

Protection Repaid by Waste.

We are glad to see that the sugar-tax begins to be again discussed. The appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the benefit of a few sugar-planters in Louisiana, who are not enterprising enough to stock their own estates with healthy cane plants, has led people to inquire what is the reason for this extraordinary liberality.

We answered the question generally, the other day, by saying that the deficiency which the government is squandering its money to supply is simply the fault of the planters themselves. We propose now to discuss this point more thoroughly. The sugar cane in the United States has degenerated by a course of worse than negligent planting. Our readers probably know that the cane in our country is not raised from the seed, which grows on spikes at the end of the cane, for in our climate the season is not long enough to perfect the seed. The fields, therefore, are planted with portions of the stalk cut into proper lengths and inserted in the soil. In our country the entire stalk does not mature; when the winter frosts set in the tops are still green, and in this portion of the stalks the juices are held to be unfit for purpose of making sugar. The Louisiana planter, therefore, instead of taking the part of the cane which is near the root, and which has the most vigorous and fully formed buds, plants the weak and half-grown upper-joints of the cane, which in their turn produce weak and useless plants for the next year. Thus the cane gradually degenerates until it is necessary to restock the sugar estates with plants from abroad.

In a report made in 1848 by Mr. Fleischmann, a German, who was sent to Louisiana by Mr. Ewhank, then Commissioner of Patents, to inquire into the state of the sugar crop and the sugar manufacture, he says:—

"Some use the green tops all for planting. It is with cane as with all other plants—imperfect seed produces a poor plant and fruit. The planter cannot expect that plants with delicate imperfect eyes and short thin joints will produce a cane like one of vigorous growth, with perfectly well developed eyes and a great deal of juice, which supports the young shoot till its roots are strong enough to obtain nourishment from the soil. The young sprout from poor canes is less able to support the inclemency of the climate, as it is more liable to disease."

Again, Mr. Fleischmann states:— "Some planters select for seed the oldest or poorest ratoon canes. This cane is of small growth, has a few short joints and bad eyes, and appears to be almost a different species from the plant cane which has been raised upon well-prepared or thorough-drained soil, or after Indian corn or peas. These planters save all their finest cane for the mill, and forget that by this kind of economy they reduce their crop for the following year, and that it will affect the sugar both in quality and quantity."

By ratoon the reader must understand the shoots which spring from the roots of the cane after it has been cut. In the first year after its planting the stalks are called "plant cane," the next year the stalks are "ratoons of the first year," and the year following "ratoons of the second year." After three crops, the ground in our country is generally ploughed up and planted anew; but in the West Indies, where the growth of the cane suffers no interruption from frost, the roots send up a rich annual growth of stalks for a dozen years or more.—This difference between the climate of the West Indies and the United States is one reason of the greater cheapness with which sugar is made in those islands than in Louisiana. It is an expensive process to plant a cane-field.—The product of the cane is only about five-fold. It requires the canes of twenty acres to furnish cuttings for planting a field of a hundred acres.

Prof. DeBow, in his book on the Industrial Resources of the South and West, treating of the same subject, says:—

"About the 1st of October the planter selects the cane intended for seed. And here, if I may be allowed, without presumption, to say so, a general and fatal error prevails. Most planters have not the courage to sacrifice, as they term it, their best and finest cane for seed. Selecting the fields of the oldest ratoons, where the plant is sparsest and smallest, they act in direct opposition to those principles of nature which both theory and experience have established for guides in reproduction. In both the animal and vegetable systems, all agree in a general maxim, that like will produce like. In sowing grain in producing vegetables, in breeding animals, in the whole reproductive system of nature, it has been universally established as a rule, that a healthy and vigorous offspring can be expected only from parents of similar constitution; and in all cases where this principle has been acted on with perseverance, it has not only succeeded in preventing deterioration, but in superinducing progressive development. I cannot but believe that this practice of always selecting the poorest plants for seed was one of the main reasons which caused the fine variety of cane called the 'crocote' to degenerate to such an extent that, in late years, it has been almost entirely banished from our fields. In some instances the planters have pushed the 'ponny wise and pound foolish' reserve to such an extent as actually to reserve no cane for planting but the tops—that is the green upper joints which are cut from the plant when it is gathered for the mill, and which are not mature enough to afford sugar. I am the more emboldened to make these remarks, as an experiment has shown that in this respect cane is not an anomaly in the vegetable kingdom. A friend, who is an experienced and intelligent planter, with sufficient energy of mind to break through the trammels of routine when in opposition to good sense and sound principle, thoroughly tested this plan of reserving tops for planting in a portion of his fields some years ago, and the result was a marked deterioration in the product."

