The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless.

DISTRICT.

1 George W. Nebinger,	14 Reuben Wilber,
2 Pierce Butler,	15 George A. Crawford
3 Edward Wartman,	16 James Black,
4 William H. Witte,	17 H. J. Stahle,
5 John McNair,	18 John D. Roddy,
6 John H. Brinton,	19 Jacob Torney,
7 David Leary,	20 J. A. J. Buchanan,
8 Charles Kessler,	21 William Wilkins,
9 James Patterson,	22 James G. Campbell,
10 Isaac Slenker,	23 T. Cunningham,
11 R. W. Hughes,	24 John Keatley,
12 Thomas Osterhout,	25 Vincent Phelps.
13 Abraham Edinger,	

TO OUR READERS.—On account of having a large amount of job printing to execute last week, we could not pay as much attention to our editorial department as we desired.

THE ELECTION is at length over, and we hope that our citizens will now quietly settle down to their business, and that the successful party should not indulge in any unnecessary exultation; and as for the defeated party, they should bear their loss with good humor. Political battles must be fought and won, as well as fought and lost; but after the contest is once over, all differences should be lost sight of and forgotten. Are we not all friends, neighbors and countrymen? What matters it whether we are for Buchanan, or Fillmore, or Fremont—have we not a common country to sustain? Above all we should never permit political differences to disturb the harmony of social intercourse.

OUR TABLE.

Harpers' Magazine for October, is but in all its glory; rich in entertainment, and abundant in literary matter.

The United States Journal. The October number of this magazine is filled with its usual amount of interesting and instructive articles. It is published in New York, by Emerson. Price $2 per annum. Cheap enough.

Arthur's Home Magazine. This excellent family magazine is, as usual filled with choice reading. Under the editorial charge of T. S. Arthur it has reached a popularity among the lovers of fine literature that must be gratifying. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at $2 per annum.

"*Porter's Spirit,*" came to hand last week, filled, as usual, with such matter as will interest the lovers of manly sports, agriculture and literature. If any of our friends wish to subscribe for a paper that can be rolled on for information in relation to horses, cattle, or anything connected with agriculture, we would advise them to subscribe for "*Porter's Spirit.*" It is one of the largest papers in the Union.

The Parlor Casket is a literary paper, which will please every person who delights in light reading. Published in Boston at $2 per annum, by W. J. Jones & Co.

GREAT MEETING IN LANCASTER.—The Democratic mass meeting held in Lancaster on Wednesday, was the greatest political demonstration ever known in that city. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 persons participated in the day's doings, and notwithstanding the immense crowd, there was no accident, every thing passing off harmoniously.

The sons of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster delivered able and eloquent speeches, which elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm. Excellent speeches were also made by Hon. William Preston, of Kentucky, Hon. J. Park Coon, of Wisconsin, Hon. R. K. Meade, and Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, Gen. Wm. A. Stokes, C. W. Carrigan, Esq., and others.

ATTEMPT TO GAGGE "FREE SPEECH." Jas. B. Clay, of Kentucky, (son and heir of Henry Clay) addressed the merchants of Philadelphia in National Hall, on Saturday evening, and was introduced by Josiah Randall, who presided on the occasion. In the course of his speech, Mr. Clay read a letter which he received at home in Kentucky, postmarked at Philadelphia, Sept. 18, and threatening him with death if he dared to speak in that city. "Nevertheless," said Mr. Clay, "I am not afraid to appear in the city, where the bell was rung that first proclaimed independence." Mr. Clay was followed by ex-Governor Thomas L. Price of Missouri, Charles Levi Woodbury, Esq., of New Hampshire, and Jno. A. Marshall, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the second district.

BRITISH WHEAT MEASURE.—The quarter of wheat is equal to the quarter of a ton of 2,240 lbs., 560 lbs., 70 pounds in weight is an English bushel of wheat, while 60 lbs., of wheat make our bushel; so that the United States wheat bushel is just 6-7ths of the English or Imperial, and a quarter of wheat in England is equal to 9¼ bushels in the United States.

SOME TIME during the coming year the United States may be honored with a visit from Dr. Charles Mackay. He intends giving lectures on different subjects. ("The Rise and Fall of Freedom in Europe," is one,) and readings of his most popular and successful poems. His course will be something like Mr. Thackeray's.

THE FREMONT VOLUNTEER DOCUMENT Committee are called upon to send "documents and speeches, of which there appears to be an entire dearth for the readers," to be distributed in New Jersey, as the only means of winning the State. This is a mistake. Shoals of documents and speeches have been already distributed there. The only want is readers, and this the Fremont Voluntary Committee will find it difficult to supply.

