

Next Saturday at Centerville.

Recollect the Republican Meeting at Centerville, on Saturday next, and if you can possibly attend, do so. Now is the time to effect a thorough organization of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of Old Wayne, and unite all the opponents of the present slavery-extension administration. It is expected that every freeman will do his duty!

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 12, 1856. There are yet no indications of the election of a Speaker. Every conceivable effort seems to have been made to reconcile conflicting parties and members of those parties, but all have failed. On Wednesday last, it was determined to hold a continued session until a Speaker should be elected. A democratic caucus had been held on the previous evening at which a resolution was passed, declaring that they would vote against all motions to adjourn until an election was had. The Republicans almost to a man voted with them, and the session continued from 12 o'clock on Wednesday until Thursday morning about 9 o'clock, without effecting any good whatever. The House adjourned over until Friday, when a resolution was introduced calling, individually, upon all the candidates for Speaker to define their position upon such questions as might be propounded to them. Most of the day was spent in discussing the propriety of passing said resolution. I voted against the resolution simply because it was calculated to open up a wider field of debate, and after much time had been spent in talk, no member would know any thing more about the opinions of the candidates than they did before and members would present themselves before their constituents in the seeming attitude of having voted for their respective candidates without knowing their opinions. The resolution passed, however, and to-day has been spent in hearing answers from the different aspirants for the Speakership. Nothing new was elicited, except a continued disorder and confusion. A chivalric son of the south talked about "picking into" a gentleman from Missouri, for a little pleasantry, but no blood was spilt, and we hope will not be. On Monday, it is supposed the House will meet and talk and vote perhaps, and adjourn again; and so on indefinitely.

The state of affairs in Kansas demands an early organization, in the hope that something could be done to protect the citizens from the murderous outrages which have been and are being perpetrated against them by the armed mobs of Missouri. We hope the reader has observed the cold and heartless allusion made to the affairs in Kansas by the President in his annual message. The fiddling with Nero was commendable in comparison with it. All recollect with what promptitude, during the session of Congress and without one word being said to that body, the President ordered the army to invade a foreign country to avenge the fancied wrongs which were said to exist in the south, and now, with what hot zeal he proclaimed the infamous lie, that "American blood had been shed upon American soil," and called upon Congress to encourage the wrong. But our own citizens, high minded and honorable citizens, in the exercise of a natural and constitutional right, are murdered by ruffian bands, and the President cannot do anything to stay the blood! the perpetration of outrage and wrong! How infamous is such conduct! The blood of the lamented Barber will not sink into the barren sand, but will arise to Heaven and cry for vengeance upon his destroyer. The great heart of the North ought to be aroused, and if the government fails, so surely falls to perform its duty, the friends of justice and of freedom should take the matter in hand, and protect the defenses.

I was pleased to learn, incidentally, that the people of Richmond have had a meeting to express their opinions in regard to the state of affairs in Kansas. Although I have not learned anything in regard to the resolutions adopted at that meeting, I am confident they were of the right tone and spirit. Such meetings should be held in every part of the north, and protection demanded in respectful but determined tones for Kansas.

When Whitfield presents his certificate as a delegate in Congress from Kansas, a motion will be made to reject it, and admit Reeder. I shall vote for the motion, and also for the Free State Constitution, as I regard the whole election and legislation by the Miscellaneous as an infamous fraud. There will be stirring times here then, but the result cannot now be told.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17, 1856.

On yesterday, the 16th inst., Mr. Thornton, of Iowa, offered a resolution, declaring Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker. He gave as a reason for offering a resolution, designated to elect a speaker, his great anxiety to secure an organization of the House, and that he had inserted the name of Mr. Campbell, because he thought him less objectionable to a large number of members than was Mr. Banks. He had voted for both the gentlemen and was desirous of electing either.

