

The New York Quarrel.

The unfortunate dissensions in New York engender more or less of the attention of the Democracy throughout the Union, and the press in many sections are disposed to take sides one way or the other in this deplorable family quarrel. This we apprehend, is a mistake policy. The difficulty is, in its nature, purely local, and the press of other States interfering is only calculated to give it a national importance, and add fuel to the flame.

We are sorry that the National Government has, in any degree, been mixed up in the matter. Mr. Cass, we have no doubt, was actuated by pure motives in addressing the letter he did to the late Collector at New York; but, at the same time, we think it ill-advised, impolitic and not in good taste. Having been transmitted and published, however, and eliciting the sharp and defiant reply it did from Mr. Cass, the President, it seems to us, had no other course left, if he wished to retain the respect of the public, than to remove that gentleman from the office he held. This was done promptly, and here the matter should have ended so far as the spoils question was concerned. But it has not been so permitted by the two factions in New York, nor do many of the Democratic journals in other States show a less determination to interfere in the irreparable dispute. And this fondness for embarking in that family quarrel has only tended to kindle the flame to a still brighter and more intense glow, and rendered any effort at reconciliation impossible.

Happily, here in Pennsylvania, our people are united; for, with very few exceptions, the Democratic papers have wisely kept hands off. Here and there, it is true, may be found a few croakers or dissatisfied spirits among us, but they are "so low and so few" as scarcely to produce a ripple upon the surface. A vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania are satisfied with the course of the administration thus far, and yield a willing and hearty support to the President of their choice. And they will do it, so long as he acts out the principles and policy evolved in his inaugural address, whatever may be the course pursued by any portion of the party in other States of the Union. For what does it matter to the great body of the people of this State, who are not seeking place or preferment, whether A or B is Collector of the Port of New York or Philadelphia, or whether C or D holds that office? It is not the spoils question, so that he is honest and competent, and by profession and practice belongs to the Democratic party.

Our doctrine is, that the Democracy of each County and of each State should attend to their own matters, and refrain from any interference in the concerns of their neighbors. It is always attended with more harm than good, and, in the case of a quarrel between husband and wife, very frequently results in blows rather than thanks from both the belligerents. The difficulty in New York is unfortunate in the extreme, especially at this time when the administration of President Fremont is only in the first year of its existence, and before he has had an opportunity of communicating with Congress and the people through the medium of an annual message. Our motto is, "strike, but hear first"—give the President of your choice a fair trial; and if he should then fail to come up to the true republican standard of faith and policy, it will be time enough to desert and denounce him—but not until then.

Canal Commissioner.

Col. Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, and Geo. Scott, Esq., of Columbia county, are named in connection with the next Democratic nomination for Canal Commissioner.

We take the liberty of adding, without consultation with any one, the name of Col. Joseph B. Baker, of this county, the able and gentlemanly Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad for the last eighteen or twenty months; and in doing so, we are sure that all who are acquainted with that gentleman will admit that a more competent individual is not to be found in the State, or one that would be more careful of the interests of the people. Honest, upright and intelligent, he would make a model Canal Commissioner, and we say this without any disparagement to the gentlemen above named, both of whom, we have no doubt, would fill the place with credit and ability, and for either we can go with great cheerfulness in the event of his nomination. Should Mr. Baker not desire his name to go before the Convention, or should he not be successful in that body, then we should like to see Col. Mott chosen as the standard bearer of the party for the office of Canal Commissioner. He had troops of friends in the last State Convention, and will doubtless be again strongly urged for the nomination.

Maryland Election.

The Democrats carried the State, at the election on Wednesday last. The following is the result: A Democratic Governor, Campbell, and Lottery Commissioner, by from 2,300 major.

Four of the six members of Congress, viz: Messrs. Stovner, Vance, May and Hamilton.—The Whig members are Messrs. Franklin and Sellers.

The Legislature, owing to the way in which the State is distracted, is probably Whig in one, if not both branches, by a small majority. In Baltimore City, the Maine Law legislative ticket was elected. The Whigs supported it.

Judge Lowrie.—This distinguished jurist spent a day or two last week with his colleague and friend, Judge Lewis in this city. On Friday evening a large party, consisting of the Judges of our Court and Members of the Bar generally, by invitation met at the residence of the latter, for the purpose of paying their respects to Judge Lowrie, where they were hospitably entertained by Judge Lewis and his excellent Lady, in a style which could not be excelled. Two or three hours were spent very pleasantly together in social intercourse and all present appeared very much gratified with the gentlemanly bearing and civility of manner which characterize Judge Lowrie, and with the ease and fluency of his conversation on the different subjects—grave and gay—which were introduced. About 10 o'clock the company partook of an elegant collation prepared for the occasion, the merits of which were properly discussed, after which they retired, greatly delighted with the entertainment, social and gastronomic, of the evening.

