Judge Kane's Decision. decision of Judge KANE, of the U. District Court at Philadelphia, delivered on the petition of Jane Johnson, one of the slaves forcibly abducted from Mr. Wheeler by Passmore Williamson, is a production of immen power and importance, and we are sorry that its great length prevents its publication in our columns, at this time. We may find room for it hereafter. The Pennsylvanian says truly that it "is the production of a master jurist on an important question of law, arising incidentally out of a breach of those relations of good neighborhood which it should be the object of citizens now, as in the earlier and purer days of the Republic, to maintain between the States."

The same paper gives the following synop sis, which embraces the leading points of the

"The power of Judge Kane to issue the writ-for a false return to which Mr. Williamson stands imprisoned for contempt-having been questioned, the Judge enters fully into a vindication of the jurisdiction of his court, in doing which he traces in a most interesting manner the history of the habeas corpus, from its remote origin in the Roman Republic, its introduction into Britain at the time of the invasion, its deduction from Magna Charta, its character at common law, its recognition by the Constitution of the United States, down to the law of Congress, which gives to the District Court the power to issue it and other writs of a kindred character. This is clear and satisisfactory. He next gives a narrative of the acts of the Court and the conduct of Mr. Williamson and his advisers, which resulted in his commitment for contempt, so lucid, so dispassionate and convincing, as to leave no room for doubt in any unbiased mind of the reprehensible contumacy of Williamson, and

the inevitable duty of the Court. "Passing from this, Judge Kane takes up from a former opinion on another branch of this case, the two important propositions contained in the following paragraph: 'I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania; and I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown. could be recognized as valid in a court of the United States.

"This part of the decision is deliberately stated, and demands the full and candid consideration of our people, as containing dicta upon the present condition of the law in relation to slaves in transit within the territory of Penusylvania.

"This leads naturally to the conclusion of the argument which is devoted to the application immediately before the court, viz: to enter upon the files the petition of June Johnson t quash the writ heretofore issued at the relation of Mr. Wheeler, which was refused, the Judge remarking that Jane Johnson 'had no Status whatever in the court,' and that 'the records cannot be opened to every stranger who volunteers a suggestion as to what may have been dur errors and how we may repair them.'

And the Richmond Enquirer, alluding to the same decision, remarks :- "Torrents of abuse have been poured by Abolitionists upon th able and upright Judge KANE, simply because he maintained the majesty of the law and the rights of citizens under the Constitution. It is but proper, therefore, that all patriots, and especially the whole South, should aid in giving full circulation to Judge KANE's positions and to the impregnable grounds upon which he bases his vindication. It will be observed that he evinced a remarkable boldness an power in defining the rights of Southern men in their property, in their passage through other States, and that, with direct reference to the plain meaning of the constitutions bonds of union, he defies all efforts to rob Southern men of their property. His doctrines so clearly and boldly laid down, shed a flood of light upon the gross injustice of the Lemmon case, and will go far to form a correct Northern public sentiment upon a ques tion of vital importance to the South, and to the general workings of a confederacy of equal and sovereign States. The subject is frought with momentous bearings upon future events; and, as lovers of the Constitution and the Union, we heartily thank Judge Kane for his manly and upright course."

> Not So Very Strange! stated as a-"singular fact," by th

Chambersburg Whig, that "but two men who voted for Gen. Cameron for U. S. Senator last winter are re-cleated HAINES, of Perry and Barry of Lebanon, whilst the Northern Counties return a number who bolted the caucus and voted against him."

We do not look upon the decline of Winne bagoism as a "singular fact" at all. The great mass of the people of Pennsylvania Democrats and Whigs, are honest, and they will not countenance trickery and dishonesty whether it takes the shape of Know-Nothing ism or Abolitionism, an hour longer than i necessary to bring their power to bear at the hallot-box.

Not only is SIMON CAMERON a "dead cock in the pit" since the recent election, but likewise all his aiders, abettors and confederates who have at any time, either last year or this year attempted to smuggle him into the Uni ted States Senate. The brand is upon each and every one of them, and it will require long years of deep contrition and good works to atope for the gross outrage they attempted to perpetrate upon the people of Pennsylva-

Eden Township.

We neglected to mention at an earlier me ment the gallant bearing of the Democracy of this poble little township, at the election on the 9th inst. Our friends carried that township by a majority of about three to one over the Know-Nothings, and more than forty over exercise the duties of the office for the full term the South, he would probably be acceptable of three years from the date of his commission; to all parties. Though opposed to Knowlate contest, but Eden is the green spot—the and can only be removed before the expirabanner township, and her sterling Democracy deserve all praise. What now constitutes Eden was formerly the strongest Whig portion of Bart township.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—For Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, RICH-ARDSON L. WRICHI, of Philadelphia, is favorably spoken of in many quarters. Mr. W. has much legislative experience, and would make will breathe "freer and deeper." an excellent presiding officer.

The "Lone Star." The Chambersburg Whig informs us that WM. M. HENDERSON, the new County Commissioner for Cumberland, is the "only old line Whig elected to any office in Pennsylvania this fall!" and he was elected by the Committee of Berks county have issued an

or two before the election. The Montrose (Susquehanna Co.) Democrat is out in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the

Ex-Governor Reeder, of Kansas, is ex-

The Basis of the Democratic Party. The conviction is spreading among the car lid and intelligent, says the Boston Post, that in the Democratic party alone are to be found combined, in safe, regular, and legitimate political action, the two great principles of stability and progress; of conservation and reare in store for ourselves and our posterity. FAITH, perpetuity to our institutions. It comes forward with no plans of aggression on this on this basis, in imitation of the bold patriots of 1776, and in the spirit of Young America, it will obey the great unwritten law of manifest destiny, and carry our country upward over the tallest peaks of error, and onward to plant American institutions wherever Provience may seem to point as a duty and a ne cessity. Here is the Democratic Platform that makes it at once a conservative and NA