OLD CENTRE REDEEMED!

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	OPPOSITION.
Bellefonte,		28
Benner,		31
Boggs,		43
Ferguson,	59	
Gregg,	196	
Haines,	71	
Half Moon,		34
Harris,		79
Howard,		59
Houston,		58
Liberty,		20
Marion,	41	
Miles,	171	
Milesburg,	6	
Patton,		18
Penn,	198	
Potter,	182	
Rush,		26
Spring,		30
Taylor,		34
Union,		44
Walker,	2	
Worth,		32
Snow Shoe,		24
	929	506
	506	

Democratic majority, 453

Pennsylvania Election!

COUNTIES.	DEMOCRATIC majority.	OPPOSITION majority.
Allegheny,		4000
Berks,	3500	
Carbon,	600	
Cumberland,	300	
Columbia,	900	
Centre,	354	
Clinton,	250	
Delaware,		200
Dauphin,		800
Franklin,	200	
Luzerne,	1200	
Lancaster,		5000
Lehigh,	800	
Montour,	550	
Northampton,	1500	
Northumberland,	700	
Philadelphia,	3000	
Snyder,		250
Schuylkill,	900	
Westmoreland,	1200	
York,	1500	

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.—It will be seen from the subjoined despatch that the election in Florida, which took place on Monday last has terminated in a complete Democratic triumph. The Know-Nothings entered into the canvass with great spirit, and from the first were sanguine of success; but the result shows that the people of this gallant State cannot be shaken in their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution:

"TALLAHASSEE, (Fla.) Oct. 10.—Returns from Florida show a glorious Democratic victory. In Leon county they have an average majority of over one hundred, a gain of one member of the House. Gadsden county has also gone Democratic, a gain of three members of the Legislature. In Wakullah the Democrats gain a member of the House. The Democrats have gained in all six members of the Legislature. They elect their candidates for Governor and Congress."

THE ELECTION in Delaware for inspectors and assessors, has resulted in a brilliant Democratic triumph. In the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, the Democratic majority is eighteen hundred! Two years ago the Know-Nothings carried the State by about one thousand majority.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, the French journal published in New York city, has abandoned Fillmore, and in an able article it has pronounced in favor of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. "Between the three banners," says the *Courier*, "our choice is fixed. That of Black Republicanism is the symbol of intestine strife, and carries perhaps disunion in its folds. That of Know-Nothingism has adopted as its motto religious intolerance and hatred of the foreigner. The Democratic banner on the contrary, is the safe guard of the Confederacy and the traditional symbol of the American sympathy with France. * * * In fact, the Democratic party is the only one of those now existing which has been proved, and from which we know what we have to expect.

THE NOTTINGHAM *Journal* states, that the manger of the gas works at Workshop broke up last spring some fresh land, which he planted with potatoes. Having superfluity of gas water, he poured it over ode-half of the plot thus planted, and on gathering the crop last week he found the part that had been watered, very productive, and quite free from disease, whilst the other portion was affected in a most extensive degree with the old disease.

GEORGIA MANUFACTURES.—Georgia appears to be the Empire State of the South. She has made more progress in manufactures than any of them, and her internal resources are now greater than any State South of Mason and Dixon's line. In addition to her factories, she has a fine system of railroads which undoubtedly does much to swell the wealth of that section of the South. They have ample water power, and their manufacturing establishments are already capable of sending to market, sheetings, osnaburgs, cotton yarns, &c., for which we are accustomed to look to Lowell or Manchester. The South is not entirely lost to humanity, neither is it composed of plantations entirely.

INSULT TO MR. CLAY.—When James B. Clay, arrived in Pottsville, the Fremont Abolitionists intended to insult him by enshrouding his father's monument in mourning; but several Democrats who contribute to its erection, interfered and prohibited it. What next will these disunionists do, to vent their impite, and insult men who dare to have opinions of their own?

HON. JOHN BIGLER.

We lay before our readers the card of ex-Governor Jno. Bigler, of California, in answer to the base and malicious slander of the Abolition press, here and elsewhere:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1856.

EDITOR PENNSYLVANIAN:—The *Daily News* of Monday morning contains the following malicious article, relating to the undersigned

LOOKOUT FOR BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS!—The notorious John Bigler, of California, is stumping the State for Buchanan and Breckinridge. He has been associated with the party leaders in this county, and may possibly have initiated them into the secrets of the California process of *manufacturing votes* by means of *stuffed ballot boxes!* Watch the ballot-boxes, freemen. Watch them closely. They are the palladium of your rights.

