the County Officers.

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COURT PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hon. Joseph Mann and G. C. Colvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Condorsport, on MONDAY, the 13th day of February next, and to continue one week. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just. Dated at Harrisburg, January 11th, 1858, and the 22d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. C. TAGGART, Sheriff.