TIONAL party, and a party of Progress. It is because the Democracy take the ground of according to each State its RIGHTS, under this Constitution; because it is in favor of keeping public faith in the agreements which bind together the States in the common bond of country, that its libellers term it a proslavery party; and in this way they are attempting to prejudice the public mind against its organization. It behooves all good citizens to re-examine this subject. Indeed, good citizens are called upon by every consideration connected with country to do this, and then to say what party best fufils the conditions of the two great and necessary principles of Con-

SERVATISM and REFORM. We add to these remarks a letter containing reasons for the results to which a distin guished member of the late Whig party has arrived. On the 1st inst., the two sections of the Democratic party in the senatorial district in New York, composed of Albany and Schenectady counties, met in joint convention at Albany, and nominated JOHN K. PORTER, Esq., for the State Senate. He is represented as a man of great personal worth, of natural ability of a high order, of thorough cultivation, a rising man, and a lawyer of the first standing. His letter accepting the nomination, speaks for itself. In it he casts his lot with the Democratic party, and gives his easons for doing it. We commend this brief but comprehensive letter, to every citizen who is in search of a party that wisely combines a union of the two principles above alluded to:

GENTLEMEN:-Your communication informng me of my unanimous selection by both the emocratic conventions as their candidate for the office of state senator, imposes the duty of either accepting a nomination which I have either sought nor expected, or of rejecting a most gratifying expression of their confidence and regard. I feel, in common with you, a leep interest in the political issues involved in the present election. The events of the conviction that the ascendancy of the Demo cratic party will best promote the permanen interests and prosperity of the state as well as the nation, and will furnish the surest guaranty for the maintenance of republican princiand constitutional rights. I see that has been openly disbanded by the concurrent action of the two conventions at Syracuse, held on the 26th ult. This result has taken no one by surprise, but is the result of efforts steadily made to produce it by the professed leaders of the party since the death of Henry Clay. By the termination of its existence as a state and national organization, those of its members who regard the democratic party as the safest guardians of our public rights and interests, are absolved from their former

nolitical relations. The democracy of New York, in my judgment, occupy the true political platform.—While they are opposed to any political action for the extension of slavery, they meditate no aggression upon the constitutional rights of the south, and will submit to none but their own. They abide by the compact of the fed eral and state constitutions, and oppose a firm resistance to the extreme opinions engendered by occasional popular excitement, and leading to encroachments upon public and private ights secured alike to citizens and states by the supreme law of the land. That in the conflict of parties, democracy will regain its as-cendancy, and these principles finally prevail, can hardly admit of doubt. We are too near the era of the men of the revolution, we have been so prosperous under the system of govern-ment they framed, to be prepared at once to discard the federal constitution, and enter up

on a career of sectional, aggree de de hostility against any of the on. The division of New York appreciate too highly the value of their personal rights, and feel too deep a sense of the importance of their wn constitutional guaranties, to consent to make them the subject of arbitrary legislative invasion. The combinations of the hour may possibly retard, but they cannot prevent the

riumph of democratic principles.

If, in the approaching contest, you think my acceptance of the proposed nomination may in any way tend to advance the common cause, I do not feel at liberty to decline it though personal considerations would have into prefer the selection of another candidate.

Permit me to return my acknowledgments to the conventions you represent for this sig-nal mark of their confidence, and to you for the kind terms in which the request is com-Very respectfully yours, JOHN K. PORTER. municated. Messrs. Elias Vanderlip and Hiram Perry,

October 1st, 1855.

A Dispute Settled. Our readers will recollect that Governor Pollock immediately after his inauguration, appointed Gen. Power, of Beaver county, Adjutant General of the State, in place of General Bowman, of Bedford, who held the office under a commission from Gov. Bigler. The latter declined to surrender the office, on the ground that his appointment under the law was for three years, and that his term would not expire untill August, 1856. The matter was referred to the Supreme Court, and that body has decided that Gen. Bowman' is entitled to tion of his term for good and sufficient cause. They also decided that inasmuch as General Bowman had neglected to file his bond until the commencement of these proceedings, he

was not legally entitled to any pay for the time he failed to do so. This important question being now settled by the highest judicial authority, the whole commonwealth and "the rest of mankind"

The Democratic State Central Commit tee will meet at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 1st of November, at 12 o'clock M. By request of the Chairman.

ORGANIZING.—The Democratic Standing Democrats, their nominee having died a week address to the people, urging the propriety of prompt and thorough organization of the party for the ensuing Presidential election .-A good idea.

> Considerable snow fell at Pottsville on Thursday evening last. We had a slight wretch richly deserves the fate that awaits

Let us Make no Terms with Traitors. There is not a county in the State, says the Pennsylvanian, in which the Democratic party has not for years been infected by a set of disorganizers of the worst character. We have carefully observed that, during the recent canvass, nearly every co. had a little politician like form: of abiding by what should be abided by, Small, who had crawled into place only to be tray ust as it is, and, leaving behind the dead of those who placed him there, and who finally the past; of marching boldly on to the field of landed in the ranks of Fusion. The great ew triumphs for the future. What the Dem- danger to be apprehended, (to employ the peratic party now clings to, even as the mari-striking suggestion of the Pittsburg Daily er in the storm clings to the compass, is the Union.) from these men is that they may at-CONSTITUTION; what it is more than any | tempt to obtain standing in the future operahing else resolved to live up to, is its wise tions of the party, and thus to renew the disprovisions, which it regards as the promise of affection which has marked their course for continuance of the awards between State and | years past. As to the leaders whom we have State, and citizen and citizen, of JUSTICE; already named in these columns since the within each State, of domestic tranquility; for election, and whose distinctive treason has each State, of a common defence; and by each | been condemned from one end of the State to State, of a promotion of its general welfare, the other by the Democratic press, they have and the security of whatever blessings there so effectually removed themselves from our ranks that they have even been accepted as The Democratic party sees in such a public the marshals of the opposition; we shall have no more trouble with them. Now as to the subordinate rank of intriguers-the captains magnificent work of the fathers; but standing and lieutenants of the Know-Nothing Lodges who have succeeded to command, only because they have been successful betrayers of their former party-as to these men, we leave them to our true friends throughout the State, and have no doubt they will be properly dealt