There is not one word of truth in the foregoing, so far as improper conduct in the past, the present, or the future is imputed to me, as I feel called upon to declare one and all of the statements made, false and slanderous, and to express the opinion that the unprincipled and mendacious creature who penned them, knew them to be false when in the act of preparing them for the press.

I beg leave to add that since my arrival in Pennsylvania, in May last, I have, because I deemed a duty to openly and frankly advocate the election of Mr. Buchanan, been the object of much misrepresentation and abuse. Slanders relating to the action of the Vigilance Committee and other matters, have been telegraphed over the country—eagerly published and commented upon by reporters of the opposition press, but the contradiction, though it followed close upon the heels of the falsehoods, was not even noticed, thus evinding a malicious determination to blight reputation right or wrong.

So far as the Vigilance Committee thunder is concerned, it is proper to repeat what was told months ago; that I left California forty days before the organization of the Committee, and never had any connection or correspondence with them friendly or unfriendly. The whole thing in all its parts, is utterly false and was declared so to be by my authority early in July last, and since then in several papers printed in San Francisco and Sacramento. In truth, the men against whom the Vigilance Committee mainly directed their power, were political personal enemies of mine. Gov. Johnson was elected Governor over me. Judge Terry stumped the State against me in 1855, and in 1855 was elected on the same (Know-Nothing) ticket with Johnson. Casey was my bitter enemy, and published a fierce article assailing me, on the day that I left California for Pennsylvania. So also, was Yankee Sullivan. During the canvass of 1855, in California and which resulted in the election of Johnson over me, my opponents—the Know-Nothings—were actually detected in the act of stuffing the ballot-box of the Fifth Ward, San Francisco; but not until after they had succeeded in getting into it twenty eight full Know-Nothing tickets. They were also, a few days before the election, detected in an effort to purchase a large vote in addition to the legal vote of San Benardino. In fact, in every case where fraud has been established, the actors were hostile to me. The actors in the above cases were all either political or personal enemies of mine. So far as the elections of 1851 and 1853 are concerned, I am positive, and in this opinion all my California friends concur, that if wrong was perpetrated by any person, it was not to aid me, and *that I did not receive a single illegal vote at either election.*

In relation to the election returns of 1851, a few words only are necessary to expose the false statements which have been made in several papers of this State. It was charged that the officers in the Secretary of State office had *opened* and *altered* the returns to elect me and others. At the time these returns were made to the Secretary's Department, I was not in office; I was a private citizen, residing at Sacramento city, nearly two hundred miles from the seat of government. For some time the assaults made upon the officers in the Secretary's Office, was treated with silent contempt, in fact the charge was known by them as well as me, and regarded as too ridiculous for serious notice, and therefore remained unnoticed *officially* until 1854, when a joint committee composed of both political parties was organized and the charge fully investigated. The Committee after careful examination, after examining under oath many witnesses, principally officers of State, clerks of Courts, and comparing the returns, *unanimously* reported that the charge was *without foundation*, that the returns on file in the Secretary's office were found correct—all of them with the *names of the County Clerks* and County *Seals* attached, and all without change or mutilation.

In connection with this charge, I beg leave to state an additional fact, which alone is sufficient to demonstrate its ridiculous character. Under the California election law, the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor *are not* made to the Secretary's office, but the speaker of the Assembly.—The law requires the Clerks of Courts to make out and certify to two copies of the election returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—one to be transmitted to the Speaker of Assembly, by mail—the other to be forwarded to the Speaker, in care of the members of the Legislature representing the county. It will thus be seen that the returns, which it was said had been altered in the Secretary's office, were not made to that office but to the Speaker of the Assembly in 1855.

After their defeat, the opposition clamored for a time about the vote in San Francisco but an examination of the returns proved that I had received less than one hundred votes that were not upon the full Democratic ticket—that other Democrats had received more than a thousand votes on other tickets, and whilst my majority was but *five* votes, several other candidates on the ticket with me had majorities exceeding fifteen hundred votes. This conclusive evidence that if wrong was perpetrated, it was not for my benefit, effectually relieved my enemies, and the subject has not since, to my knowledge, been mooted.

