Thursday Morning. April 8, 1858

COVERESGONAL WASHINGT M WARFIL 1.- House. Mr Nittlack (I: d. e) (agored the admiss on of Kansas under the Lecempton Constitu

Mr. Ward (N. Y.,) expressed similar

Mr. Groesbeck (O.,) said that be would not rote for the Senate Bill. He maintained that the Constitution, under its own provisions, could not be changed until 1864 without a revolution. The instrument down not express the popular will. and Concress should now authorize pro-

Constitution.
Mr. Marshall, Ill., looked upon those who framed the Lecompton Constitution as conspirators, and he would never vote to sanction such a fraud and gr as outrage on the rights of the people. He condemn Konsus shall call a Convention to frame a sed the attempts to ostracise and brand as new one, on which the President is to detraitors and sebels those who will not bow their kees to power and lick the hand rais gd to whip them in a submission. He ha! a high respect for the President, but he was a spaniel. He would speak and act -as one who owes nothing to the President or his Cabin-t.

Mr. Hughes, Ind .- "Who has made the out of the Democratic party?"

M. Marshall-"It is done notoriously known throughout the country that the men' to san tron this thing o not." M Hughes - Have you over been ex

cluded from a Democratic caucus?" Mr Marshall - "It so happens that a Congression | esucus has no power to read

from Illinois know how soon after to-Democratic caucus?"

Mr. Marshall-That does not disturb and would bring peace and quiet, me in any particular. A man is a good Democrat who votes for the ticket without scratching, and takes the stump for the benefit of the party Is it not known mit her? It can be done in one hour that the Union newspaper forgets Know Nothings and Black R publicates, and desouls to the newers for filth and . efamation, to heap on Domocrats as good as any others in the country stigmstizing them as trail is and rebels?

Mr. Marshal spoke of the Administration presses both here and elsewhere, as dirty pup les, strewing forth their filth .-They mus. be muzzled. [Laughter] He said there were millions of men wh

considered the Lecompton movement not only infemous, but damnable. Mr. Hugh s detended his political resoord, against which Marshall and English had thrown out insing tions.

He had simply to say that the man, representative, sovereign or peasant, leader or follower, who imputed to I im in the past, any sympathy with the Free Soil or Ab litton party, was a lib-ler

The gentleman from Illinois, Marshall, had made a ramiling speech, peculiarly bitter in character, and lower than the usual standard of Congressional debates. logue with Mr. Marshall, said the Black

Republican party was the titterest subsisunice of political chemistry ever produced. [Leughter.] Mr. Letcher defended the majority of

charge that they had determined to shirk divestigation. Mr. Wilton, Vt., opposed the extension of slavery, and the L-compton Constitu-

The House adjourned about one o'clock

this morning. House-Over fifty set speeches have been delivered in the House in favor of the

Lecompton Constitution, of which five were made by South Americans and four teen Democrats. The gatteries today are densely crowded and the greatest anxiety is evinced r spect-

ing the movements in the Kansas Bill. The members have assembled earlier than wegal, and are engaged in groups in various parts of the Hall, relative to the great question soon to be acted upon. At one o'clich Mr Stephens moved to take up the Senate Kansas Bill.

The Bill was real once. Mr. Gil ings o' jected to a second read ing under the rule.

The question thea occupied, shall the bill be rejented? Mr Stephens dem in led the year

The vate stood -yess90; nays 137 The till was then read a second time.

Mr. St-phens sail that he would not now discuss the bill, having un erstood shat a substitute was to be submitted.

He gave way to Mr. Montgomery, Pa., who offered the Crittenden substitute as so am-o'lm-at by the anti Lecompton Democratic conference, proposing to admit Kansan into the Union, and refer the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people, and in the event of its rejection. a convention to be called to form a new Constitution.

