

**From Kansas.**

St. Louis, Jan. 27, 1858.

The Democrat's Kansas correspondent says that the people have decided not to memorialize Congress for an Enabling Act; but to pass one for themselves and frame a Constitution—which will be in effect the Topeka instrument—and submit it to a popular vote for acceptance or rejection. Mr. Clark on passed Boonville yesterday on route to Washington with the Leecompton Constitution and the official returns of the late election.

**ARREST OF JACK HENDERSON IN KANSAS.**

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1858.

The ostensible motive for the arrest of Jack Henderson, here, was a charge of tampering with the election returns. The charge was no doubt true; and his arrest legal; but the Free-State men had another motive for preventing his leaving the Territory just at this time. Jack had just returned from Washington, where he had been consulting Mr. Buchanan in regard to Kansas, and was on his return to Washington at the time of his arrest, with the official copy of the Leecompton Constitution in his possession. A few Free-State men, who knew this fact, determined that this official copy should never reach Mr. Buchanan; and took this means of preventing it.

The Administration are very anxious for this official copy. Washington letter-writers will no doubt inform you that the official copy of the Constitution is expected to-morrow, but heeded it not. The "official copy" is safe enough here, and need not be expected at Washington at all.

Jack Henderson may, in due time, if no frauds are proven against him (and Johnson has destroyed the vote to prevent such proof), be released, and perhaps go on to assist Mr. Buchanan by his advice and counsel, but the official copy of the Constitution will not go with him.

**From Washington.**

Washington, Friday, Jan. 29.

The latest canvass of the Senate gives reason to fear that Leecompton will have a majority of 19 in that body, including both the New Jersey Senators, Jones of Iowa, and the protested Senators from Indiana. It is designed, however, to give the Senate an opportunity, before Kansas is disposed of, to decide whether they will permit the latter to retain their seats to vote on that question. The illness of Judge Collamer alone prevented this movement heretofore.

Private dispatches received here state positively that Calhoun has backed out of his rejection of the returns sent to Gov. Davis.

The Administration concedes that the Pennsylvania Legislature will vote against the Leecompton Constitution if the direct question is reached, but their friends design to smother the resolutions in the Select Committee to which they are referred.

In the House, nineteen Northern Democrats are considered certain against Leecompton, with seven probably in addition.

I understand that it is in evidence before the Tariff Committee of Investigation, that a Member of Congress proposed to furnish twenty-five votes for that measure, on condition that twenty-five thousand dollars should be placed in the hands of a certain New-York editor. I do not learn the names of the parties, but am inclined to think they are the same who figured in the same way in the testimony elicited last Winter. It is said on the street Mr. Stone can testify as to a singular letter received by him from another New-York editor, relative to his Tariff bill of last session.

The Fort Snelling investigation seems likely to show that the job was the consideration on which the money was raised by the celebrated New-York Hotel Committee to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan. Richard Schell is expected here on Monday. He will testify that he had no interest in the matter, but cross-questioning will elicit the fact that a quarter interest in the job stood in the name of his wife. —Cor. N. Y. Times.

**Later from the Utah Expedition.**

St. Louis, Jan. 29, 1858.

The Platte Argus of the 22d announces the arrival at Weston of Mr. Davidson, with advices to the 14th ult. from the Utah Expedition. The troops were engaged in making themselves comfortable for the Winter. Their health was good. There is no news from Capt. Marcy, who had been dispatched to New Mexico for salt. Lieut. Beal of the 10th Infantry had been placed in command of the volunteer companies, and was engaged in drilling them. Mr. Davidson reports that there was no snow to east of Fort Laramie, and that there was plenty of grass and buffalo. He met three army mail, and also a trading party from Fort Laramie to the camp.

**LATER.**

St. Louis, Jan. 30, 1858.

The Independence correspondent of The Republican gives some additional items from the Utah Army. Captain Marcy was expected back about the middle of April, and soon thereafter transportation would be effected, and Col. Johnson would make an effort to enter Salt Lake City. Col. Johnson's impression from the observations made in the valley is that the troops will have to fight.

At Judge Eckel's Court of Sessions on a great many presentments were made to the Grand Jury, involving business enough for 17 or 18 or three weeks. Joseph C. Irwin, who is this day a dispendee to the Government, and who brought the news from Independence,

met large numbers of Arapaho, Sioux and Pawnee Indians at different points on the plains.