In conclusion, I beg leave to assure my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania—the State within which I was born, that all the accusations made against me are false, and are all the coinage of malicious personal and political opponents and although averse to the use of harsh language, I now feel called upon in view of the malicious character of the assaults referred to, and in view, too, of the faction that I regard them as made to detract from my reputation as a citizen, to pronounce one or all of the statements made in the opposition press, derogatory to me as a public officer or private citizen, as *false* and *malicious*, to pronounce the concoctors of them here and elsewhere, one and all *base liars* and *malicious slanderers.*

JNO. BIGLER.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—At the great Democratic meeting at West Chester, a few days since, an incident occurred which left a lasting impression upon all who witnessed it. In the crowd was a man who wore a Fillmore badge, and who, for a long time, persistently followed James B. Clay. He ascended the platform while Clay was speaking, and despite the remonstrances of those present, crowded his way up to within a few feet of him, gazing all the while with an air of the most earnest attention upon his countenance. After Mr. Clay left the stand, he still followed him, despite all obstacles, apparently determined, at all hazards, to remain in his immediate vicinity. These movements became so marked, that some persons who had read Mr. Clay's speech in Philadelphia, in which he had alluded to the threat made against his life, in case he spoke in Pennsylvania for Buchanan, began to suspect the Fillmore man was animated by some evil design, and he was closely watched. At length he embraced an opportunity of confronting Mr. Clay, face to face, when his real object was made clearly apparent. "Sir," said he, "I loved your father; I would have laid down my life in his service; I honored his judgment, and in all political affairs, followed his lead while he lived. I am a Fillmore man, but I cannot resist the impulse to ask you honestly what you think my true duty is in this campaign, and to follow your advice." Mr. Clay replied: "It is scarcely necessary to repeat my opinions. But if you loved my father, and cherish the principles he adhered to, your duty clearly is to vote the Democratic State and National tickets." Tears trickled down the cheeks of the anxious inquirer, as he replied "I will."—*Pennsylvanian.*

Lately at a distribution of prizes in a German village, a little girl seven years old, whose parents had just been turned out of their lodgings, because they had failed to pay their rent, was asked by the rector: "Have you studied sacred history, my child?" "Yes sir." "Do you know the history of creation?" "I know that God made all." "Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?" The child hesitated a moment, and then fixing her eyes on her examiner, replied—"*Probably they were turned out because they could not pay their rent!*"

A MAMMOTH SQUASH.—Mr. Samuel Hoard of this city has raised a squash in his garden this season, which weighs *one hundred and sixty-eight pounds!* It is probably the largest squash ever grown in this country.—*Chicago Journal.*

HEAR THE SON OF DANIEL WEBSTER, AT LANCASTER, THE 8th OF OCTOBER, 1856.

"To be President a man should possess a vast knowledge of men and things, which a long experience in public life can alone give, in order to fit him for a wise selection of advisers and a successful administration of public affairs. The experience is the result of a lifetime; and when we find a man who possesses it, together with undying love and devotion to the Union, we have found one who is qualified for the Presidency, and whom for our country's sake and our own, we should elevate to that exalted position. Now, gentlemen, there is no man living who has so much ability and such long and varied experience in public affairs as your countryman, James Buchanan. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Benton has been as long in public life, but has been almost always in one branch of the National Legislature; but Mr. Buchanan has served long in the House of Representatives, long in the Senate, has been on service abroad, and for one term served in the Department of State, always reflecting honor upon his State and country and credit upon himself. [Cheers.]

Where can you find any one now living who can say as much for himself or has any one to say it for him? We should all feel proud of our leader and of his eminent qualifications for the office for which he is a candidate. If we look over the history of the country, we will hardly turn over a page or it for the last forty years in which the name of Mr. Buchanan does not appear. [Applause.] There he stands, for the last forty years, side by side with the greatest and most illustrious men of the country. [Renewed applause.] If any one of his distinguished compeers were now living, if the great sage of Ashland, if Calhoun, of South Carolina, or Webster, were still in the midst of their countrymen, to advise and guide them, they would be first to do justice to his great and unsurpassed talents, and use their Herculean energies in securing his success in this crisis. [Cheers.] And now citizens of Lancaster, allow me to suggest that the present is the time for you to exert all your energies in securing the success of the principles maintained by the Democratic party. The Democratic ticket deserves and should have your hearty support on Tuesday next. Remember that the enemies of the Constitution, of the Union, and of yourselves, *will on that day attempt to carry the State, and proclaim to the world that Pennsylvania has declared for Abolition and Disunion.* If you love your country, now is the time for action. Now is the time for exertion, if you would preserve the Union, and send it down to your children as you received it from your fathers, with all the blessings which you have enjoyed under it. Democrats and Whigs, your country calls upon you to elect those who represent the principles of devotion to the Union. On Tuesday, the 14th of October, you are expected to work together for the success of national men on the Democratic State ticket. After we have succeeded in defeating the faction which now threaten to overwhelm us, we may quarrel on questions of policy. Now there is a fearful responsibility resting upon every citizen, and he should be careful to discharge it properly.