The substitute as thus amended, proposes to admit Karsas into the Union, and refer the Lecompton Constitution to the wote of the people, and to the event of its rejaction, a Convention is to be called to form a new Constitution, and to be al lowed one Representative in the House of R-pr sentatives until the next Federal cen

Mr. Montgomery said that he had remarks to make; the substitute was its best interpreter. He had furnished coppies to members and was ready to supply

Mr. Quitman offered a substitute, which is the same as the Senate Bill, with the omission of the slanse, that the people have the right at all times to alter or amend their Constitution in such a manner as

Mr. Hunghrey Marshall wished mend the original Senate Bill, by striking out the same chanse rroposed to be omitted

in the Quirman substitute.

Mr. Stephens religied to yield the Boor for that purpose, and demanded the pre-

Mr Murshal wanted Mr Stephens' refa-al to be borne to mind, and entered upon the record.

adopted-yeas 120, nays 112. The anouncement of this vote was

cived by applause in the galleries. The House then proceded to vete the Special Kansas Bill, as amended by Montgomery's substitute. Passed e-yeas

120, navs 112. SENATE .-- After some unimportant busi ess, the Kansas bill as amended by the House, was taken up and emendments were read, when Mr. Green, without further explanation, said that he would sunmit his motion to disagree to the direct

vote of the Senate.

Mr. Bigler took the floor. Mr. Bigler considered the House amendment as a clear violation of the Democratc principles .hat Congress should not interfere with the rights of the people of the Territories to govern themselves. Under that principle he had hoped to see a fraternal sight, of two States-one a Slave and the other Free-coming into the Union together. He was against the amendment because it sets that saids what the people of Kans-s already have done. amendment provides that the present Constitution be voted down; the people of

lare its admission by proclamation. Thus becomes a State without coming before Congress at all. What guarantee is there against abuse!

Who knows that it will be republican in as a Representative of a free people should form, or that it may not contain features inadmissable? There are imany incidous features about this measure which may attempt to establish a test, to read men near the close of this Kansas turmoil. He -aw in it the elements of Governing miswhief; the agitation of Slavery is speaking by the present Administration, and it is like the Upas tree, poisoning all the channels of intercourse between the great parterm of office depends upon whether a ties of the Union. He hoped that Slaver man compel his concience and judg- feud would be set at rest, and Kansas coming into the Union under the Senate

Mr. Douglas said that he had hoped with the Senator from Pennsylvania, that alliance. The opposition are jubilant .this question would have been settled in Some Southern Democrats profess not to Mr. Lawtence, O.—Dees t'is gentleman ples which had been the rule of his (Doug accordance with those Democratic princilas') life. He thought that if the amend morrow, he will be excluded from the ments were concurred in by the Senate it would be the triumph of those principles is to insist on the Senate bill, and if the

> The Senitors on the other side trge a reason for the admission of Kansas, that it may bring peace. Why not then adaserpting to the amendments.

> Concur with the house and the action final Kansas is then admitted with the right to make a Constitution to suit herself. Let the men of all parties and sections unite in settling the Constitution.

After replying to Mr. Bigler's opinion that this could be a violation of Demoeratic prizcipals, Mr. Douglas referred to the President's message al'uding to the Kansas-Nebraska act, and asked if the President had abandoned the Democratic party. The object of the reference of the Constitution to a vote of the people is simply to ascertain if it is the embodiment of their will; if it is their act and deed. It is the duty of Congres to see that it is the embotiment of their will, before making it their fundamental law. The Senator from Pennsylvania has cited the case of proves nothing, except the attempt to en-graft on the action of Government the tive Americans and apostate Democrats principle that there is no need of the Con- have resolved to continue the senseless and government, and strikes the props from all to bear the immediate burden. * *