> It will be remembered that when Governor BIGLER was travelling through the interior of the State, while a candidate for re-election, he was accompanied by a number of gentlemen who manifested the utmost zeal in his behalf. providing conveyances for him from town to town, and encouraging him with all sorts of good tidings; and yet, when the day of election was over, it was discovered that these men were among his sworn and active enemies. In the county of Susquehanna they even went so far as to preside at BIGLER's meetings, to offer resolutions in favor of Governor BIGLER, and to applaud Democratic speakers: and by this dishonorable expedient they continued to hide the plot which they had concocted to destroy our estimable and and able candidate. In some instances they managed to cheat themselves through Democratic Conventions, and to obtain positions on the Democratic ticket, and to be elected too, as the proceedings of the last Legislature have shown. Some obtained possession of Democratic papers and poured through servile and purchased columns insidious calumnies upon Democratic principles. Some were so cantivated by the idea that the Democratic party had gone down forever, that they were ready to go into the Republican ranks. We say to our political friends, in the respective counties of the State: "Let these men be carefully watched; they have deliberately counted the cost of their new associations, and they must abide the issue." We believe that throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania, they are well understood, and there fore we are saved the trouble of presenting

them in detail and by name to our readers The next effort of the Abolitionists and their Know-Nothing confederates, will be to force these men into future Democratic County and State Conventions, so that they may be able. if possible, to re-enact some of the scenes which have excited the Democratic party in past years, and which have been inaugurated and carried on solely by such intriguing parlast few years have impressed me with a strong | tizans as these. Let all such be vigilantly observed

Do not be misled by their noisy opposition to men who have been among the bold and true during the last two trying years. It is only the yell of the catiff who still feels the lash inflicted in punishment of his offences .-Some will attempt to obtain admission into the party by professions of false penitence .-These, too, should be tried by their former conduct impartially and fearlessly. We feel that in all this we are speaking the sentiments of the Democratic masses of the State, and of a people betrayed in 1854, and victorious in 1855. We feel that not to speak out at such a time as this would be to be a party to the miserable policy of tryng to coax back into our ranks the men whose secret treachery has made them infamous.

The Presidency. The Columbus (Georgia) Times & Sentinel s out in a leading article in favor of Mr. Bu-CHANAN for the next Presidency. After noticing a letter from a correspondent, recom mending the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Vir ginia, for the office, the editor remarks:

"The controlling question will be the pow er of Congress over slavery in the Territories; the one side claiming for Congress the power to restrict slavery by refusing to admit any more slave States into the Union, and the other side denying to Congress all power over the subject. If these views are correct, other derations than a man's views on the Phi

adelpina Platform ought to govern the South in the selection of a candidate for President of the United States. We would not, of course, constat to the nomination of a Know-Nothing for that high office; such a politician has exhibited too little respect for the rights of man to be entrusted with the powers of a chief executive of this great people. In com-parison, however, with a man's position on the slavery question, his views upon the subject of the naturalization laws and a religious test are of a very little moment in this great struggle between the North and the South. In select ing, therefore, a candidate for the Presidency, the South ought to be mainly influenced by his capacity to unite the South and bring Northern support to the cause of the South

and the constitution.

In this respect, there are several Northern statesmen who occupy a more commanding position than Henry A. Wise. Foremost in this noble band of patriots stands James Bu-chanan, of Pennsylvania. The recent glorious victory, in the Keystone State, of the Democracy over the infamous Fusion party, which is hereafter to be our greatest enemy, gives to her gallant people the right to be con ulted in the selection of the next President and we are quite sure that our Minister to Great Britain is their first choice. He is a statesman of large experience, profound knowledge, incorruptible integrity, and has always been foremost in the defence of the constitutional rights of the South. His absence from the country has placed him out of the reach of the local prejudices which have grown up in various Northern localities within the last two years, and the various factions of the Democratic party could be more readily united upon him than upon any other prominent statesman whose name has been suggested in connection with the Presidency. At the Nothingism, he was prevented, by his posi-tion, from mingling in the strife, and would gain free access to the hearts of our people, as there would be no bitter party prejudices to

bar the door. THE RAILROAD CASES were argued in the Court House, in this City, on Friday last, before Judge Haines, of Chester, Judge Pearson, of Dauphin, and John Evans, Esq., of York-Arbitrators agreed upon in the case of Hudson and Wilson vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. The trial grew out of the accidents which happened a few months ago on the Road, by which Messrs. Hudson and Wilson lost their lives, and the suits were brought by the relatives these men to recover damages.
On Saturday an award was made in

The Hudson Case is held under advisment. The murderer of Dr. Hadel and Mr. Græff, at Cumberland, Md., whose name is Miller, (we gave a lengthy account of the af-fair in our last issue,) has been tried and convicted of the atrocious crime, and will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It was a most cold-blooded, wicked murder, and the