COLORED FUNERAL IN RICHMOND.—The Capital of the slave holding State of Virginia presented a scene on Sunday that is well calculated to silence the insane ravings of Northern fanatics. We copy from the *Richmond Whig*:

"A servant woman of Mr. Payne's died suddenly on Friday night from strangulation, produced by excessive hemorrhage of the lungs, and on Sunday afternoon the colored population turned out *en masse* to attend the funeral. The hearse which conveyed the corpse to the burial ground was followed by over one thousand negroes—mostly women—of all complexion and ages. The females were members of different charitable associations, and were clad in mourning uniform, each association having a distinctive badge. The sidewalks were also crowded with negroes accompanying the procession. Immediately in the rear of the hearse was a number of colored men, choristers at one of the African Churches, each of whom was provided with a note book. Several carriages containing, we presume, the relations of the deceased, brought up the rear of the cortege. The members of each society wore bonnets, dresses and capes of a uniform color, and all trimmed alike."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A Richmond paper states that a young German, employed for several years at a manufacturing establishment in that city and upon the public streets as a common laborer, has within a short time past ascertained that his father is a wealthy clothing merchant in Boston. He states to our informant that his father saw fit about twenty years ago to desert his family and business, under peculiar circumstances, and embark for America. Since that time the unnatural parent has had no communication with his family, nor did any of them know what had been his fate until his son, now grown to manhood, emigrated to this country to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." After toiling for years he has by some means found out that his long-lost father is at the head of a very extensive establishment in Boston.

THE EDITOR of the Davenport (Del.) *Gazette*, has had an interview with the father-in-law of Col. Lane of Kansas notoriety and says: "When his precious son-in-law induced his daughter to go to Kansas, he sold her property, amounting to $18,000, and, after reaching Kansas, he procured a mistress, and treated his wife so badly that she was forced to leave for home; and he told her he had paid her passage on the steamboat to Indiana, when, in fact, after the boat started, she found such was not the case, and it was with difficulty that she raised money enough to pay her passage. Lane had robbed her of her fortune, been guilty of adultery with a mistress, and sent her home penniless, and, after she had left, tried to get a divorce from her, through the very territorial legislature which he is denouncing as bogus and illegal."

NO CRIME TO STEAL LOTTERY TICKETS.—Three men at Montreal, having been indicted for a conspiracy to defraud one John McDonald of a lottery ticket, Mr. Justice McCord, on the 4th inst., delivered an elaborate decision quashing the indictment. His judgment proceeds on the ground that lotteries being illegal in Canada, lottery tickets are there valueless, and it is no offence to steal them much less to conspire to do so.

A CHANGE.—Only two years ago, the whole yell of the opposition party was "down on the Irish and Dutch foreigners, down with all Catholics, whether native or foreign." It has been improved upon in the present campaign, and it now reads, "*down with the poor white men, up with the NIGGER!*"

THE BLOODY VICTORY IN BALTIMORE

In order to show what was done in Baltimore at Tuesday's election, we copy the following extraordinary statement of facts from the Baltimore *Republican and Argus*, of Wednesday evening:

"In the 4th Ward Know-Nothingism reigned triumphant, as will be seen by reference to the returns from that Ward.—Scarcely a naturalized citizen was suffered to cast his vote there; peaceable Democrats whilst standing near the polls of the Ward conversing in a quiet, friendly manner, were set upon by huge-fisted desperadoes, and driven away from the neighborhood. One young man, a Democrat, was saved from being roughly handled by police officers McCafferty and Barton, who effectually protected him from the meditated onslaught.—These two gentlemen, indeed, so far as we observed, in that instance at least, acted with a fairness and impartiality worthy of all praise, especially as so few parallels to their conduct was observed during the day.

Such was the force of the Know Nothing shoulder hitters, however, in the Ward, that we doubt whether the police—notwithstanding their inclinations—would have been enabled to let the legal Democratic voters deposit their ballots. In the first Ward the "Blood Tubs" of Laudenslager's Hill, very officiously took possession of the polls, and it was only according to their imperial will and pleasure, that a Democrat was suffered occasionally, to deposit a vote. Scores upon scores of Democrats were driven away without being suffered to vote by these precious custodians of the elective franchise. In the Eighteenth Ward, early in the morning, the chiefs of the Know nothing regions held an out door caucus, and very modestly resolved that the democrats should not be allowed to vote until their own party had been enabled to cast their ballots in full. This very reasonable determination was adhered to as far as possible, as the unusually small Democratic vote cast in that Ward yesterday, will indicate most conclusively.