**Discharge of Eckel.**—John D. Eckel, who was indicted in conjunction with Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of HARRY BURDELL, has been discharged. His counsel stated that all the circumstances attendant on that trial had tended to brighten the innocence of Mr. Eckel. He hoped that this order of this Court would restore Mr. Eckel to the confidence of the community, or place him in the same condition—as far as possible—as he stood before the murder had been committed. The order was then entered for his discharge, and for the discharge of the recognizance.

The Missouri Americans are violently opposed to the Leecompton struggle, and the St. Louis News, their organ, urges the Free-State people to "take up arms" and defy Buchanan and his troops, and "return shot for shot as long as they have the gun and a man to fire it." When they have all fallen in the righteous cause, "there will be a million freemen to take their places and carry on the war." The editor of The News is a Southern man, and was once, we believe, a slaveholder.

**DISABILITY OF WITNESSES FOR RELIGIOUS BELIEF.**—Mr. SCOTFIELD introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday, providing that no person shall be held incompetent to give testimony as a witness on account of his religious belief, but evidence thereof may be given as heretofore, to affect his credibility. A similar bill was introduced last session. —Harrisburg Telegraph, Jan. 12.

**BANKS' CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**—At the late special election for member of Congress from the seventh district of Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. Banks, the whole vote was as annexed: Gooch, Republican, 4,033; Osborne, Democrat, 2,015; Bell, Whig, 886; scattering, 32. Gooch's plurality over Osborne, 2,018; his majority over all, 1,500.

A cargo of coolies, on board the ship Kate Hooper of Baltimore, bound from Macao for Havana, mutinied at Avila, got possession of the vessel between decks and set her on fire three times. The revolt was not quelled until the officers had shot fifty of the malcontents.

The boilers of the Steamer Fanny Fern exploded below Cincinnati on the 28th inst., by which ten persons were killed, seven badly scalded, and others slightly.

**The Potter Journal.**

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, Feb. 4, 1857. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

We are authorized by the County Executive Committee to say that a REPUBLICAN MEETING will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of Court week, to organize for the ensuing year. We hope all sections of the county will be fully represented.

The Mercer County Dispatch, is the title of a neatly printed and ably edited Republican paper just started at Mercer in this state. It is published by Messrs. WHITE, McCLELLAND & Co., to whom we extend our sincerest sympathy and welcome.

We would call the attention of tax-payers to the article on the fourth page in regard to the Sinking Fund. It gives a happy exposé of the workings of that policy—which is certainly a thorough anti-lococo one, having been projected by Gov. Johnson and his Whig coadjutors. We take pleasure in presenting our readers with this evidence of a decreased taxation.

A bill has been introduced into our Legislature to repeal the act providing for County Superintendents of Common Schools. Also a bill to repeal the present admirable license law. There is danger that both of these bills will pass, for the Pro-Slavery Democracy have all the Departments of State Government, and this party is that opponent of both Temperance and Education.

The Library Association holds its annual meeting on Saturday, at the Library Rooms for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year. We hope the members will all be present. We understand that during the past year nearly one hundred volumes have been added, composing some of the best literary and scientific works of the day. Subscriptions for memberships, received at the Library.

**McKEAN CO. BANK.**—We are glad to learn from the McKean Citizen that the amount of stock necessary for the starting of the McKean Co. Bank, has been taken, viz: \$150,000. About \$74,000 of this was taken in Bradford township; the remainder of it in and near Smithport. The per centage has already been paid; and will be paid in by next week, when an organization will be effected, preparatory to entering upon business.

**TRIPUNE ALMANAC.**—We are indebted to Greeley & Co. for a copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1858. It is a most valuable publication containing the election returns, and an abstract of all important laws of the second session of the 34th Congress, with other important matter. No person should be without it. Price, with postage prepaid, single copies, 13 cents American coin; 18 copies for \$1.19; 100 copies for \$3; or, if sent by express, 13 copies for \$1; 100 copies for \$7.

The Literary Meetings at the Academy, on Tuesday evenings, do great credit to the students, and are full of interest to spectators. We attended the one held last Tuesday evening, and take pleasure in saying that they are well worth attending. The colloquy by the young ladies was performed in a manner highly creditable to those engaged, and must have been a source of much gratification to the Principal of the Academy, Mr. Hendrick. There were a large number of the parents and friends of the students present, who all seemed well-pleased with the entertainment of the evening.

It is some time since we have asked our patrons (?) for money—but it is also somewhat longer since we have received any from them. We have deemed it a useless waste of ink and paper to ask for money from them when we were inclined to believe they had none. We do not now ask them for money; but we merely wish to announce in this number, that we will publish only a half-sheet next week, for the reason that we have only paper enough to do so, and no money to buy more with. We cannot say when we will be enabled to get the JOURNAL out again, but presume it will be published again as soon as we get some more paper.