The Democracy and the National Whigs. The following article from the Washington Union, of the 17th, is so just in its commenda tion of the conduct of the gallant men, heretofore opposed to the Democratic party, who at the late election in this and other States, supported the Democratic ticket on Constitu tional grounds, that we have great pleasure in giving it to our readers. The eloquent appeal of the Union to the Democratic party, in view of the generous and devoted assistance thus rendered to a good cause, by our former opponents, will strike a sympathetic chord in every Democratic heart. The article of the Union is so well-considered and well-timed and so worthy of the organ of the Democracy of the country that we hope to see its sugges-

tions acted upon. If they are, the result can

ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLES AND USAGES O

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

not fail to be most salutary:

As might be expected, those papers tha formerly represented the Whig party, and have since become identified with the new fangled Abolition and Know-Nothing opposi tion, have opened their batteries upon the national Whigs who have supported the Democratic party in consequence of the recent fusion. It is evident that these gallant mer have committed a mortal offence, and that henceforth the party marshalled by Mr. Seward in the North will be compelled to rely fo its strength upon the anti-slavery and proscrip tive elements alone. The fact that there are only two great parties in existence in the free s heen unmistakable by the result i Pennsylvania and by the elections which pre ceded that result—the one consisting of the enemies of the compromise measures of 1850 ncluding the fugitive-slave law, and the end mies of the great principle involved in the proposition of admitting new States on an equality with the old; the other consisting of ocratic party, standing upon the Bal timore platform, and committed by that platform in favor of the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and, as a consequence in favor of the fugitive-law and the equality of the States, as well those now in the Union as those which shall hereafter apply for adnission into the Union according to the provisions of the federal constitution. neresy of restoring the Missouri-Compromise line, that has already shown itself to be so im-practicable and absurd that the New York Tribune has formally proclaimed to its adherents an abandonment of that issue; and now we are called to meet the exigencies of the fu ture upon the distinct principle last stated in the above proposition.

What course could the friends of Clay and Webster have pursued other than that which

inspired their action at the recent election in

ennsylvania and in other free States? machinery of the Whig party had been usur-ped by a set of new leaders on the one hand, and by a set of abolition leaders on the other. And this usurpation was accompanied by the proclamation of doctrines which, while they and the effect of rallying under the flag of op position to the Democratic party all the ism f the day, boldly repelled from their standard every man who pretended to have any affect ion for the guarantees of the federal compact. It is true that Mr. Seward, blindly calculating upon the acquiescence in past days of the whig party, relied confidently upon their support in the new movement inaugurated under is auspices, and those of his know-nothing confederates. And it is no less clear that the recent accession of know-nothingism to the ranks of the abolition party in the North furnished also new leaders, who in their turn believed that they would be accepted and enlorsed as among the managers of the fusion. But the time has come when the great truths nunciated by Clay and Webster are most effectively to operate upon the sincere friends of those statesmen. They could not resist the consistency and the courage of the Democratic party of the free States in supporting naional principles. They saw that party refus ng all compromises with the enemies of such principles. They saw, the men who had under the delusive idea that they could still retain membership in the Democratic party, finally assuming positions in the ranks of the fusion as the only way to carry out their purposes. They saw more than this: They saw n the great State of Pennsylvania, as well as in the State of Maine, that these men wer ormally repudiated by the Democracy, and regarded as alike adjous with the old and wowed cuemies of that organization. Besides, in turning their eyes to the condition of parties in the Southern States, they observed n that quarter of the Union such former lead ers of the Whig party as Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia; as Dixon and James B. Clay, of Kentucky; as Kerr, of North Caro-lina; as Benjamin, Rost, and Landry, of Lousiana; as Reverdy Johnson and Thomas Yates Walsh, of Maryland: as Senator Jones and N. H. Allen, of Tennessee; and many others who could be named, boldly repudiaing the new party because its northern wing had been totally eclipsed by the dark cloud

of Abolitionism. But there were other aspects that presented themselves startingly to the national Whigs of the North. The Know-Nothing order, in its great council at Philadelphia, flushed with the prospect of coming triumphs by the aid of the new element of abolition, and exulting over recent successes, declared that they could do without either of the old parties, and that they were resolved to break them down .-There was, then, but one other party left; and proved true tobys: ngent requirem ready to endure all the sacrinces imposed by those requirements, and ready to resist all the enemies of those requirements, its achievements during the

ear may be counted as among the most brilant evidences of its fearless orthodoxy. Had the National Whigs refused to be governed by this proud example, then, indeed, would they have been unworthy of their name. While been unworthy of their name. While therefore, it is not surprising to us that Mr. Seward and his organs should, for their own urposes, deem it necessary to excommunicate hese tried and patriotic citizens, the course of the Democratic party in the future is, to

our minds, perfectly clear.

There is nothing upon which the Democratparty of the Union is more firmly establish ed than upon its usages, excepting only the basis of its eternal principles. In the contest of 1856 there will be regular democratic nom-inees for President and Vice President, which ominees will stand alike upon the usages and principles of the Democratic party. The Convention to select those candidates will be composed of delegates chosen from every Congres ional District in the Union, chosen by the friends of the Federal Constitution. On the ther hand, the candidate opposed to that nominee will be the candidate of the Fusion North and South, if, indeed, the unredeemed Abolitionism of the opposition in the North will not consolidate the entire South upon the Democratic candidates, whosoever they may be. or compel the Southern Know-Nothings to put up a candidate of their own. The paranount issue in that contest is distinctly indi cated by the exclusively sectional character of the platform on which the opposition to the

Democratic party has openly placed itself. That issue will, no doubt, be definitely re ognized in the organization of the two hous es of Congress; and this organization, we have no doubt, will find the democratic party, with its candidates nominated in the Demi ratic caucus, formally in the field. The same rinciple which has animated the Democracy the several States, in placing candidates in nomination deserving of the support of all con stitutional men, of whatever party, will, doubt ess, be observed in the organization of the two houses of Congress; and there, as in the South, the Democracy will disdain all com-plications and all combinations with every (now-Nothingism and every abolition factio

throughout the country.