"In short, in every ward where the Know-Nothings, aided generally by their police, could show an aggressive front, they never failed so to do, and stopped every democratic ballot that they possibly could, by hook, by crook, by threats or by intimidations."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

To refresh the memory of many of our readers, we republish the act of congress relating to the time for holding the Presidential election:

"The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November in the year in which they are to be appointed: *Provided*, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote: *And provided also*, When any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, that the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such a manner as the State shall by law provide.—Passed January, 23, 1845."

In connexion with the above, we give the following statement showing the number of electoral votes to be cast by the several States, distinguishing them for convenient reference, as free and slave States.

FREE STATES.

Maine,	8	California,	4
New Hampshire,	5	New York,	35
Vermont,	5	Ohio,	23
Massachusetts,	12	Indiana,	13
Rhode Island,	4	Illinois,	11
Connecticut,	6	Michigan,	6
New Jersey,	7	Iowa,	4
Pennsylvania,	27	Wisconsin,	6
Total,			176

SLAVE STATES.

Virginia,	15	Missouri,	9
North Carolina,	10	Delaware,	3
South Carolina,	8	Georgia,	10
Alabama,	9	Texas,	4
Mississippi,	7	Arkansas,	4
Louisiana,	6	Florida,	3
Maryland,	8	Kentucky,	12
Tennessee,	12		
Total,			120

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The honorable and cordial attentions paid to the President of the United States during his journey east, and in numerous instances the affectionate regard and enthusiastic greetings with which he has been received, are stinging rebukes to those ruthless, gravelling, factionists at Concord, N. H. and other places, who endeavored to excite the populace to acts of insult toward the chief magistrate of the nation. The favorable impression produced upon the public mind by the President, wherever the public have come in contact with him, has dispelled the clouds of calumny which his unprincipled traducers had raised to obscure his true character, and excited a strong and earnest reaction in his favor which is following his hole path from Washington to Concord. No chief magistrate has been more vilely, unjustly, misrepresented and libelled than Gen. Pierce: but the day will soon come when justice will be rendered his private and public character on the page of history, and his record, as a man and a magistrate, stand forth as one of the proudest evidences of American patriotism, honor, and statemanship.—*Boston Post.*

BANISHED.—By the late news from Nicaragua, it appears the Rivas faction at Leon instead of executing Dr. Livingston, (the American who was arrested because Walker executing Salazar,) banished him to San Salvador.

The Ithica (New York) *Watchman* has struck the Fremont flag and hoisted Buchanan and Breckinridge, and announces its determination to give them and the Democratic party its cordial, hearty, and undivided support during the remained of the campaign.

The total loss by fires in the United States during the last month, so far as information has been received, is $1,336,000; making the total for the year thus far 13,390,000 dollars. The number of large fires in September was twenty-seven.

During the last month there were six accidents to railway trains, four of where occasioned by colision, and two by the breaking of axels. Twenty-one persons were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The *Cleveland Plaindealer* says that in one township in Wood county, Ohio, containing six hundred and thirty-two voters, there were only thirty-one Democratic votes last fall; there are now but thirty-three opposite votes.

WHAT a queer way some people have of expressing their admiration. Byron was so in raptures with Walter Scott, that he said he was the only man in England that he longed to get drunk with.

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE FAIR AT DELAWARE, OHIO.—A machine called "Rumley's Patent Rotary Piston Engine" was on exhibition, and at the time was grinding corn. It being the chief attraction, for the time being, vast crowds surrounded it, watching its execution, when, from *some* cause, the boiler exploded, making fearful havoc in the surrounding masses. For some minutes the immediate spot was enveloped in a thick cloud of steam, ashes and dust, during which nothing was heard but confused shrieks of terror and anguish from the wounded and dying. When the steam settled away, it disclosed a sight shocking to the heart.—What, then, were the feelings of mothers who saw their friends and relations stricken dead beside them, or writhing in the agonies of dissolution, or who were tortured with that sickening doubt whether the unrecognizable corpses were not those of their dear friends—these feelings are better imagined than penned.

The entire engine was blown from the spot—the boiler itself crushing to death a lady some seventy feet from its former position. Many person were scalded, many were wounded slightly, and many will soon die.

It was ascertained that fourteen were killed on the spot—some of these were so mangled as yet to remain unrecognizable. Four or five ladies are in this number. Several were among the best citizens of the place.

CHEMISTRY OF ELECTRICITY.—There exists between the living plant and the soil supporting it, an electric current, which always moves in the same direction; that is, the soil is constantly positive, the plant continually negative. This fact was first observed by Becquerel, sen., and for several years it had been pointed out by him as one of the causes of atmospheric electricity. On repeating his experiments, lately, he was struck by certain anomolies in operating on the bank of a stream, and at certain distances from plants. He discovered that electrical currents change their direction and intensity with the chemical composition of the water in the soil; alkaline waters being negative, and acid waters positive.