I voted for the resolution, because I have full confidence in Mr. Campbell, and there are many other members of the House I would have voted for under similar circumstances. There is no special man I am peculiarly desirous of electing, but it is the Anti-Nebraska principle, I desire to place in the Speaker's chair, and will vote for any man to secure this object. And if all the Anti-Nebraska men had voted for the resolution of Mr. Thornton, Campbell would have been elected by a majority of three votes. I regret they did not.

Mr. Galloway, though personally favorable to Mr. Campbell, said he could not change his position till he was assured of the sentiment of Mr. C.'s favor.

Mr. Giddings said this resolution was thrown into the House without consulting those voting for Mr. Banks, by whom he would stand until he could see a chance to vote for a better man.

Mr. Mace said that the fault of the House remaining unorganized, was attributed to the Anti-Nebraskians, who have a majority and can any day effect the election of a Speaker if they surrender their personal differences.

Mr. Sage and Mr. Washburn, of Maine, thought that the introduction of the resolution was ill timed and mischievous.

Other gentlemen explained their positions; among them Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who said his name had been used by Mr. Thornton without his knowledge or authority, and that under no circumstances whatever would he throw any obstacle in the way of an organization.

The resolution was then rejected—yeas 50, nays 158. Mr. Cumberack offered a resolution declaring the Hon. Daniel Mace, of Indiana, the Speaker of the House.

A discussion then arose, in which several gentlemen took part, including Mr. Dunn, who took occasion to ensure the caucus proceedings of those who have been voting for Mr. Banks.

Mr. Benton, having been appealed to by Mr. Dunn, said that when Mr. Campbell withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker, he (Mr. Benton) was approached by some of the friends of Mr. Banks, who requested him to vote for somebody else, until an appointed time.

Mr. Pennington said that a scheme had been projected to run him up for Speaker to a certain point, in order to rob him and then kill him off, against which action he promptly protested.

Mr. Dunn said, to use a homely phrase, like the people of the West, they fatten their hogs first, and slaughter them afterwards. He further explained why he had been voting against Mr. Banks.

Mr. Cumberack withdrew his resolution, when the House proceeded to vote again for a Speaker with the following result: Banks 40; Richardson 69; Fuller 29; Pennington 3; scattering 5. Necessary to a choice 98.

It is reported that the President and Cabinet have had under consideration the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with England, as a mode of resenting the refusal of that government to do us justice in the Central American question; and it is further said, that in consideration of the unorganized state of Congress, the President is disposed to take charge of the whole matter. There is no immediate danger, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Pierce will prudently refrain from all ultra measures.

The Richmond Gas Works. The City Gas Works are completed, and our citizens are now enjoying the advantages of this economical and beautiful light.

The gas was, for the first time, let into the pipes on the 4th inst. and a few lanterns lighted to test its quality, but owing to the extreme cold weather which followed, there was not a supply furnished to consumers until the evening of the 17th, when all who had fixtures for the purpose, were brilliantly lighted up.

The machinery and apparatus connected with the works being now in complete order, there will not probably be any interruption in the supply hereafter.

The introduction of this useful and highly ornamental improvement into our city, forms quite an era in its onward career of prosperity, and deserves more than a mere passing notice. It affords to a stranger, one of the surest indications of our progress in population, wealth and enterprise, and will add to the numerous inducements which we previously possessed, for others to settle amongst us.

The project of lighting our city with gas, we believe, was first started by our fellow-citizen Dr. Webster, now Secretary of the company. Early last spring, he took the matter in hand, and although at first it was not regarded with much favor by our leading citizens, yet he persevered in his efforts, and finally succeeded in raising the requisite amount of stock to organize a company; soon after which, operations were commenced.

To Dr. J. T. Plummer, the efficient President, much credit is due for his good judgment and prompt action in directing the affairs of the company. William Cain, Treasurer, and Robert Morrison, and Charles Collier Directors, deserve praise for timely personal services and pecuniary aid.

The works are located on the east bank of White water, on the north side of Main street. The site is regarded as the very best that could have been selected. Besides being the lowest accessible point, (a desirable object for such an establishment,) it is abundantly supplied with a living stream of pure water, from adjacent springs.