and the country is given peace. Mr. Pugh explaned the reasons which House smendment. His instruction did and every Territory applying for admiss. He thanked the executioner for letting him not cover the present juncture, hence he ion into the Union, while the trembing die with his face as became a man. When would exercise the right of his private Douglasites have rejoiced to accept a rejudgment. He addressed himself to va- spite under any circumstances whatever. rious points, showing the inapplicability of the provisions of the amendment to the of the Montgomery amendment; circamstances of the case. The amendment submitted the Constitution ton more contracted circle of voters than have al posed by Mr. Crittendon in the Senate, inrealy voted on the Slavery clause. It is, asmuch as it not only provides for sending getting on. however futile to submit it to a vote. The back the Lecompton Constitution, to be Slave clause cannot be approved; and the event of its rejection, for the formation with the same rang froid as if he were un-Free State people having a majority, the voted on by the people of Kansas, and, in hence the Constitution would be voted of another constitution, but provides, also, der the hands of a valet dressing for a pardown and the excitement be protracted by that the State may be admitted with this ty, with the words, 'be calm, be calm, my the framing of a new one. They must second Constitution, if the people of Kaninevitably vote the Constitution down; they sas adopt it, by the simple proclamation of would do nothing else. Even if the com- the President. Thus, the President is au- his shoes, for in pursuance of the sentence

framed. The passage of the amended bill the Union under it, without the action on the toilette complete, he turned towards would precipitate the people of Kansas in it, either of the House or the Senate. to a new condition of anarchy. He was The Union says: sition yet sabmitted.

1 nlee-32.

Nays-Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Critenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden. Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, such a result. Summons, Swart, Trumbull, Wade, an Wilson-23.

Absentees-Bates, Davis, Durkee, Henderson, Reid, Sumner and Toombs. The Senate was crowded during th discussion on the amended bill.

There was not much excitement at the. anouncement of the vote. After calling of several year and nays is order to prevent Mr. Douglas from taking up the Minnessota bill, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Administration organs will find voted for the rejection, together with Mess-Hugon, he mounted fifteen steps of the it troublesom to scratch a crum of comfort. To au-wion or Mr Quiman's substi. It troublesom to scratch a crum of comfort the win negative—year 72, nays 160.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was then this morning.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was then this morning.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was then the property of the concerned by the chaplain the Lecompton Democrats in the House of the Conciergerie, and his calmness nev-

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, says:

The Americans of Washington are rejoiced at the result as the Rapublicans and the Douglas Democrats in Congress,-The Buchauan men mourn and threaten alternately. The whippers-in insist that the House must and will recede; but the anti-Lecomptonites are firm, and all say that the man who yields shall be branded the whole phalanax as disgraced.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, came in from sick room, determined to vote if it cost him his life, as it may. He, with Messre Hickman and Chapman, of Pennsylvania, voted to reject the Senate bill absolutely. Every anti-Lecompton member should still stay at his post. No one can know the hour at which the Senate may send back the bill.

Mr Horace F. Clarke is entitled to much credit for his course to day against urgent influences from all quarters. Mr. Pendleton fulfilled more than was expected from him,

The N. Y. Lecomptonites, with other doughfaces, refused even to vote for the bill after it was amended -thus denying to tract the following: the people of Kansas their last chance to express an opinion on the constitution .-They presented a humiliating spectacle and shriviled under the shout for liberty which rung through the galleries when the Administration was defeated.

The Administration pretends to claim several anti-Lecompton Democrats as ready to surrender on a final test, with no please the public eye;he trusts that we are better authority than that on which they rested their prognostics concerning the result to-day. Buchanan is down and the Cabinet is expected to resign, since it has forced the issue and been defeated in the House of its friends.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.) WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Nothing is speciacle. talked of but the result of the great struggle and the success of the Anti-Lecompton

care much about it. House insist also, to ask a Committee of Conference. They beleive that the South Americans will finally yield. The Repubicans mean to vote against the committee. the suffrage clause, and may vote for the committee in order to get that amended .-They attempted it to day, but too late.

ent and voted, except Caruthers, of Missouri. Caruthers will arrive to-morrow. In the vote on Quitman's amendment striking out the clause declaring the right of the people to alter the Constitution at pleasure, was nearly sectional. Every Northern voted 'No,' and all the South but Blair, Craig, Davidson, Greenwood, Morrison, Harrise, George W. Jones, Marshall, Ready, Ricaud, Smith, Stephens, Underwood, Warren and Whiteley, voted 'Aye,' -the exceptions including five A-

Every member of the House was pres-

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, of Fr

mericars.