The New York Tribune has an able Special Correspondent with the army now in Utah, and resident correspondents in every important place in the world, whose duty it is to report early and accurately everything of interest which transpires. The Weekly TRIBUNE contains full reports of the markets, a Review of the most important events of the week, full reports of the doings of Congress, and able editorials from time to time on every subject which affects the age in which we live. We hazard nothing in saying that it is the cheapest and best newspaper in the world. We hope that the old Clubs will be fully sustained and new ones formed, notwithstanding the efforts of certain parties to cry it down on account of its politics, isms, and religion.

Last year a bill passed the Legislature making the State Superintendent of Common Schools, a separate office. The duties were previously performed by the Secretary of State, and a Deputy Superintendent. After the passage of the Act Gov. Pollock appointed the Deputy Superintendent, H. C. Hickok, Esq., Superintendent. Mr. Hickok's commission has about two years to run. But as he belongs to the opposition we notice a project is already on foot to oust him. Mr. Buckalew has introduced a bill in the Senate repealing the act creating the separation of the School Department from the Secretary of State's Office, and as there can be no good reason for this step backwards, we conclude it is solely for the purpose of Legislating Mr. H. out of office. Rather small business for Mr. Buckalew, we think.

Anti-Leecompton democrats of Potter County! The President whom you helped to elect, is bent on forcing through Congress a Constitution for Kansas, which the people of that Territory repudiate with scorn and contempt. There is imminent danger that this outrage will be consummated. And what, we ask, are you doing to prevent it? Have you written to the Hon. Allison White, M. C. from this district, protesting against the Leecompton fraud? If not, you are neglecting your duty. Your votes elected Mr. White. The President counts on him to aid in passing Leecompton through Congress. Unless his constituents at once pour in a flood of protests against this measure, there is great danger that Mr. White will vote for it. If you fold your arms and do nothing, upon your heads will fall the responsibility of his vote. We beg of you therefore to write before it is too late.

The Washington Union, the organ of President Buchanan, being unable to defend the course of the President in forcing the Leecompton fraud upon an unwilling people, resorts to the tyrants' universal plea, and boldly asserts, that "the people of Kansas are not fit for self-government." Upon what other ground we should like to know can the Leecompton Constitution be put through Congress. And yet the Union professes to be a

democratic paper; and the people of the free-states are expected to subscribe to this impudent claim. We should like to see how many there are in this Congressional district, professing to be democrats, and yet justifying an administration measure that can only be defended by denying the fitness of the people of Kansas for self-government. It is impossible for any man to reconcile the Leecompton usurpation, with the right of the people to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

**Pennsylvania vs. Buchanan.**—The President of the United States is at present in the very peculiar position of a man in power, without the power to exercise it. First, the Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New Hampshire democracy denounce his pet policy; and now, to "cap the climax," we have the democracy of his own State—those who, a little less than a year ago were so proud of his accession to the Presidential Chair—backed by the Governor, his only influential advocate who was a resident of the "northern tier"—turn their back upon him, and spare his fostered child, and bastard schemes from their committee and legislative support. Poor deluded Back!—we pity you who is thus receiving "the most unkindest cut of all"—the stab from the daggered hand of your friends.

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on Thursday last, Mr. MILLER, of Crawford, Republican, offered the following preamble and resolution. The preamble is in the exact language of Mr. BUCHANAN in his instructions to Gov. Walker when he assumed the executive office of Kansas:

WHEREAS, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States, to secure every inhabitant of Kansas the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote; to leave the people of the Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for the selves; and to protect them in the exercise of their right of voting for and against their constitution without the fair expression of the popular will being interrupted by frauds or violence;—and whereas the organic act under which the Territory of Kansas is now governed, expressly declares its true intent and meaning to be "to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States"; therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to resist the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State until a constitution is presented to the people, and received the unequalled sanction of a majority of the bona fide citizens of the territory.

Mr. CALHOUN, of Westmoreland, (Dem.) moved that the same be referred to a Committee of three, which several amendments were offered and voted down, and some very silly resolutions offered by administration men, for substitution. Mr. Calhoun's original motion, finally prevailed.

Mr. RAMSDELL (Rep.) of Venango, offered the following: Resolved, That this House approve of the position taken by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in reference to the illegality of the Leecompton Constitution, and that we request our Senators to go and do likewise.