Mr. E. H. Raper, for a year or two past Assistant Editor of the Independent Whig, in this city, left last week for Bethlehem, Northampton co., where he intends establishing a neutral paper.—Ranch is a clever fellow, and we hope his most sanguine expectations may be abundantly realized.—He deserves success, and will undoubtedly command it if industry and perseverance are of any avail.

Mr. R. is succeeded in the Independent Whig office by Edward M. Katzman, Esq.

Mr. Jacob Felt, Jr., of Montgomery, James R. Scaevens, of Camden, and Ezra B. Casar, of Susquehanna, are mentioned in connexion with the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. They are all "good men and true," and the House will make no mistake by selecting either.

Mr. W. Baker, Recorder of San Francisco, for several months of California papers.

The Approaching Session.

The Democratic Union says.—Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and the Whigs are found to be nowhere in the contest, we may throw out a few suggestions for the benefit of our Democratic friends at the meeting of the next Legislature.

The first business to be attended to, should be the making provision for the old and experienced members of the House and Senate, for dispensing at once, and forever, with the villainous practice of passing omnibus bills. This system of omnibus bills of every variety of subject together, has led to innumerable evils in legislation, and in more than one instance to direct frauds upon the Legislature and the people, for it is almost impossible to keep the run of the heterogeneous mass that is piled up in these bills.

The next business should be an examination into the condition of the public improvements of the State, and the making provision for the placing them in the very best condition for the trade of the ensuing season, which promises to be largely increased. The Canal Commissioners will make their appointments at an early day, and we trust they will have their report ready by the meeting of the Legislature, so that appropriations may be made to pay off all old debts, and put the works in a proper state of repair at once. This matter should not be delayed to the last hours of the session, as has heretofore been the case. The Commonwealth has lost enough by this system to teach our legislators a lesson, and we trust that they may improve by former experience.

The next thing to be done, should be the arresting of the evils resulting from special legislation of every description. No bill should be reported unless there seems a necessity for its passage; and all the measures that could be otherwise provided for should be rejected. The thousand and one object of legislation that are asked for, should be thoroughly scanned, and nothing passed that was not absolutely necessary to the general welfare or prosperity of the Commonwealth.

Bank charters should have the go-by, until there seems to be a greater necessity for extending the paper currency than exists at present. The capital of the country has rapidly increased, private bankers are starting operations all over the Commonwealth without charters, so well as the banking business got to be understood and so profitable it became. The system should, therefore, be done away with.

Neither should railroad charters be granted with the lavish hand we have witnessed for the last two or three years, and the system of granting authority to municipal corporations to subscribe to the stock of railroads should be arrested. There are as many railroads now chartered in Pennsylvania as will be necessary for all our trade for the next twenty years; unless it may be the making of a short connection, or extending a lateral road to some of our rich mines.

We recognize among the members elect, many gentlemen of experience and ability, and they may render the State great service by turning their attention to the matters suggested above.

APPOINTMENT.—General GEORGE W. BOWMAN, the talented and spirited editor of that leading and influential journal, the Bedford Gazette, has been appointed Adjutant General of this State, in place of Gen. Keenan, Consul to Hong Kong. Governor Bigler has wisely made that appointment, for no man in the land is better qualified to fill the duties of this position than General Bowman. During the Mexican war, he distinguished himself by his valuable services in organizing our volunteers, and his numerous friends will hail his return to the post he then held with much pleasure.

That he will do honor to his present position and any position in which he might be placed, his past history abundantly attests. His talents are of the highest order, and he has had much experience in the affairs pertaining to proper military regulations. As an editor he has faithfully, ably, and fearlessly served the cause of Democracy during a period of about twenty-five years, always maintaining a steady, upright and straight forward course, sternly rebuking the enemies of true republicanism and undauntedly exposing their insidious attacks upon the vital principles of civil liberty, and zealously advocating those principles which have prospered us as a nation, and the maintenance of which will conduce to our further advancement.

It is to the labors of such men that the Democratic party of this State owe the high place they hold in the eyes of the whole Union, having now a majority of which no other State can boast. To build up this strong front, against which the storms of conflagration have been vain, Gen. Bowman has contributed a full share, and, as he receives, the encomiums of his brethren throughout the country.—Pennsylvania.

Change of Fortune.