Such we cenceive to be the position of the Democratic party at the present time with reference to future events. If ever before the iberal and enlightened policy of that party has invited into its ranks all right-minded cit has invited into its ranks all right-minded citizens, this is the case at present. We are glad to know that in the different States our political friends have cordially taken by the hand all men who are ready to come into their organization upon a gound national platform, and in many instances have not hesitated to throw their votes for Whigs who have become candidates for office, and who frankly avowed themselves in favor of the doctrines of the Constitution in regard to the pending paramount issues of the day. In the future of the Democratic party we do not doubt that this policy will be maintained, and that the confidence and the concert which have distinguished the recent patriotic proceedings of the National Whigs will be generously reciprocated that the body and we predict for its alarge sale. It is neatly printed with fair open type, on fine white pages, and in guished the recent patriotic proceedings of the National Whigs will be generously reciprocated to the pages of pages of pages of pages of pages of pages of the sold at 62t cents per copy, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the case at present. We have just published a very just published a wards wandered uncontrolled through space it lil its gas was expended.

Great Piceon Shooting.—The great shooting match for ten thousand dollars a side, between Mr. King, of Georgia, and Mr. Duncan, of Louisville, was decided in Cincinnati, on Monday week, Mr. Duncan winning the match by one bird. This has been, probably, of the closest contest in the world, in the way of Directory and we predict for its a large sale. It is neatly printed with fair open type, on fine white pages, and it is along the complete of the content of the doctrines of the day.

It was decided uncontrolled through space till its gas was expended.

Great Piceon Shooting.—The great shoot ing match for ten thousand dollars a side, be tween Mr. King, of Georgia, and Mr. Duncan, and are stained that it is a match by one bird. This has been, probably, the closest contest in the world, izens, this is the case at present. We are glad to know that in the different States our Wilson case in favor of the Plaintiffs of \$4500.

Pennsylvania Logislature. We are now enabled to give a full list of the embers elect of the next legislature. The ames of Democrats are given in Roman those of the opposition in italic. SENATE.

Phila City-Eli K. Price, W. A. Crabb 2. " County-Iarlan lugram.* -N. B. Browne, H. C. Pratt, 3. Montgomery—Thomas P. Knox.*
4. Chester and Delaware—James J. Lewis Berks-John C. Evans.* Bucks-Jonathan Elv.* Lancaster and Lebanon

Killinger.

Northumberland and Dauphin-Northampton and Lehigh-J. Laubach* Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne-J. 11. Adams and Franklin-David Mellinger.

York-W. H. Welsh.* Cumberland and Perry—S. Wherry. 14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinon—Andrew Gregg.* 15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—J. resswell, Jr. 16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia-C.

Buckalew. W. M. Piatt. 8. Tioga, Potter, Elk, M'Kean, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forrest—Henry Souther.*
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thos Erie and Crawford-D. A. Finney.

erguson. 22. Allegheny—Jonas R. McClintock, Wm 23. Washington and Greene-J. C. Flen

Butler Beaver and Lawrence

24. Bedford, Fulton and Somerset-25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion-S. 26. Junista, Mifflin and Union—James M.

27. Westmoreland and Fayette-Wm. E. 28. Schuylkill-C. M. Straub.*

*New Members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES dams—Issac Robinson. Allegheny—James B. Fulton, Samuel nith, James Salisbury, C. Magee, L. B. Pat-

Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson-Phelps, Philip Clover, M. K. Boyer. Beaver, Butler and Lawrence id, A. W. Crawford, R. B. McCombs nith, Joseph Bernhard. Berks--J. Lawrence Getz, George Vin. Hines, Benj. Nunnemacher Blair and Huntingdon—J. h. Gibboney, blu H. Wintrode.

Bradford—B. Laporte, J. Holcomb. Bucks—John Mangle, Alex. B. Johnson, din H. Lovett Carbon and Lehigh-Joshua Fry,

Gentre—Jacob Struble Chester-Andrew Buchanan, Robert Irwin, oseph Dowdall Clearfield McKean and Elk-Seth A. Bac Clinton, Lycoming and P Ghee, Samuel Caldwell.

Columbia and Montour-John G. Montoor Crawford—Joseph Brown, Leonard Reed. Cumberland—James Anderson, Wm. Har-

Dauphin—David Mumma, jr., J. Wright. Delaware—Charles D. Manley. Erie—G. J. Ball, M. Whallon. Fayette and Westmoreland—Henry D. Fos-r., Samuel Hill, John Fausold, P. A. Johns. Franklin-James B. Orr, James Boyd. Green-Rufus K. Campbell.

Lancaster-George G. Brush, Jesse Reinld, P. W. Housekeeper, Wm. Hamilton, C. Lebanon—Wm. A. Barry. Luzerne—H. Wright, W. Merrifield. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Sar Kerr, S. P. McCalmont, Daniel Lott.

Indiana-Robert B. Moorhead

Mifflin-John Purcell Monroe and Pike-Abram Edinger. ll, A. B. Longaker, Northampton—John A. Jones, Jesse Pear-

Northumberland—S. II. Zimmerman Perry-Kirk Haines. Philadelphia City-E. Joy Morris, Jacob Oock, Aaron Coburn, George Smith. County -Charles M. Leisenring, John M'Carthy, John Thompson, Joseph Hunneker, John

Hancock, Townsend Yearsley, Charles Carty, Frederick J. Walter, Samuel A. Hibbs, John loberts, R. L. Wright.
Schuylkill—R. Dickson, S. Frick. Somerset—Jonas Augustine. Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—O.