The contract for erecting the works and laying one mile of pipe, was let to Charles Collier, of Lafayette, at \$16,000. In its prosecution Mr. C. displayed great energy, industry and skill, completing the job within the time allotted him, and in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned.

We understand that about 75 service pipes have been laid and some 20 or 30 more engaged for consumers. The city council has erected 5 public lamps on Main street, and contemplate increasing the number in a short time. The Gas company expect also to extend the pipes as soon as it can command the requisite funds.

As gas is comparatively a new thing with most of our readers, we have thought it would be interesting just at this time, to give a brief history of its introduction, its chemical composition and mode of manufacture; which facts have been politely furnished us by the President of the company.

not 40 years hence effect for Richmond? Let those who survive that period mark the result.

WHAT IS GAS? AND HOW IS IT MADE? There are three elementary substances which enter into the composition of almost all animal and vegetable bodies, namely, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.

Carbon, in its pure state, is the material of which diamond is composed. Soot, lamp-black and charcoal are impure carbon. Although carbon in its separate state is visible, yet when it is combined with oxygen, or with hydrogen it becomes an invisible gas. Gas is only another name for air.

Oxygen is a gas, and is the vital principle in the atmosphere which we breathe. Without oxygen in the air, every living animal would immediately perish; hence oxygen has been called vital air. Without oxygen, all our fires would go out; hence it is called a supporter of combustion.

Hydrogen is also a gas, and is the lightest substance known, being nearly sixteen times lighter than the air we breathe. On account of its levity, it is used for filling balloons. Animals cannot live in it; and a lighted candle would be extinguished by it. Yet in the presence of oxygen it is very inflammable.

These three elements, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen have a remarkable tendency to combine with each other. Oxygen united to hydrogen forms water, the two invisible gases making a visible fluid. Oxygen in combination with carbon, forms carbonic acid, a highly poisonous gas when inhaled into the lungs. Carbon and hydrogen combine and make carburetted hydrogen, and this is the gas that is manufactured at the gas works for burning in our houses. This is the gas which is formed in our domestic fires, and which when ignited, produces the flame of our candles, our fire-places, &c. Almost any animal substance, when properly heated, will make carburetted hydrogen gas. But of all substances, stone coal is found to be the best for this purpose, in an economical point of view.

The coal is first heated in iron vessels, until it is measurably decomposed, and a variety of gases are formed by the intermixture of the carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, &c. in the coal. All these gases are made to pass through water in which much impurity is deposited. They then pass through other pipes and enter a vessel where they are more effectually washed. Thence they pass into a series of tall, perpendicular tubes, in which the gas is cooled, the watery vapor in the gases is condensed, as well as the tar from the coal. After this the gases are passed through prepared lime, in order to divest them still further of useless ingredients, but especially of sulphur and its combinations. It is now carburetted hydrogen gas, and is ready to be measured in an ingeniously constructed apparatus, with revolving machinery inside, and then to be passed on into the gas holder, a large sheet iron vessel, floating in a cistern of water, with its mouth downward. From this it is pressed into the pipes leading from the works to our houses.

Now, going back again to the red-hot vessels into which the coal is thrown to form this gas, we shall find nothing left in them but a kind of charcoal called coke, which is drawn out of the vessels, and fresh coal thrown in to continue the gas-making process.

We are informed that the price of gas to consumers in this city, is fixed at \$4 per 1000 cubic feet, which may be regarded as quite reasonable. It is furnished to the city for the street lamps at Cincinnati prices. We subjoin the following article from the Scientific American showing the price of gas in different cities in the United States:

"Boston, \$3 per 1000 cubic feet; Hartford, \$3.50; New Haven, \$4; Providence, \$3.50; New York, \$3; Brooklyn, \$3.50; Albany, \$4; Troy, \$4; Rochester, \$3.50; Buffalo, \$3.50; Auburn (rosin), \$7; Schenectady, \$4; Syracuse, \$4; Newark, \$3.50; Paterson, \$4; Philadelphia "City Works," \$2.25; Northern Liberties, \$3.50; Spring Garden, \$3.50; Moyamensing, \$3.50; Reading, \$3.50; Lancaster, \$4; Baltimore, \$3; Charleston, \$4; Savannah, \$4; New Orleans, \$5; Galveston, 5; Mobile, 5; Nashville, 4; Memphis, 4; Louisville, \$3.50; Cincinnati, \$3.50; Indianapolis, \$3.75; Chicago, \$3.50; Milwaukee, \$3.50; St. Louis, \$3.50; Lexington, Ky., \$4; Cleveland, \$3.50; Springfield, \$5; Dayton, \$4; Columbus, \$3.50; Wheeling, \$3.50; San Francisco, \$10—being an average of \$3.97, or 17 cents per 1000 more than the cost of gas to private consumers in Washington city, which is \$3.80 and 47 cents more than is paid by the government, the city hotels, &c."

A gallon of pure sperm oil produces light equal to 217 cubic feet of coal gas; a gallon of whale oil produces light equal to 175 cubic feet of coal gas. Therefore gas at \$4 per 1000 cubic feet gives 255 feet for a dollar, and is therefore much cheaper than whale or sperm oil. The apparatus used for making gas, and the labor attending the production of it, however, involves an expense (it is considered) greater than the use of oil lamps, under 100 burners. Over that number it is considered that gas is more economical than oil. Any village, factory, or mill therefore, using more than 100 burners, will find it more economical—and certainly much more convenient—to use gas rather than oil.

A JOB FOR AN OCCULTIST.—James says, in his last Jeff. that he has "seen no evidence of the alarming prevalence of intemperance in our city." If an occultist should happen to come this way soon, he might have an opportunity of performing an operation on our neighbor's eyes, provided he really desires to see those who are carrying about their persons, such staggering loads of Perkins' "free agency." We account for the derangement of his visual organs, from the fact that "there are none so blind as those who will not see."

"Hold Out!" "The time that should be spent in the legislation of the country is being wasted!" "The Democrats are in a minority and are powerless in the House. The outrageous conduct of the opposition to the Democratic party in the House, with a large majority, in not organizing the House and going to work..."

"Hold on, you'll find time lost—money squandered—outrageous conduct, and so on! What a shame—a crying sin in it to be so wasteful, so extravagant, so—so be sure it is! One would think from the above that our neighbor was extremely anxious for the election of a Speaker, notwithstanding the 'old liners' have 'voted steadily in a body for their own candidate'..."

"Nationalism against Sectionalism"—freedom against slavery, as embodied and represented by the candidates he supported. If all the Anti-Nebraska members had voted as Mr. Holloway has uniformly done, Congress would have been organized without any trouble, and James saved from the over-exertion he has undergone in getting up his very *Populist* criticism about the resolution to "hold on," adopted at Richmond, and the "hold on" resolution Mr. H. voted for, and he would have experienced no difficulty in putting "this and that together." Our neighbor, really does not stand in need of an exhortation to hold on—he has always been in the habit of holding on to principle, which is more than can be said of our neighbor, judging from his antecedents, or that can even be said of his favorite candidate for Speaker, for whom the "Democratic" members vote so "steadily," judging from the following extract from a speech made by Richardson in 1850:

"The territories," said he, "are free now, and will forever remain free; they are free by the law of nature; they are free by the law of nations; they will remain free from causes to which I have already referred. This should satisfy all, in my judgment, who are opposed to the extension of slavery." And a man: "I do not and can not believe, that our Constitution carries and protects slavery, except in States, nor do I believe that its framers intended that it should extend this institution. I believe it was formed for far higher and nobler purposes."