Mr. Samuel Brannon, of San Francisco, has an annual income of \$250,000. In 1840 Brannon was poor and penniless printer in New York, and worked in the Democrat office for Messrs. Bolton & Livingston. About nine years ago he arrived at New York from the West. A crow's nest, with coat and unmentionables to match, were not prepossessing recommendations for the adventurer. He succeeded, however, in joining the New York division of the Mormons and for more than a year was editor of their paper.—Brannon, with three or four hundred of the persecuted saints, became attracted by the glowing description given by Fremont and others of California. They chartered the ship Brooklyn, and immediately sailed for the future El Dorado, where Mr. B. has amassed an immense fortune.

The Native American voter, at the recent election in Pennsylvania, was as follows:—Supreme Judge, (Broome) 7,851; Canal Commissioner, (Morgan) 7,764; Auditor General, (Reigel) 7,336; Surveyor General, (Cleaver) 8,150.

The Free Soil vote falls out as follows:—Supreme Judge, (Stephenson) 3,664; Canal Commissioner, (Mitchell) 3,579; Auditor General, (Craig) 3,462; Surveyor General, (Cordon) 3,504.

Gen. Scott.—It is rumored that this gentleman is engaged writing a history of his own life, for publication. Wonder if there will be any of that "rich Irish brogue" or "sweet German accent" in it. The old hero had better let some person do the job for him. His forte is the sword—not the pen, of which fact his friends and the public at large have long since been convinced.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR.—This excellent daily has been enlarged, its increased patronage rendering it necessary. We are glad to find that the enterprising publishers, Messrs. WALLACE & HOPKINS are getting along so prosperously. They print a first-rate daily, and deserve every encouragement.

The election for State Officers takes place in New York to-day. The returns will be looked for with unusual interest, in view of the unfortunate state of things that exists there in the Democratic party. Next week we shall be able to give the result.

New Jersey.—The election takes place in New Jersey to-day. ROMAN M. PARSONS is the Democratic and Rev. JOHN HAYWARD the Whig candidate for Governor. We think the Parson will come out at the small end of the horn.

Attorney General CUSHING has written a strong letter to the Boston Post, condemning the coalition that has been formed in several of the Senatorial districts of that State, between Democrats and Free-soilers.

Meeting of Congress.

The Detroit Free Press, speaking of Mr. Buchanan's recent letter, written in response to an invitation extended to him by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool to attend a banquet to be given him as a mark of respect and welcome upon his appointment as Minister of the United States to England, holds the following language:—"The letter is a brief one, but it contains a suggestion two in regard to international trade which are of great importance to our country. 'The American Chamber of Commerce has discovered that narrow and unjust restrictions upon foreign trade must surely defeat their own object, and that self-interest lies in a liberal policy of international trade.' This language is highly enlightening and suggestive, and the encouragement made when entering upon the threshold of his duties, may we not hope for the accomplishment of some desirable results as the fruit of his mission."

"The people of the United States have again and again declared against any system of protective duties. No one can successfully pretend that the issue upon that question has not been fully made up by the public mind. The American Chamber of Commerce is proceeding quietly but efficiently to an adjustment of the differences which have so long existed between England and the United States on that subject. The question pending with Mexico over the right of transit across the Isthmus of Panama, as involved in the Sloss and Gary contracts, and defined in the treaties negotiated by Judge Conkling and Gov. Letcher; the demand for the right of the Pacific railroad, through Sonora and Chihuahua, the reclamations of Mexico for Indian depredations, and the re-adjustment of our mutual commercial relations. These are most important subjects of negotiation between the two republics, and the President's revelations as to the progress made in adjusting them are awaited with universal interest."

In domestic affairs the policy recommended in the Message will be, it is whispered among the persons in the confidence of the President, a rigorous conformity with the principles of the Democratic party, as announced by its founders and earliest expositors. In finance the President will advocate the adoption of a revenue system which shall keep the national debt as low as possible, and the estimated expenditures, as to the surplus on hand, the system of purchasing up government stocks will be pursued until it is consumed.

In reference to expenditure the most rigid economy will be insisted upon. It is expected that the policy of improving rivers and internal harbors will be discouraged. The plan of connecting the contract system of carrying the mails with the increase and support of the Pacific railroad, through Sonora and Chihuahua, will be referred to in unfavorable terms, and it is probably some of the most important subjects of negotiation between the two republics, and the President's revelations as to the progress made in adjusting them are awaited with universal interest.

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CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

DEDICATION.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of this City, which has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs during the last few months, is now nearly completed, and will be dedicated on Sunday next. Several distinguished clergymen from a distance are expected to be present on the interesting occasion.