. Hempstead, T. J. Ingham. Tioga-T. L. Baldwin Union, Snyder rnd Juniata-Geo. Strouse. Washington—George W. Miller, D. Riddle Wayne-Nathaniel W. Vail

York-Isaac Black, Samuel Maneer, Jas Administration.

17 66 The Annual Report of the Board of Via. tors to the Military Academy at West Point, has been made to the Secretary of War. The report says:-The board are impressed with the importance of the institution to the common interests of our country. Its practical working has been displayed in training a large number of men for the public service, who have showed the result of their training in their skill and bravery as officers of the line and staff on the battle fields of Mexico, and in

the professions and employments of civil life, The utilitarian character of this institution and the importance of fostering, improving and even extending its benefits to a greater number than have enjoyed them heretofore, is notlonger a question. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We learn from the St. Louis News that preparations are making for the opening of the Pacific Railroad

to Jefferson City. It is understood that the goad will be ready for opening on the first of the coming month. SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD. - A contract

for the completion of eighty-two miles of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, has been awarded Messrs. Ring, Brown & Co., of Erie, Patton & Gossler, of Lancaster, and Struthers & Co., of Warren. THANKSGIVING .- Gov. Pollock has appoint-

ed Thursday November 22d, as a day of

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania. The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 29th for the same purpose. COTTON FACTORIES IN GEORGIA.-There are said to be now, in the State of Georgia, between fifty and sixty cotton factories in successful operation and conducted with great skill, possessing all the appliances in the way

of machinery which can be found in similar establishments in New England. This is comparatively a new enterprise in the South, and looks as though the cotton planters were disposed to carry out some of their former threats, in reference to manufacturing their own cloth, and being less depen-

dent on the North. The Editor's Book Table.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

GGTTSCHALK CONING.—This celebrated merican Pianist will give a concert in this City on Fr.day Evening next. We hope a'l will avail themselves of this opportunity to

MILLINERY.-Mrs. Kerfoot, in South Quee street has just received a splendid assortment of fashionable millinery. See advertisement.

GOVERNOR POLLOCK'S LECTURE, at Ful-Hall, on Thursday evening, was listened to by a large number of our citizens. The "The Known and the Unknown' was handled, so the Express says, in an able and satisfactory manner to the audience, as might have been anticipated from the well established reputation of the lecturer as a lit-

UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- At a meet ing of the "Union Library Association," Lancaster, held at their rooms, in Union Hall, on Monday evening, October 23d, the follow-ing officers were elected for the ensuing term: President—George K. Reed. Vice Presidents-Thomas Thurlow, Reube

Treasurer -- Alex. H. Shertz. Secretary—Robert R. Carson.

Board of Managers—P. G. Eberman, jr., Jacob Forney, Amaziah C. Barr, Richard Hip-le, W. Van Gasken, Edward Eberman, John haum, Chas. Eberman, William B. Strine Reuben Black.

MCA. STEPHEN GREEN, Esq., has been appointed Notary Public at Columbia, in place of J. G. L. Brown, Esq., resigned.

The property in East King street, beonging to the Lancaster Savings Institution— and kept as a Hotel by John A. Keller—was sold at public sale, on Thursday evening last, to the Lancaster County Bank, for \$9,850. The regular Court of Quarter Sessions

for this county, will commence on Monday the 19th of November—and not on the 10th, as stated in our last issue, in giving the list | 41st 46th More Honors .- At the late State Fair, held at Harrisburg, H. & A. Stoner of this counts

a first prize silver medal, fo hest Fanning Mill and Separator; and a bronze medal for Grain Drill and Seed Sower. Mr M. H. Locher, and Jonathan Dorwart' of this city, also recieved premiums; the first for best specimens of morocco and other leather; and the last, for finest specimens of barn yard fowls John Bushong received for said office 4649 votes. on exhibition.

We regret to announce the death, on Friday week, of Hugh Andrews, Esq., an old and respectable citizen of thi scounty, and that of his wife the following Sunday. Mr. Andrews having purchased a farm near Mount Union, in Huntingdon county had gone thither for the purpose of putting in his wheat crop in which occupation he over exerted himself, and being attacked by the typhoid fever, fell an easy victim. His wife, who had accompanied him, was attacked by the same disease and survived him but two days.

PARODI, the celebrated Prima Donna, will give a Concert in Fulton Hall, on Saturday night, Nov. 3d.

We invite attention to the advertisement of H. M. RAWLINS in another column. His stock of Shoes, Boots, &c., is complete, and we advise our friends to give him a call. FIRE. -On Friday night, between 11 and 1 used as a carpenter shop, belonging to Henry Hines, back of the Sun Hose House, in Vin street, and adjoining the German Lutheran Church, which destroyed the building and its entire contents, and did some damage to the

t is supposed to be the work of an incendia There was no insurance on the building TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .-- On the 22d inst., a young woman, named Mary Lemon, living with Mr. Hess, near Conestoga Centre, was severely burnt by her clothes taking fire whilst engaged in the kitchen. She lingered

n great torment until next morning, when leath relieved her from her sufferings. Late Foreign News. By the arrival, at Halifax, of the steamship By the arrival, at manna, or the head heen Africa, on Wednesday, we have news from Thos. G. Swingler Elias Burkholder, Europe, one week later. Perekop had been threatened by the allied forces, but their advance is checked for the present. A French force is gathering on the Danube. A fleet of the allied vessels is before Odessa, preparing to commence an immediate bombardment .-Ten thousand men are employed in making a road from Balaklava to the allied camp at Sebastopol. A British fleet has been sent to Naples. During the three weeks preceding the fall of Sebastopol, the Russian losses were over 32,000 men, exclusive of deaths by disease. A battle has been fought in Asia by the Russians, under Mouravieff, and the Russians, under Mouravieff, and the

over 32,000 men, exclusive of deaths by dis himself was taken prisoner, and had 300 men killed. It seems to have been a cavalry fight. Kars still held out, but the garrison was reraise the siege. At Sweaborg the Russians vere actively repairing the fortifications.-Nineteen Russian merchant vessels have been captured off the coast of Finland, and ten more burned at the mouth of the Sulis. An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal, of England, is rumored. It announced that the Danish government has nvited all the maritime powers, including the Jaired States, to meet in Congress, at Copen nagen, to settle the Sound Dues. In Greec he ministry have resigned, and a new cabinet

has been formed. When Rogues Fall Out, &c.