THE "OLD LINE" LIEUTENANT.—What a pity that our Constitution-makers, in designating the age that the candidate for this office should be, before he could be eligible, had not placed it at 25 years instead of 30; then, and in that case, Young America could have a "fair shake" and his vaunting ambition might have been satisfied, without having to wait until leading strings could be safely dispensed with! It seems, that "Col." WALKER, the nominee of our "old line" friends, is only about 28 years of age, and, if elected (which we deem a very improbable circumstance) could not hold that station, as the Constitution requires him to have been born a few years sooner. The "Col." of course cannot help this accident of birth, no more than a "furriner" could; and as it is too late to alter the Constitution to suit his case, he will have to take it out in *causa* that instrument for the limitation, in the same way he does the "Know Nothings" for a desire to limit the latter to a residence of "twenty-one years," instead of *six months*, before being eligible to the right of voting. From the signs of the times, we should judge that he will be thankful that he was not born at an earlier day, when the thousands of "paper balls," Wildard speaks of, shall be fired at the annual election!

However, aside from the question of the eligibility of Mr. Walker, which has been raised, there is one thing which we regret to see, in the *Putnam Banner*, and that is the insinuation that he "killed a man in Ohio in a drunken brawl."

The *Lafayette Journal* thus puts a quietness in this "drunken brawl" affair: "The unfortunate circumstance alluded to in the conclusion of the paragraph is a total misapprehension of the facts. We were present on the occasion, and although not personally conversant with the circumstances, are yet fully acquainted with them. The affair took place at a circus in Cincinnati, which Col. W. was peacefully attending, and where he was, in the most unprovoked and brutal manner, assaulted by a couple of drunken policemen, one of them knocking him down with a bludgeon, and the other jumping upon him and beating (Col. Walker) him in the face in the most shocking manner. In the clear and justifiable defense of his person against great bodily harm, and in all probability his life, he stabbed them both, one dangerously, and the other fatally. What added to the outrageous character of the assault was the fact that he was not only a small man, but an invalid, being at the time, and for several months previous, under treatment for a disease of the eyes, from which he was partially blind. It is hardly necessary to say that when the case came up for trial in court, he was honorably acquitted."

We hope to see the present canvass so conducted, that personal abuse and misrepresentation may be kept out of the Republican press at least. If a candidate for office is an honorable, upright man, no difference to what party he may be attached, his personal character is the glory of the State and should be defended by every honest press in the land. We have no objections to denounce in the strongest language the policy and trickery resorted to by the politician—that is a duty—it is right. On the other hand, when a candidate possesses a disreputable character, it is clearly the duty of the press to let the facts be known,—it becomes in that case, instead of a glory, a shame to the State to have such characters running for office, and the press would be found wanting were it not to speak out. *Their's own sentiments.*

KANSAS NOMINATING CONVENTION. On the 22d ult. a convention was held in Lawrence, to nominate candidates for office for the future State.

The following gentlemen were nominated for the various offices: For Governor—Charles Robinson, Republican; For Lieut. Gov., W. J. Roberts, National Democrat. For Congress—M. W. Delahay, National Democrat. For Secretary of State—P. C. Schuyler, Republican. For State Treasurer—J. A. Wakefield, Free Soil Whig.

For Judges of Supreme Court—S. Latta, National Whig; W. Convey, Free Soil Democrat; Morris Hunt, Whig. For Chief of Supreme Court—S. B. Floyd, Free Soil Democrat. Reporter of Court—Thruston, Democrat, Republican. Col. Lane contested with Robinson for the office of Governor, but at the last ballot it stood, Robinson, 65; Lane, 22. The Douglas Democrats have got rather used up. Col. Lane, who evidently felt badly beaten has noted very well and in a speech before the Convention urged the Free State party to support the nominees.