The interior of the building has been re-modelled in a beautiful, but not in a costly style. The arrangement of the pulpit, pews and gallery have been entirely changed, and the frescoing and painting, centre piece, imitation of panel work, &c. &c., are the work of the artist, Mr. J. W. Taylor, of this city. The church edifice in the State. Most certainly it eclipses any thing of the kind we have ever seen, and cannot fail to be admired by every person who will take the trouble to visit the building. The basement or lecture room has also been re-modelled and painted, and likewise presents a very neat appearance.

The contractors are the Messrs. WALKER, of Philadelphia, who have, in this undertaking, most unquestionably established a character for artistic skill which any one might envy. They are eminently deserving the patronage of the public, and cannot fail to command it. The plan and designs were selected by JOHN WATSON, of this City, (after having visited several churches in Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere.) Upon a similar building, we believe, in Williamsburg, N. Y., and to his public spirit and taste are the congregation indebted for their now beautiful edifice. We advise our readers to call and examine the building for themselves.—We are sure all will look upon it with admiration.

MILITARY EXERCISES.—H. C. Demuth has been elected 2d Lieutenant of the Buchanan Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. S. H. Slaymaker, resigned.

A meeting of the Fruit Committee of Lancaster county is to be held at Cooper's Hotel on Tuesday next.

SHAMOKIN COAL.—We received a few days since a ton of coal from the yard of T. H. B. GARDNER, in North Prince street, and find it to be every thing its most sanguine admirers have represented. It is easily ignited, produces a strong heat, and does not smoke, and is, in fact, a coal, especially, it is far superior to any other coal heretofore used. As the supply on hand at present is a portion of the first shipment from the Lancaster office of Messrs. Mott & Co., we are glad to see the Shamokin Coal Region, and shipped under many disadvantages, it is perhaps, good as it is, not a fair sample of what will be brought from that region after the improvements, now in progress, shall have been completed, and the Colliery fully in operation. We advise housekeepers to supply themselves with the Shamokin Coal without delay. They will find it everything we have represented.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A correspondent of the Independent writes from East Earl township, on the date of November 2d, that a destructive fire broke place in the morning at 10 o'clock, on the Conestoga, between New Holland and Fairview. The mill and still-house of Henry Martin took fire about 8 o'clock; and were burned to the ground.—The mill was a large one, and of great value. The still-house had some grain and whiskey in it. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. It is understood the property was not insured. The loss is most severe to Mr. Martin, who is a distinguished merchant.

RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Buchanan Rifle Corps, at their meeting on Monday evening, the 31st ult., on the resignation of Lieut. S. H. Slaymaker: "Resolved, that in Lieut. S. H. Slaymaker we have lost a most worthy and true friend of the Corps; and though compelled by his own reasons to accept his resignation, we nevertheless regret to see him depart from us. We shall ever cherish his memory, and his services to the Corps will be ever remembered by us. We shall also ever cherish his memory, and his services to the Corps will be ever remembered by us. We shall also ever cherish his memory, and his services to the Corps will be ever remembered by us."

Resolved, that his soldier-like conduct, gentlemanly deportment, and his untiring exertions and deep interest in the welfare of the "Buchanan Rifle Corps," have won for him alike the respect and esteem of all connected with it, and for us an example which none should hesitate to follow.

Resolved, that we shall ever entertain the most lively recollections of Lieut. Slaymaker, and his connection with the Corps as one of its officers; and in parting with him, in all his future walks through life, we shall ever remember him as a true and devoted friend of the Corps, and his services to the Corps will be ever remembered by us.

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A Crash Predicted!

The New York Day Book, which is always well posted up in commercial and monetary matters, appears to think that a crisis is near at hand, bro't about by the mania for railroads and other extravagant speculations. It says:—"The amount of railroad bonds issued by the railroad companies and pledged or sold in this city cannot be estimated at less than one hundred millions of dollars. This amount of course has not been paid in cash for them, or expended on the roads; but the amount that has been drawn on them and expended, is sufficiently large to make the money in the Eastern States nearly exhausted. Sixty per cent, or sixty millions of dollars have been expended, nearly half of which is now idle, or so situated, that it will require an expenditure of forty per cent, more to make it available. Our road banks and brokers are loaded down with these bonds. They have advanced their acceptances upon them, with the expectation of selling them and raising money enough to complete the works, and thus they have given the six per cent, that the amount would be inevitably sunk, unless the balance was raised in finished roads! Yet with the confidence in the continued plenty of money, and the ability of capitalists to take these bonds off their hands, which argues power for interest, energy and shrewdness, they took the risk, and the consequences are loss, failure and bankruptcy."