It seems that the disreputable coalition Florida. Florida was no Precedent, and formed of political shreds and patches of stitution being the will of the people .- infamous slavery agitation, of which the Such reasoning strikes at the root of all free devoted Territory of Kansas is now made

sho Keness Select Committee fr m the and another that it recognizes the right of moral, the very moral and pious Abolision to the demands of a sectional mrjority in Congress, to impose extra constitution- him; but he recovered himself when

It is essentially different from that pro-

considered it the most objectionable propo- its present position, the disagreement of the and the Abbe Hugon cried out 'Courage!

agreed to-yeas 32, nays 23. Conse. question-will be successfully accomplish to himself, 'Calvary, Calvary.' quently the House amendments were ed. We will not pause now to describe Orsini was, on the other hand, as calm the inevitable sonsequence of this result - and tranquil as his fellow convict was ex-The vote was as follows: Yeas-Allen the consequence alike to the business of cited. He spoke little; but when the Gov-Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright the country, to its political parties, and to ernor of the prison and some of the offi-Brown, Clay, vans, Figh, Fitzpatrick, the harmony, it may be, of the Union—cers approached him, he hade them in a Green, Given, Hammond, Houston, Hunberguer, Iverson, Jones, Johnson, Ark., Johnson and adequately estimate these consequence of his cell announced to him in a tone of Tenn., Kennady, Malory, Mason, Pearce, es for himself. We put the argument new regret that his last moment was come. Or-Polk. Pugh, Sebastian Slidell, Thompono, N. J., Wright, and yesterday's proceedings, and in view of hair was also cut away from his neck, but

> The Union groans a little over the vote lighted up. declining to absolutely reject the Senate

Bill. It states the point thus: The first vote yesterday was on Mr. Hid last sound died away the door leading to dings' motion to reject the Senate bill, and the scaffold opened as of itself. The Abthe proposal of this nester of the Black Re- be Hugon entreated Pierri to profit by the publicane was voted down by a majority of few moments still left to collect his thoughts orty-two: This was a square division and assume a calmer attitude. He prombetween those who desire a settlement of ised to be calm, and said he should chant the Kansas difficulties and those who desire a patriotic hymn; and it is said that he actto keep them open to plauge the country ually began to sing the well-known 'Mou-in the future. All the Black Republicans rir pour la Patrie.' Leaning on the Abbe

voted in the negative, together with the er abandoned him for a moment. When South Americans, and the most of those he appeared on the platform it could be Sr. Louis, who, elected as Democrats, have yet thus seen from the movement of his body and is irregular. far followed Douglas against the organiza- of his head, though covered with the veil, tion of their party on this question. The that he was looking out for the crowd, and the 30th ult., have not yet been received. ayes were 95 (for rejection,) and the noss probably intended addressing them, but In the constitutional convention on the were 137. (against rejection.) There can they were too far off. The greffler then be no mistaking the significance of this directed the usher to read the sentence of vote, and the whole country will hail it with ustisfaction as a substantial endorse-ment of the Kansas policy of the adminis-old man over sixty, was evidently much on the 3d Tuesday of May; an election for tration. The next question, had no a- moved at having to perform this duty, and mendments been offered, would have been he trembled as much from emotion as a naked question on the passage of the bill which would then have been triumphantly successful. But the opposition did not dure to meet the question thus fully on its merits, and, therefore, proposed the Crittenden amendment as altered by Mr. Montgomery.

Execution of Orsini and Pierri.

THEIR CONDUCT AT THE SCAFFOLD The Paris correspondent of the London Times under date of March 13th, furnishes an account of the execution of Orsini and Pierri in that city. From it we ex-

THE SCAFFOLD. About fifteen paces from the gate of the prison the scaffold was erected, and on it rose the instrument of death, the name of which recalls so many terrible associations. There it stood on its platform, like a ladder old, and for an instance there was deep without steps; the block with a hole for silence. It passed off, however, very soon the head to enter, at the lower end; at the upper, the heavy knife of a triangular shape with its edge like a razor's; hard by it the shell for the body after decepitation; and in front, the basket for the head; the cord by which the blade is kept suspended; the frame work painted a dull red, just discerned in the dismal glimmering of a win-

THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION. At five o'clock, the sound of bugles and drums was heard in all the passages issuing on the Place de la Roquette. In a Opinions are freely expressed that the were heard advancing, the men wrapped goons' helm-ts gleaming in the lamplight. of the 2d. The whole of the 3.1 Hussars, two squadsouth of the Rues Popincourt and Basfroid where they were kept at a respectable distance by two battalions of infantry, supportance by two battalions of infantry supportance by the battalions of infantry supportance by the battalions of infantry supportance by the battalions te, and whoever chanced to pass that di- 000 or \$125,000 for it. rection was obliged to show satisfactorily

General of Brigade. PRYPARING THE PRISONERS.

There were two assistant executionerssides him of Paris. These lost no time in parties, Democrats, Americans and Republicans. The House amendments to the presented before in this or any other count. mained calm; and though he was not so bill accomplished two great points: One ry. With the sole object of perpetuating loud or contradictory as during his trial, is, that it settles the Kansas excitement, a dangerous and unprofitable agitation, the waistcoat interfered with his getsiculations the people to frime their own Constitutions, tionists in the House, have coalesced but he hardly ceased talking for a moment. Why, then, should we not all unite and with traitor Southern American and rene- When the executioner was pionioning him vote for the amended bill, and immediate- g de mulatto politicians, to the extent of he seked that the fastenings should not be ly settle the Kansas despute? Vote for it, swallowing a pro slavery constitution, and drawn too tight, as he had no intention of and the rights of the people is recognized. the men of the Humphrey Marshall facility escaping. The cold touch of the steel on Vote for it, and States' rights and States' of temper, have embraced Giddings and his neck, when the scissors cut off his hair of temper, have embraced Giddings and his neck, when the scissors cut off his hair sovereignity is preserved. Vote for it, Granger in the name of Southern submis- so as not to interfers with the guillotine, for an instant appeared to t'rill through would influence him to vote against the al conditions heresiter on the people of any found that his beard was left untouched. the hood to which the veil which covers the features of the parricade is suspended, The Washington Union, of Friday, says was put over his head, he is said to have laughed, and attempted a joke about the figure he must cut. At this moment he turned his head and perceived Orsini; he saluted him gaily, and asked how he was

He was interrupted by Orsini who was friend.' Pierri's tongue ran on, however. The assistant proceeded to strip him of mandments were appended to it, they must thorised (if, under the constitution of the they were to proceed to the scaffold bare inavitably vote it down. He concluded by United States, he can be so authorized) to footed. The man appeared to hesitate, showing that if Congress assent to the adopt in rdvance a Constitution which but Pierri encouraged him to proceed, and amendment they discharg themselves from Congress has never seen and cannot know assisted him as much as he could, still all power over the Constitution to be to be republican, and to admit a State into talking. The operation being over, and embrace him. This request was complied opposed to it in every shape and form, and It the House shall persist in occupying with. The moment of moving now came two brouches must be a permanent one, Oh! I am not afraid-I am not afraid, No other Senator wishing to speak, Mr. and the sardinal object of the black repub- he said, 'we are going to Calvary,' and in Green's motion was put to a vote and was licans -- a non-settlement of the Kansas a sort of feverish excitament, he repeated

that record we appeal to every member he underwant the operation without flinchwho exmestly desires an adjustment of the ing. At the moment when the hood was Kansas difficulties to adopt that course, as put on his head, his face, which up to that a legislator, which alone can contribute to moment was calm and impassable, became flushed for a moment and his eye

THEIR CONDUCT AND DEATH.

The prison clock struck 7; before the

he trembled as much from emotion as State officers is to be held at the same from cold when he read the document, which no one listened to.