This resolution was referred to the select committee to whom the preamble and resolutions of Mr. MILLER were referred. The proceedings do not contain any mention of the names of the members of the committee appointed, but we presume it will consist of a Douglas and an administration democrat and a republican; in which case there will be a majority and a minority report—the latter by the Buchanan democrat. In any event, the discussion of it in the Senate and House will make exciting times there and also in Washington. The action of the Pennsylvania democracy in respect to this matter is receiving the watchful attention of the entire country, and we have no doubt that all the National Executive's patronage and personal prestige will be brought to bear upon democratic members to effect the defeat of the above resolutions.

**Kansas at Harrisburg.**

We fear that Kansas is doomed to still farther strife and trouble. The anti-Leecompton democracy of this State are too timid to accomplish anything, while the President is pushing the fraud through Congress with a bold defiance of the will of the people, the opponents of that measure in this State at least, are waiting time with timid calculations as to the effect of opposing that measure. Even the Philadelphia Press which seems in earnest, gives countenance to the null and water course, which its friends at Harris-

burg are pursuing. Hence we find that journal rejecting over the action of our Legislature, which is thus described in a letter to the Press.

The resolution of Mr. Miller instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union, unless her Constitution be first submitted to and ratified by her people, referred to a select committee by the unanimous vote of the House. After this resolution had thus taken the usual parliamentary course, and received a respectful reference, Mr. Williston offered another resolution, instructing our Senators to vote against the admission of Kansas as a State under the Leecompton Constitution. As the whole matter had just been referred by the House to a select committee, it would have been grossly disrespectful to that committee to have taken it out of their hands before they could have an opportunity of reporting upon it; and the House very properly voted the resolution of Mr. Williston down by a decided majority.

The whole subject is thus left in the hands of the committee, who you may rest assured will, at the proper time, report a resolution embodying the sentiment of the great mass of the people upon the subject. Though the movements of to-day were regarded by many as ill-advised and ill-timed, there is little or no diversity of sentiment among the members in regard to the question itself. When the proper period arrives for the people of Pennsylvania to speak through their representatives, you will find an almost unanimous voice raised against the outrages which are attempted to be committed not only upon the people of Kansas, but upon the sacred principle that the will of the majority shall govern, by the Leecompton swindle.

We are assured that "at the proper time" resolutions will be reported. We should like to know what good a report against Leecompton will do after the President has completed his plans for pushing that offspring of Tyranny through Congress? The action of the Legislature has already been delayed too long.

Whatever the politicians may think of Mr. Williston's effort to secure immediate action, the people of all parties will rejoice at his timely offer, and they will be still more rejoiced if he or some other member will bring this subject before the House every day, until action is secured. Delays are dangerous.

The Convention requires this to hold the mirror up to those Members of Congress from a Free State who are now urged to sacrifice themselves on the altar of the Leecompton Swindle.

Of the TRIBUNE, N. Y. Times, in notice of the Senate who voted for the Kansas Nebraska bill three years ago and who have now three years to show that they are wiser than they were. These four Senators Stuart of Michigan, Senate, Jones of Iowa, Senator Douglas of Illinois, and Senator Thompson of New Jersey. The only reason why the first three of these have not lost their seats is simply because their terms have not expired, and that has been no opportunity to elect other men. Of the forty-two members of the House from the Northern States who voted for this bill, but thirty are members of the present House. These are A. Glancy Jones and T. B. Florence of Pennsylvania; and M. H. English, of Indiana. Upon all the other 39, the waters of political oblivion have closed for ever. Now the Leecompton Constitution is yet more obnoxious to the great body of the people than was the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

A lady correspondent of the N. Y. Independent, writing from Washington, gets off the following in regard to the new Hall of the House of Representatives: "Almost every paper criticizes the new Hall. So many to console themselves by thinking that the reason why they do not like it is because they are not yet accustomed to the new route to our gallery, and the passage past workmen, mortar and beams. But in truth, there was a sacredness about the old Hall; and it was like leaving the old homestead for a gilded residence on Fifth avenue, to the new one. There was the old clock, and the 'American Eagle,' dignified Lafayette hat in hand, walking on the sea-shore to catch the evening breeze; and just opposite, the Fisher of his Country. There too had sat Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and the old man eloquent; their voices once thrilled the hearts of those assembled there. Even the old red drapery seems full of wisdom, and I should like a piece to keep as a relic."