THE MECHANICAL GENIUS OF THE COUNTRY. The annual report of the United States Patent office, shows that the march of invention is exceedingly rapid. Two ponderous volumes, embracing descriptions of the mechanical improvements patented during the year 1855, have just been issued from that office. They demonstrate that the number of applications made to the office for patents was 4,435, being nearly twice the number of applications made in 1853. The number of patents issued was 2,024, more than twice the number granted two years ago. In 1845—ten years previous—the cash receipts of the office were $30,395, while last year they were $216,459, or five and a half times greater.

In this report we behold a record of the progress of American mind in the line of invention for facilitating mechanical operations. Yankee ingenuity certainly surpasses that of the rest of the world. In the pages of the report are described machines for decreasing the labor in every department of agriculture, and making it more profitable; for working in all kinds of metal, and for fibrile and textile substances; new devices for the many manufactures depending upon improved chemical processes; machines for boring wells add rocks, dredging machines, and, indeed, something useful in every department of industry. If any other country can show such a chronicle of the triumph of inventive industry we should like to see it.—*Evening Journal, Phila.*

ELOPEMENT IN PITTSBURG.—The circus of Spalding & Rodgers, which has just left our city, has carried with it one of our fair daughters. A tumbler called Nourie, or Noyes, had during his stay, been making love to a Miss Mary E. Fehl, daughter of the highly respectable landlord of the well known hotel United States. The father being much opposed to the alliance, kept a strict watch upon the movements of the damsel; but at the outbreak of the fire on Sunday afternoon she contrived, under the pretence of going to see the flames at Hardscrable, to feed the flames of love at a different altar; and presenting herself at the house of one of our most worthy and distinguished ministers, was married to the gay "standard bearer" of the clownish association. The fair bride left town yesterday morning for her first appearance on the circus of life, upon a wedding tour over the wide world to reap the wholesome fruits of "love and loyalty."—She was about fifteen years of age.—*Pittsburg Post Sept. 30.*

CLERICAL ROSCALITY.—Through the politeness of William Brigham, Esq., a leading Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in Boston, we have, recently received certain manuscript documents in relation to a gross and villianous outrage upon female virtue, perpetrated by a sanctimonious scoundrel of Rockville, Mass. We do not propose at this time to spread before our readers the details of the affair. It is sufficient now to say, that a young and delicate girl, from the interior of New York, came to Rockport to pass the summer for the benefit of the sea air; that confiding in the honor of the reverend sinner, under whose protection she was placed, she fell at last a prey to his lecherous arts—arts in which long practice had made him a successful adept: that she returned, dishonored and broken hearted, to her father's house, where she has since died of grief and mortification: that her priestly seducer was arrested in Boston, acknowledged his guilt in writing, and agreed to pay the father of his victim the sum of $2000.—*Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.*

HOW TO ESCAPE FROM A ROOM FILLED WITH SMOKE.—It is not generally understood, says the Buffalo *Express*, that in case of fire in a house, the room becoming filled with smoke, the best plan for safety is to lie upon the floor, where one is sure to find a strata of pure air. By adopting this method many have been enabled to crawl out of the room escaping suffocation. Another mode of precaution, said to be attended with equal safety, when caught in a room filled with smoke, is to hold a handkerchief before the mouth and nose, which will admit the air in breathing and exclude the smoke.

A nut for the "Republicans" was offered by the Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, one of Mr. Webster's personal friends, in his speech upon the resolutions of the Whig State Convention "When the truth about Kansas is known," said he, "you will find that some of the men who have been the most loud in denouncing the Kansas outrages, have been the most vigorous in preventing the passage of measures which were calculated to give peace to that Territory."

A printer setting up the line which is so often placed under a wedding notice, "It is not right that a man should live alone," carelessly left the o out of the word *live* which made the bride blush.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AT THE CLINTON PRISON.—A few nights since, one of the negro convicts, who seems to have enjoyed the freedom of the place rather extensively, walked outside of the picket walls to enjoy his evening perambulations. This negro had been sentenced for four years, and the term of imprisonment did not expire until April next. Some little distance from the prison was the residence of the Sergeant of the Guard, who was then on duty within the prison inclosure. The wife of this officer and her child were alone at home. The negro proceeded to this house and made a forcible entrance into the dwelling. Here he rudely assaulted the lady (a woman of about forty years of age) and committed a horrible outrage upon her person. The negro remained some time in the house, and twice perpetrated the crime of rape before he left the premises. After the negro had perpetrated these outrages he returned to the prison, went inside the walls as usual, and went to his ordinary place of rest. In the meantime the lady's husband remained at the prison all night, and did not learn of these outrages until he returned to his home in the morning. When these facts became known at the prison, great excitement ensued. The convicts themselves wanted to kill the negro, and he had to be placed in one of the securest cells to save him from their violence. We learn that the negro is to be brought to Plattsburg today under an order of the Court for trial, the Court being now in session at that place. We learn further that the excitement is so great that it is feared that the negro may be lynched while on his way to the place of trial.—*Troy Budget.*