[This Col. Lane is the veritable J. H. Lane, ex-Governor of Indiana, once a member of Congress, against the Nebraska Bill, and then for it even as far as it advanced the doctrine in the election of 1854.—Having run out of home, money, and the remnants of a bad character, he went to Kansas as an adventurer and attempted to ride into office under different colors. He however was an administration man and stood in the Convention as a National Democrat so adjusted himself to the times, and did so. He ridiculed his dishonesty and having been so acquired nothing else, his moral man and political worth may be well judged.]—*Anti-Wayne Times.*

To the Missouri Democrats: An extra from the *Pioneer*, at Kiekapoo, dated at eight o'clock this morning says that a battle took place last night at Easton, about 12 o'clock, between the Abolitionists and pro-Slavery men—the former making the attack, one Pro-Slavery man, named Cook, was killed and wounded; several Abolitionists were killed and wounded. A subsequent edition of the paper from Lawrence says on the ground, commanded by one Brown, who commenced the fight, and is said to be urging them on to the nets of violence. The Kiekapoo Rangers were brought to arms, and a large number of persons would leave that place for the seat of war in about twenty minutes. Such at least is the account of its origin given by the *Pioneer*. Allowances should be made for its partisan zeal, in taking its say.

The extra declares that the war has again commenced, and is an inflammatory appeal to the people to rally at once. I think a serious difficulty has occurred, growing out of the Free Soil election the other day, and regard this as but another mode to get up a civil war in Kansas. It is the last desperate game of the Abolitionists. We make the following extract from the correspondence of the New York Post: It is possible by a hue and cry the disorganizers may succeed in reducing Dr. Robinson's vote, but they cannot beat him. The only bad effect we fear is, that the decision may grow to be permanent, and, in our present critical state, that would be almost fatal. The sounds of war are not quite lulled. It is thought by many that a fight is inevitable, and will come before spring. Col. Lane has received a letter from his friend Gov. Wright, of Indiana, who says he has five hundred men with money and ammunition to march to our aid should war again be menaced. Governor Grimes, of Iowa, is also known to sympathize with us and will aid us. We are preparing and distributing arms. These arms, which are such dry-burners in the eyes of our neighbors, will, however, not hurt those who do not interfere with us. We are not now, nor have we ever been armed, except for protection.

Below we publish a call to the Republicans of the United States, to meet in an informal Convention to be held at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of effecting an organization of the Republican party—"unite all the opponents of Slavery Extension in the Presidential contest before us." The New York Tribune, makes the following suggestions on the proposed organization: The following Call has been signed by the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of five States, and will doubtless be signed by the others so soon as it shall have been presented for their approval. But the time fixed for the meeting is so near that it has been deemed advisable not to await further signatures before submitting it to the public. Let it be distinctly understood that no nominations are to be made at this gathering, but only the time and place of holding a National Convention (should such be deemed advisable) agreed upon. Should a different mode of ascertaining and concentrating the sentiment of the Republican party with regard to the Presidency in 1856 be deemed preferable, that will of course be adopted, and recommended. What is contemplated is the beginning of a National movement designed to unite all the opponents of Slavery Extension in the Presidential contest before us. To this it is not necessary that anything like a Mass Convention should be assembled, nor even one composed of Delegates from the several Congressional Districts. From two to ten wise, intelligent and upright men from each State which see fit to be represented will be ample. We trust measures will be taken in every Free State at least, to secure a representation at Pittsburg on the 22d of February."

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES. In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican members of the House, the National Convention, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburg, on the 22d of February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency to be supported at the election of November, 1856.