The new Hall, I apprehend, will not be a favorite with the ladies. For, in our gallery, one looks just as well as another there. It is not a good place to show off dress, or enough to condemn it. I am sorry to add, The galleries seem dark, and if I had to do with the matter I would have it that dingy red cushioned seats, which would impart a much more cheerful look, and really render it lighter, as I notice in the seats just prepared for the ladies behind the Speaker's Chair.

The last paragraph was doubtless written in great haste or in mistake. Otherwise, that lady tells tales out of school, and forgets the dissimulation so necessary to enable one of her sex to make an impression. In our benevolent innocence we have always believed that chaffing

were indifferent to position, being equal, distinguishable in any position, when known to exist. But here we are told by a lady, No. 1 lady, too, we presume—that a beautiful lady cannot be distinguished from a pretty one—nor either from a good one—in the new Congressional ladies' gallery! They all look alike—but we don't believe it—there are some pretty women whom a beautiful face or figure would kill—said we are loth to believe that, place them where you will, they cannot be distinguished from the heartless beings who go into society for the sole purpose of showing off their dress.

**LATEST NEWS.**

[Special despatch to the Eve Post.] The Leecompton Message: Its reference in the House—The Fraud to be Investigated—Buchanan Urged to Retract—Union of the Opposition.

WASHINGTON, February 1st.—The Message, with the Leecompton Constitution, is expected to-day. The House will refer it to a special committee of fifteen, with power to investigate the alleged frauds; if the opposition is strong enough, and report says it is. The Southern opponents of the Leecompton Constitution informed Buchanan this morning that the Administration will be beaten, and urged him to retract now. The Cabinet is now in session on the Leecompton Constitution, which may keep the Message back till to-morrow. The opposition is determined to resist Leecompton to the last, without compromise. H.

**[General Despatch.]**

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Cabinet in extraordinary council this morning, having for the first time an authenticated copy of the Leecompton Constitution before them. The President's special message, to accompany its transmission to Congress, has already been prepared, but it may not be communicated until to-morrow.

About fifty Missourians, temporarily in Washington, this morning paid a visit of courtesy to the President, who for a short time absented himself from the Cabinet to give them audience.

**Very Latest from Kansas.**

St. Louis, T. B. Murphy, T. Messrs. Calhoun, Cato, Carr, Henderson and several others arrived here yesterday from Kansas, en route for Washington. These gentlemen state that the democratic state ticket is elected, and that the democrats have a majority of one, on a joint ballot in the legislature.

**SHYSTERING.**—The Artisan's Bank of Trenton, N. J., is making vigorous efforts to flood Pennsylvania and Philadelphia with an issue of small bills, principally of the denomination of "one's and two's." These notes are very diminutive in size, being but at two-thirds of the dimensions of ordinary bills, and bearing about the same relation in value as in size to the issues of the better Jersey Banks. The object in making them so small is evidently that being more convenient for the pocket, the people may keep them a long time—which object we fear will be accomplished more than necessary, in the event of their being held by as an investment, if we can form an opinion from the character of the owners, and their previous management of the America Bank. It is unwise to circulate bank notes of a less denomination than five Dollars in Pennsylvania, and when Jersey Banks resort to extraordinary means to force an illegal circulation, it is calculated to lead to an unfavorable estimate of their inception and responsibility. —Hedges' Journal of Finance.

**RED FLANNEL PETTICOATS THE NEW STYLE.**—The lady promenade on the Avenue in Washington, week before last, were somewhat horrified at the appearance of a distinguished foreigner, who held up her dress so as to display an undoubted scarlet flannel under-skirt. What an idea! Yet these same scarlet petticoats are now all the rage across the waters. Queen Victoria brought them to London from her dalmoral palace in the Highlands of Scotland, about two years ago, and this year they have been adopted by the Empress Eugenie. Of course, they are a la mode, these of narrow stripes, of red and black flannel being more distinguished than the plain scarlet. Silks and satins are to be no longer trailed in the mud, and the ladies who wish to be a la mode should but duly provide themselves at once; but practice gathering up their dresses in graceful folds, so as to display about a foot of the bright colored under skirts. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Gen. Dick, Representative from this District, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to divide the State of Pennsylvania into three judicial districts. The Northern District is to be composed of the Counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Forest, McKean, Elk, Potter, Clinton, Susquehanna, Bradford, Union, Northumberland, Columbia, Montour, Luzerne, Lycoming and Wyoming. The other districts are to remain as they are now, except in so far as they are affected by the act in forming a new district. —Eve Gazette.

January 25, 1858. Man always wears magnifying glasses through which things in the distance seem to possess character far beyond those of present realities. —McLellan.