The Editor of the Lehigh Valley Times himself a Know-Nothing, thus "pitches in" t the Sachems of the Secret Order: The Know Nothing order, although its pri ciples are good, was managed in Penr y as corrupt a set of men as ever blackened political history, and under such leaders, a tri amph would be even more surprising than a lefeat. The very first act of importance after the Know-Nothing State Organization was ef-fected last year, was the disgraceful Mott fraud ipon the honest and unsuspecting voters of the rder. The leaders, we mean the State Coun il Wire-workers, through the most worthy Grand High Falsifier of the Records, (the Rev EREND O. H. Tiffany) falsely certified tha Henry S. Mott was a member of the order in good standing, and at the same time knowing that it was a deliberate lie and an infamou fraud: Still the fraud answered the purpose of these fellows, which was to put one Demo-crat on the Know Nothing ticket with which to catch Democratic votes enough to elect James Pollock Governor. Such an infamous act as this, by the leaders, was enough to dis gust every right minded man, and the great est surprise is that every American who has spark of self-respect did not instantly repudi ate these leaders. The State Council of Dele rates did not even make any fuss about it, bu hushed up the trick as well as they could.-It was an awful dose for many good men, who from pure motives joined the Know-Nothings, to swallow; but every prominent leader in the order, it appears, felt disposed to consider the matter as of no great consequence, and the few who openly denounced the fraud, were promptly cried down as disorganizers or traitors.

Times says that on the 3d inst., a number of persons in that city plainly saw a balloon in the air, which, by a nowerful class. covered to be a wreck, and infers that it may have been the balloon of the missing æronaut, Winchester, who made an ascension at Norwalk. Ohio, on the 2d inst. and has not since been heard of. The mystery involving his fate has excited a wide spread interest and curiosity, which possibly may never be satisfied. The most plausible explanation is that he probably fell into Lake Erie, over which no was last seen, and that his balloon afterwards wandered uncontrolled through space

pigeon shooting, where so great a number of birds have been shot at. King hit 129, missed 21; Duncan hit 130, missed 20. Each There are now five

A Contested Election Cas Our Know-Nothing friends die hard. Having lost vo members of the Legislature, the County Treasurr, and the two Prison Inspectors, they have come to he conclusion (for reasons set forth below) to contest the right of the latter to the offices awarded them by certificate of the Return Judges. That this precious ocument, with the names of the signers, may not be lost to posterity, we append the petition, &c. in

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quar-ter Sessions of the Peace, it and for Lancaster County.

The petition of the undersigned, qualified electors and citizens, residing in said county, respectfully The petition of the undersigned, qualified electors and citizens, residing in said country, respectfully represents:

That at the late general election, held on the 9th day of October, 1835, for the election of "Prison Inspectors," and other County and State finers, your petitioners believe, and so aver, certain frauds and errors were committed, by the chicers or persons authorized by law to conduct the same, and make a true return thereof according to law, which frauds and errors committed by the election officers, in the several and respective election districts in the said country, hereinatter more particularly set forth and specified, so affected the general result of the election for Prison Inspectors, as to defeat John Bushong and Hiram Evans, persons qualified to serve, and voted for, for said office, and whom your petitioners verily believe, were regularly and logally elected as such; but in consequence of these frands and errors, were not returned as Prison Inspectors, by the Board of Return Judges for said country, and tailed to receive certificates of their election, although each of them received the greatest number of votes polled for that office; and by means of auch frauds and errors, John H. Duchman, and Henry Eckert, were returned by the Board of Prison Inspectors, and received certificates to that effect.

Your petitioners allege and believe, that the election officers or persons authorized by law, to conduct the said election, and who did so, fraudulently and erroneously omitted to return in their certificates of election returns, the votes hereafter set forth, in their several and respective election districts, which were polled for the aforesaid John Bushong and Hiram Evans, for the office of Prison Inspectors, as follows: In the

East Cocalico West Lampeter Pe ersburg Little Britain

Number of votesizat retur Which number of votes, so fraudulently and errone-ously ommitted to return, added to the aggregate number of votes, received or polled for the said John Bushong and Hiram Evans for the aforesaid office of Bushong and Hiram Evans for the acressia omee of Prison Inspectors, as vertified to by the Board of re-turn Judges, for the county aforesaid, in the Return of said election, now remaining in the Prothonota-ry's office, (and which your petitioners pray may be considered as part of this petition,) show that the said

The same certificates and return of the said Return Jud es, show that the said John H. Duchman, received for said office 4513 votes John H. Duchman, received for said office 4313 votes Henry Eckert, " " " " 4488 ".

By which state of the vote, it appears, that the said John Bushong, received one hundred and thirty-six more votes than were polled for the said John H. Duchman for the atoresaid office; and one hundred and sixty-one votes more than where received or polled for Henry Eckert for said office. And also that the said Hiram Evans received one hundred and sixteen votes more than were received or polled for the said John H. Duchman for the said office, and one hundred and fortivence votes more than were received or polled.

forty-one votes more than were received or polled for the said Henry Eckert, for the same office. Your petitioners respectfully submit, that inas-much that the said John Busnong and Hiram Evans have each received the greatest number of votes pol-led for the said office of Prison Inspectors, at said election, are duly olected to that office in pursuance of the laws of this Commonwealth made and provi-

led.
*Nevertheless the said John Bushong and Hiram Evans, by reason of the frauds and errors, herein be-fore more particularly set forth, failed to receive certificates, and declared to be elected as such by the Board of Keturn Judges aforesaid; but instead there of the said John H. Duchman and Henry Eckert, of the said John H. Duchman and Henry Eckert, have as your petitioners believed received certificates and were declared elected contrary to the declared will of the voters of Lancaster county.