After this formality was terminated Orsini and Pierri embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their lips on the crucifix offered to them. They then gave hemselves up to the headsman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instant .-He was executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his head was laid on the block, it is affirmed he oried,

Vive l' Italie—Vive la Republique!' Orsini was then taken in hand. His vail was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank, he turned in the direction of the distant growd, and, it is said, cried, 'Vive la Francel' It was but five minutes past seven when the second head fell into the lasket. A cold shudder ran through those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing upon the scaffold, and for an instance there was deep

When all was over, men went to their work, and parties who had gone to the spot from distant quarters of the town. hastened bome to breakfast. The morning was becoming clearer every moment. The troops began to move as if about to leave the ground. The guillotine was lowered and taken off. The crowds gradually thin ter's morning, all presented a most hideous ned; some few groups lingered about the spot; but the cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall, and in a few hours the place was deserted.

THE VIRGINIA DIAMOND-The World Outdone .- We shall soon have to believe few minutes several squadrons of cavalry in the genuineness of the Virginia diamond if any more stories are told about it like Senate will finally recede. The design, in their bine or white closes, and the dra-however, of the Administration Senators goons' helmets gleaming in the lamplight.

Some months since, Mr. Guy P. Matrons of heavy horses, two squadrons of thews, a gentleman residing near this place mounted Gendarmerie, issued from the brought into our office a remarkable and side streets on the square. They then singular looking stone, which he believed wheeled round, and separating into sever- to be a diamond, but did not wish us to Pendleton and others are dissatisfied with al detachments, swept the Place and the notice it until he had submitted it to furstreets close to it, and quietly but firmly ther tests. Since then he submitted it to compelled the multitude to fail back to the sil the tests in his knowledge, which only north side of the Rue St. Maur, and the served to confirm him in his belief of its

ted by divers sections of cavalry and who pronounced it a diamond. He then squads of sergens de-ville. The place of went to New York, where former decisexecution was occupied by cavalry, as ions were confirmed—it was pronounced a well as the space which runs round both diamond of the first water, and an eminent prisons. In less than half an hour numer lapidary there polished it for the dust that ous detachments of infantry, preceded by it would yield in the operation. It is said squads of sergens-de-ville to clear the way to exhibit a most beautiful brilliancy. Mr. took possession of all the points of Fau. M. returned home last evening. We unbourg St. Autoine, issuing on the Roquet- derstand he was offered, and refused, £25-

that he was going on his lawful occupation form — a very oblate spheroid— which The armed force called into requisition on weighs one hundred and forty three this occasion was calculated at over 5,000; carats, or about one-tenth of a pound troy. they were under immediate command of a It was found about eighty years ago, by from Rouen, the other from Cæn—be- was supposed it might be valuable, but no steps were ever taken before to ascertain its position and value.

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Lancaster, March 25, 1858—471f

dents as aforosaid, will therefore hereby take not that unless they shall appear at the next May Term and the light of the prices for which they are sold at the two-horse "Nky-light gallery" and better pictures than they dars make.

Lancaster, March 25, 1858—471f

dents as aforosaid, will therefore hereby take not that unless they shall appear at the next May Term and perfect that unless they shall appear at the next May Term and Foundation in the City of Lancaster, of the light of the

Sr. Louis, April 5 .- The Western mai Leavenworth papers from the 26th to

members of the Legislature, Judges and It also provides that all laws now

force, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in full force until they expire by their own limitation. The bill of rights is identical with the Topeka bill.

A bill of remonstrance to Congress was presented against the admission under the

ecompton Constitution. The bill was read, and a copy was ordered to be immediately forwarded to Washington.

MARRIED.

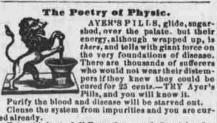
Honerismouse of Royalton and Miss Mary Allen, of Fairfield county, O. On March 25, by the same, Mr. John L. Hanway and Miss Susanan Haldernan, all of Fairfield Co., O. On the 30th all. by Wm. Mithell, Esq., Mr. Gro. A. Scherich to Miss Saran C. Berton, all of this

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That Ager's Cherry Pectoral, is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that Ager's Pills are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared By DR J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Kaufman & Co. and D. Sifford, Lancaster, E. Kaib Rushville; G. F. Hamlin, Oskland; A. Simmons, Baltimore; and all dealers in medicine every where.