A. P. STONE, of Ohio. J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn. LAWRENCE BRIDGEMAN, of Vt. WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis. We hope the Mass Meeting at Centerville, on Saturday next, will take this matter in hand and send delegates to the Pittsburg Convention. Nothing like taking an early start in the right road, for a prosperous journey and an arrival in good time at the place of destination, and with the proper chart to guide those who are at heart opposed to Slavery Extension—an efficient organization and union of all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt administration, the work will be easily accomplished. Let us take a lesson from our opponents in activity. If they can spend their time and money to extend evil and do it so seemingly as if their hearts were in the work, surely the friends of freedom can do the same with a sincere desire to stay the progress of wrong and outrage—to put a stop to the propagation of so blighting and withering a policy. Let the people then come together and send the right kind of back bone men to Pittsburg—consult together on the best means for forming a union of all the opponents of the Slavery Extension Administration of Pierce, and sure and certain victory will crown their efforts. The next Presidential election will be no child's play! it involves no less a question whether freedom or slavery shall be nationalized. If the army of the Philistines prevail, who are offered by Pierce and his minions, Slavery will take its stand as a National institution, with leave to spread its Uxas in fluncheon throughout our land, without let or hindrance. Not only in our Territories, but even in the States, if thus nationalized, can it be planted if the people have the right, regardless of ordinances and compacts, to say what policy shall prevail within their respective borders. No State or no Territory is safe from its introduction and propagation, if "Sovereign sovereignty" is strictly carried out to the letter and spirit of this new dogma, as interpreted by its friends. If, on the other hand, the army of Israel prevails, which we hope and trust will be the case, Freedom will be nationalized, and the "peculiar institution of Slavery" will be permitted to confine itself within the limits of the States where it is cherished and nourished—subject to their own control, and left where the Constitution leaves it and where the fathers of the Republic designed to leave it—subject, however, to be abrogated whenever they thought proper. "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther"—was the doctrine written and taught years ago by the fathers, and the Republicans of this day have resolved to carry out in good faith those teachings of wisdom, having the lasting welfare and prosperity of their country in view. Up! then, Republicans! buckle on your armor, and prepare to meet this foe to freedom at the ballot-box.

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Aid and Comfort. At the 30th Jan. Convention, the following "aid and comfort" was administered by Hon. John G. Davis, of Park county: Resolved, That the measures of the National Administration in its foreign and domestic policy, are eminently wise and patriotic, and meet our hearty approval.

The Indiana Journal speaks of the embassage in connexion with a rumor prevailing at Washington that the "old line" Convention had refused to endorse the administration, which was said to have annoyed the President "seriously."

"What better endorsement could Mr. Pierce ask than this? It is as strong as any such an administration could bear. If the President feels very bad over the mismanagement of the convention's action which reached him, let him take heart. The Indiana Democracy, that is what is left of them by the Nebraska Bill, do approve the acts of the administration,—the removal of Reeder,—the appointment of Shannon,—the bestowal of all offices in Kansas upon known and prominent "border ruffians" whose crimes deserve the penalty,—the efforts to coerce the settlers to submission to the mob laws, enacted by Missouri ruffians,—every act by which the administration has given countenance to the violence and brutality which the slave power has employed to gain a foothold in Kansas. We'll see next Fall what the People of Indiana think of the Democracy's approval."

"Turn Ours."—The Louisville Journal draws the following full-length portrait of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, for whom our neighbor of the Jeff. says the "Old Liners" have so "steadily voted in a body for their own candidate," for Speaker, and therefore, they should not be held responsible for the delay.

"Mr. Richardson, of Ill., whom the administration members support, is no doubt occasionally found upon the Kansas question, but he is a drinking, coarse, vulgar and rascally man. We chance, less than two years ago, to be thrown near him where he and several other members of Congress were gathered in a circle by themselves. A gentleman by our side pointed him out to us, and remarked, that if we would listen a little while we should be certain to hear some hard swearing. "We did not listen but we could not help hearing. We have heard gamblers swear, we have heard sailors swear, we have heard that-better swear, and we have even heard that-better swear, but never in all our lives did we hear such horrible swearing as that of the Administration candidate. The variety and intensity of his oaths were wonderful. And then the novelty of many of them would have been amusing, but for their dreadful blasphemy. We could not help thinking that he was in the habit of devoting more time and study to the invention of new modes of swearing, and cursing, and blaspheming, than to all the other duties of life. We do believe that he could outswear anything under heaven—except, perhaps, his Holiness the Pope. But, if nobody else will suit the seventy-four for the Speakership, they must stick to him. If they elect him, they will have a Speaker, to curse for them, and a Chaplain to pray for them."

The coldest day ever known in England, was December 26th, 1795. The thermometer then sunk to 16 degrees below zero.