To the end, that such talse and traudulent and erroneous certificates of returns may be corrected, and justice be done in the premises, to order and direct a recount of the votes polled in the several and respective election districts, hereinbefore specified, and take such further measures, as the justice and equity of the case may require, is respectfully prayed by your petitioners. indows of the Hose House and the Church.

Andrew Konnedy, A. M. Frantz, Henry Leyman, manuel Swope, eorge Bear,

Albert Miller, J. B. Lytle, Menno Burkholder

Henry Leyman, jr., John Heller, Abm. Espeushade, Benj. Bruckbill, Buckwalter irkpatrick, James Wiley, Robert A. Evans, John Fondersmith, John G. Hood Daniel Brandt. Walter G. Evans

OCTOBER 22d, 1855

City of Lancaster is:

John G. Hood and Daniel Brandt, two of the foregoing petitioners, being duly affirmed, according to law, declare and say, that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Affirmed and subscribed before me one of the Al-DANIEL BRANDT, dermen of the said city this

22d day of October, Al, D.,

1855. WALTER G. EVANS, Alderman.

Turks, under Ali Pasha, in which the latter and Henry Eckert.

Messrs. Wilson, Dickey and Stevens Att'ys. for Petitioners. ---

For the Intelligencer & Lancasterian Kars still held out, but the garrison was reduced to great extremity, and Omar Pacha was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the sign. At Swaphare the Russians in presenting that health held to the raise the sign. in presenting that book, has not bestowed a gift of slight value, as a perusal of it has convinced you;

work on "Water Cure for Children." Your friend, in presenting that book, has not bestowed a gift of slight value, as a perusal of it has convinced you, and the use of its instructions in your family will, and the use of its instructions in your family will, and the use of its instructions in your family will, it doubt not, make you as ardent an admirer of Hydropathy as is your humble correspondent. Indeed, could that little volume be universally circulated and read, and its principles adopted, our race would he physically creamed.

Let me tell you what a debt of gratitude I owenext Heaven—its talented authoff. I had been au invalid for years, and amanticipant of very early death, when I went, a few months singe, to his Establishment—situated in Chesnut street, Philadelphia—sometimes faintly hoping, yet carcely daring, to be partially relieved of pain and libebility, and sometimes fearing—from my ignorance of the mode of treatment—that its application imight result in the speedy termination of life.

But oh! what an agreeable disappointment has been that of mine and my friends—one difficult to reclize! Can you believe, Mr. Editor, that the healthful blood sgain courses in the once ologged veria—that the once dulled cyn now sparkles with renewed life—and the feet and almost useless appendages to a hiserable body, now traverso miles, and doupete with the swiftest in their powers of locomotion?

Now, I can fee the torick walls and stone pavements of man's labor; and, instead, feast my eyes on Autumn's golden glories, and inhale the shilir-

Now, I can flee the 'brick wails and stone pavements of man's labor, and, instead, feast my eyes on Autumn's golden glories, and inhale the exhilirating air of the country that Gold made. And when stern old Winter has gone, and the light-footed Spring roturns, with her oalmy breezes to clothe the earth in smiles, and verdure and beauty, I can go and pluck the sweet wild flowers of the wood, or with the glad birds, tune my voice in grateful thank-offerings to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift."
Your readers will pardon me in bringing myself forward in this little communication, because, in doing so, I have endeavored to prove that there is a panacea for the "ills that flesh is heir to," as well as to inform them where it may be found.

As to Dr. S., much could be said in regard to his skill and scientific knowledge, but I forbear, fearing this article may come under his notice. Une word, however, might be allowed me here, and that too, without charge of flattery or extravagance. It is this—he needs but the World's bidding to become its benefactor

THE UNITED STATES SENATE .- We subjoin, from the Washington Union, a correct list of the members of the United States Senatethe class to which they belong, and the vacancies which have occurred through default of

legislative action : Class 1.—Terms ending March 4, 1857.
dams, Mississippi,
ayard, Delaware,
Mallory, Florida, Adams, Mississippi, Bayard, Delaware, Bright, Indiana, Brodhead, Penn'a., Mason, Virginia, Pratt, Maryland, ass, Michigan, Sumner, Mass. Thomson, New Jersey Toucey, Connecticut. Wade, Ohio Weller, California, ode Island.

Hamlin, Maine, Class 2 .- Terms ending March 4, 1859. Hunter, Virginia, Bell, Tennessee, Benjamin, Louisiana Wilson, Mass. Brown, Mississippi, Stuart, Michigan, Thompson, Kentucky, Clay, Alabama, Clayton, Delaware, Douglas, Illinois, Toombs, Georgia, Evans, South Carol Fessenden, Maine. Reid North Carolina ling March 4. 1861. Class 3.—Terr Iverson, Georgia, Johnson, Arkansas

Houston, Texas, Bell, N. Hampshire, Briggs, N. Carolina, Butler, S. Carolina, Pearce, Maryland, Crittenden, Kentucky, Peugh, Ohio Collamer, Vermont, Durkee. Wisconsin.

Seward, New York. Slidell, Louisiana Trumbull, Illinois, There are now five vacancies in the the terms of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Atchison, of Missouri, Pettit, of Indiana, Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Gwin, of California, having expired on the 4th of March