March 4, 1858—2m44 HOWARD ASSOCIATION

diamond of the first water, and an eminent lapidary there polished it for the dust that it would yield in the operation. It is said to exhibit a most beautiful brilliancy. Mr. M. returned home last evening. We understand he was offered, and refused, £25-000 or \$125,000 for it.

This stone, or diamond, is spherodial in form — a very oblate spheroid— which weighs one hundred and forty three carate, or about one-tenth of a pound troy. It was found about eighty years ago, by Mr. M.'s grand-faiher, in Buckingham county, in this State, and has been in the possession of the family ever since. It was supposed it might be valuable, but no steps were ever taken before to ascertain steps were ever taken before to ascertain.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA.

ABenencient institution, established by special enderweat for the relief of the sick and distressed, affictenic to Friedrat and Epidemia diseases, such as Spermatorrhees, Seminal Weakness, such as Spermatorrhees, Seminal Weakness, such as Spermatorrhees, Seminal Weakness, impotence, Gonorrhees, Glect, Syphilis, the Vice of Onanlian, or Self Abuse, &c.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful dearmeters on human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of sush diseases by Quacks, several years ago, by Mr. M.'s grand-faiher, in Buckingham county, in this State, and has been in the possession of the family ever since. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful dearmicton of human life, caused by Sexual Biseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful dearmicton of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of sush diseases by Quacks, several years ago of the treatment of this class of diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of sush diseases by Quacks, several years ago of the treatment

the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a view of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much displied cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spectmatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mall, (in a scaled letter e verlope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of two Stamps for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No 2 South Kine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

By order of the Directors.

rania. By order of the Directors. ERRA D. HEART WELL, President. GEORGE PAIRCHILD, Secretary.

January 14, 1858—1937

NEW ARRANCEMENT.

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FANCY DYING

AND GODUNING. RIRS. G. S. WILLIAMS.

TAKES this method to advise the good people of Lancaster, and vicinity, that she has established the above business in this place, where she will color all manner of dress goods, either ladles or gentlemen, and will impartany color that fancy may desire; she will also remove all impurities from silk, or woolen goods, such as grease spots, paint, \$c_*, and will so remove agentlemen's cloth clothes as to give them the appearance of new goods.

Residence on Broadway, one door south of Dr. H. Scott, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Devore, Laucaster, April 9, 1858.-49-tf.

Eleanor Griffith vs. Samuel Bogle, Administrator of Ann Griffith, deceased, William Lytle, Andrew Ly-tle, and others, helm-at-law of said decedent. THE said William Lytle and Andrew Lytle, who are non-residents of the State of Ohio, (and whose place of residence is unknown to said plaintiff.) will hereby take notice, that the said Eleanor Griffith, did, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1858, fite in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Common Pleas Pairfield County, Ohio, her certsin petition, to forcelose a contain mortgage, executed by the said Ann Griffith, in her life time, to wit: on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1845, to said potitioner, upon the following Real Estate in said County, being a part of the Southwest Quarter of Section No. 35, Township No. 13, Range No. 20, of lands sold at Chillicothe, Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the South-East corner of said Quarter Section—thence West 17 chains and 16 links to a post—thence North 57 chains and 24 links to a post—thence Rorth 57 chains and 24 links to a post—thence East 17 chains and 19 links to a post—thence South 37 chains and 34 links, to the place of beginning, containing 63 acres, more or less, which said mortgage was executed and delivared to the said Elanor Griffith by the said Ann Griffith, to secure the paymes? of a certain promissory funde by said Ann Griffith in her life-time, to wit; on the said 24th day of Pebruary, 1845, payable on the first day of September these sext to the said Elanor Griffith prays, in her said petillion that said mortgage be forcelosed, and that said tandy be appraised and sold, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute is such cases made and provided.—
The said William Lytle and Andrew Lytle, non-real-dents as aforcasid, will therefore hereby take notice, that unless they shall appear at the next May Term of said Court, to be holden in the City of Lancaster, Ohio,

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE. FOR PRODUCING HAIR ON

BALD HEADS.