A NORWEGIAN MARRIAGE.—Here is Mr. Metcalf's account of a Norwegian marriage, which he describes as a marriage in high life:

"Betrothal is a very important affair in this country. The custom is for a young lady, when she becomes engaged, to exchange rings with her lover. These rings are retained ever afterwards, no additional ring being placed on the finger of the bride after marriage, as with us.

"The bridal *cortege* crossed the water in great state. A fiddler sat in the boat playing lively airs, while cannon resounded from the shore, and the church bells rang out merrily over the water.

"On landing, the bride walked to the priest's and was then arrayed in her wedding garments. She wore a dress of white silk, and on her head a wreath of flowers, while a veil descended over her shoulders almost to her feet, the face being left uncovered. Three o'clock p. m. was the time for performing the ceremony. The priest afterwards made an oration, and received for it a fee of twenty dollars. He is equally eloquent at funerals, provided he is paid for it.

"The honeymoon in this country is called 'Hvede-Brod Dagch,' white bread days—a name indicating the scarcity of that delicacy. The happy pair never dream of posting off, as they do in England, to spend the honeymoon out of sight of their friends.

"What a strange custom, to be sure, said a young lady to me, who had been inquiring how we managed these things in England."

TEN REASONS FOR UNDER DRAINING.—1. It prevents water which falls from resting on or near the surface and renders the soil dry enough to be worked or plowed at all times.

2. By rendering the soil porous or spongy, it takes in water without flooding in time of rain, and gives it off again gradually in time of drought.

3. By preventing adhesion and assisting pulverization, it allows the roots to pass freely through all parts of the soil.

4. By facilitating the mixture of manure through the pulverized portions, it greatly increases its value and effect.

5. It allows water falling on the surface to pass downward, carrying with it any fertilizing substance, (as carbonic acid and ammonia,) until they are arrested by the absorption of the soil.

6. It abstracts in a similar manner the heat contained in falling rains, thus warming the soil, the water discharged by draining months being many degrees colder than ordinary rains.

7. The increased porosity of the soil renders it a more perfect non conductor of heat, and the roots of plants are less injured by freezing in winter.

8. The same cause admits the entrance of air, facilitating the decomposition of enriching portions of the soil.

9. By admitting early plowing, crops may be sown early, and an increased amount repaid in consequence.

10. It economizes labor, by allowing the work to go on at all times, without interruption from surplus water in spring, or from a hard baked soil in summer.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—The people of Galway, Ireland, (says a London paper) have taken alarm at the start obtained by their southern rivals, and the selection of the port of Valentia for communication by telegraph with America is more than likely to revive the movement in favor of a western packet station. A local paper, (the *Vindicator*) says:

"It is rather odd that Valentia should have been selected as the fittest spot for communication with America by electric telegraph, while so important a city as Galway has been overlooked. We suppose the lord of Valentia had sufficient interest to bring about such a result, and exercised it in a proper quarter, while the merchants and authorities of Galway slept carelessly on their posts. However that may be, it is quite certain that the working of the electric telegraph between Great Britian and the States, must cause an entire revolution in the state of things now existing.

"Our present postal arrangements will be totally unsuited to the velocity of communication which the telegraph will have rendered so desirable. Letters that now take nine or ten days to reach their destination, must in a great measure cease, when a message can be flashed in a few minutes across the Atlantic, and the prices of corn, or provisions, or of the funds, be received as quick as the lightning can make response.

"The time has really arrived when our public boards, gentry, merchants, and traders should bestir themselves. The electric telegraph will have rendered Liverpool, as solete as an American packet station, and the long and dangerous channel navigation must be scouted by the whole country.—Postal communication with the United States can only be maintained by a fleet line of steamers which shall be able to run across from Galway in three or four days. The necessity of the case, the exigency of the times, and the telegraph will at last bring round that consumation so desirable, and Galway, by the force of circumstances, must be the transatlantic packet station for Britain."

INSTINCT.—A pair of express horses used in drawing freight from the railroad depot, ran at a furious pace through Buffalo. Every body thought they would kill themselves, yet such is the force of instinct, that the terrified horses, spirited as they were, naturally halted when they reached the door of the New York and Erie depot, carefully backed the wagon to