AND RESTORING Fighls Astonishing and unequalled proparation has never failed to produce a growth on Raid Head, when used according to the directions, and turn bair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. It moves at once all sears, dandruff and unpleasant itching, serofula, oruptions and feverish hoat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unbealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect.

a perfect
HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.
We annex a few certificates. to corroberate of

We annex a few certificates. to corroborate our assertions.

State of Illinois, Cartiale, June 27, 1853.

I have used Professor C. J. Wood's Hair Reatorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming and thought permanurily gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREEZE, Ex-Senator, United States.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friends in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative my hair was almost white, and had been so for the last ten years, and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, light brown, and is now free from dandruff and qoile moist. I have had my hair cuttive or six times since the change, and having never seen any thing like white hair starting from the roots and It is now as thick as lever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

July 1, 1856. wish to ask.

July 1, 1856.

Gardner, Maine, June 22, 1854.

Gardner, Maine, June 27, 1854.

July 1, 1856.

Dear Sig:—I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Kestorative, and can truly say, it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing hair. Before using it, i was as gray us a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours,

D. N. MURPHY.

St. Louis, March 7, 1854.—Professor Wood:—My hair commenced falling offsome three or four years since, and continued to do so until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular medicines of the day, but to no effect. At last I was induced to try your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am happy to say it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly affected.

A. C. WILLIAMS, 139 Second street.

Raisin, Michigan, August 2, 1855.—This is to certify, that one year ago I was quite gray, and my hair so thin upon the top of my head, that I feared its entire lose. In this condition I applied for and obtained a bettle of Professor Wood's Restoraire, and before I had used one quart bottle, tha gray hairs had entirely disappeared and it had thickened up so as to be as full as usual, and assumed a glossy appearance, apparently more beautiful than ever it was before. I do therefore cheerfully recommend it to the ladies who value a beautiful head of hair. I will also state I use it now, occasionally, for its health, and deautifying effects.

SARAH J. BROWN.

Chicago, May I, 1854.—I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorsive to decided advantage. It prevents

occasionally, for its health) and beautifying effects.

SARAH J. BROWN.

Chicago, May I, 1854.—I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative to decided advantage. It prevents the brir from coming out, and gives it a gloss and softness very desirable. The few gray hairs I had, have entirely disappeared. Others of my family have used it and concur with me in pronouncing it all it professes to be. HENRY CLARK, Michigan Avenue.

St. Louis, September 20, 1853.—Dr. O, J. Wood—Sir: I have used nearly three bettles of your Hair Remorative, and have found its effect very satisfactory, it has entirely destroyed all dansfrom from my head, and restored my hair to its original color, which had become quite gray.

W.M. THUKEDALE.

U. Foold at 114 Market street. St. Louis, Missouri, 316 Broadway, New York, and by sill Druggists everywhere. All kinds of family Patent medicines for sale on the beat possible terms, at Professor Wood's eslishment. 114 Market street, St. Louis.

T. FSold by all Druggists in Lancaster, Ohio. January 7, 1858—3m 36

THE CASKET OF DIAMONDS. Weekly Journal containing 32 columns of choice eading matter of a character calculated to justruct muse, and enforest the general reader, will be com-nenced on the First Saturday in March, 1858.

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A mong the interesting features of our Paper will be a love correspondence of the most thrilling and exciting character, which took place in 1888, betwixt an English Gentleman and French Lady—the tyranifical opposition of the Lady's Father to the union of his daughter with the English gentleman is described in the most vivid and interesting manner, as well as the successful plots of the young tady to clude the vigilance and cracity of her heartless father.

These letters are deceptly interesting, and of a pure, high toned character.

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March 11, 1858—3m45

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March 11, 1858—6845

LAW NOTICE.

John M. Connell & William T. Wise, AVING associated themselves together in the practice of law, under the name and firm of GONNELL& WISE. will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in this orany of the adjoining counties.
Il Posseon the Public Square, adjoining the county buildings.

Lancaster, June 4, 1857—14.