What are we to infer from these testimonies? Simply, that here is a case of gross unthrift and improvidence. The sugar estates were well stocked originally with healthy plants of the cane, which by a course of wasteful culture have become so degenerated that a new supply must be had. When Fleischmann visited Louisiana in 1848, the bad effects of the practice of planting the uric cane and the poorest ratoons were so apparent as to stare everybody in the face. The planters, however, have gone on for eight years longer, planting, in the same thrifless manner, the cane, as the *Journal of Commerce*, even while applauding the grant of money for the benefit of the planters, confesses, growing meagre and juiceless, and the plantations less and less productive. The error in planting is declared by Professor DeBow to be "general," but he uses far too

mild a term in call it an "error"—it is simply an abuse, the bad effects of which we well know year after year—an abuse preserved in with the full knowledge that, although by the cheap planting of worthless canes a larger present profit might be made, it would in the end destroy the value of their stock of sugar-cane altogether. The mischief has at length reached the point which was foreseen long since, and now the planters call on the government for help to restock their estates with plants from tropical countries. A grant of money, to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, for this purpose, has accordingly been smuggled through Congress. There was no debate upon it, it was slipped through the two Houses so quietly as to avoid the public attention, and nobody ever heard of it, till one fine morning of last week the *Journal of Commerce* informed us that this act of "wise and prudent legislation"—such were its words—was about to be carried into effect, by sending the store-ship *Release* to the West Indies and the Central American coast to buy a cargo of new canes for the sugar planters. It is only the planters who have shown any "wisdom and prudence" in effecting the appropriation—they had the wisdom not to let the people know what they were about, and the prudence to avoid all discussion of the subject; for, if notice had been given of their object, and the policy of giving money as a premium on improvidence to those who have been the objects public bounty for the last thirty or forty years, had been fairly talked over among the people, Congress might not have found courage to grant the appropriation.—N. Y. Post.

Execution of John Michael Kamm.

John Michael Kamm, who was tried and convicted for the murder of John George Veitangruber, at the February term of our Court, and sentenced by Judge WILMOT at May term last, was executed in the jail yard of this county, on Friday, the 14th instant.

Till within a few days of the time appointed for his execution, he appeared to be quite unconcerned, and entertained strong hope of being pardoned or escaping in some way the execution to which he was doomed. He being unable to speak much English, it was hard to ascertain the real foundation upon which he based his hopes. However, he did entertain the hope, and it was not till the workmen commenced erecting the temporary enclosure and gallows, that he seemed to realize his true condition.

On Thursday, the day before he was executed, Rev. Mr. ERLA, a German Minister, visited him in his cell. He has visited him several times before since he has been confined, but whether heretofore he (KAMM) made any pretensions to Faith, we are not informed. Mr. ERLA labored earnestly with him during the day and a portion of the night, and on Thursday afternoon the Sacrament was administered to him, in the presence of several citizens, he having declared that he had received full pardon of his sins, and was not afraid to die.

Mr. ERLA tried at various times to have him make a confession, but he persisted in his innocence, and vehemently declared that he killed Veitangruber in self defence. Mr. ERLA asked him at one time why he did not consider what the consequences would be before he did the deed? He exclaimed "O my God! how could I consider when closely pursued by a man with a large knife?" He said he had told the truth but people would not believe him—but he forgave all freely who had taken part against him, but thought their conclusions were wrong—he said he had made his peace with God, and was prepared and willing to die.—He asserted his innocence to the last, and died without making any further confession.

During the forenoon on Friday, his cell was thronged with idle spectators who gazed upon him apparently merely to gratify an idle curiosity. In all that crowd that surrounded him, there was not one friend or relative to drop a sympathizing tear, or to speak a word of consolation to the unfortunate man. He was in a strange land among strangers—the subject of idle curiosity to a curious crowd. There was none beside the Minister, save two or three, who exhibited the least sympathy for him, and they were comparatively strangers to him.

It was a heart-sickening scene. An old grey haired man, who could have but a few years more at the longest to live, weighed down with shackles, and who, in a few brief hours was doomed to die an infamous death upon the gallows. It was a scene which would arouse sympathy in the most stony heart, and any man possessed of a spark of feeling for suffering humanity, could not look upon that old man (even though he be guilty of foul murder,) weeping scalding tears, his strong breast convulsed with emotion, and sobs and groans escaping his lips, without being moved with compassion, and pitying the condition of the unfortunate being who had thus strayed from the path of rectitude and virtue—sinned against the laws of God and man, and was now about to forfeit his own life for the highest offense known to our law—that of taking the life of a fellow-being.

As we said before he was friendless. He had no friends in America, except one little daughter who is about eleven years of age, who visited him in his cell for the last time on Thursday. Their last parting can be far better imagined than described. It was of the most affecting character—and the agony of this scene was such as a parent only can imagine.

At about 12 o'clock the Sheriff dispersed the crowd in the Court House, and preparations for the execution were made. At two o'clock P. M. he entered the cell of the unfortunate man, and informed him that his time had come. He became considerably agitated, but soon became calm and seemed reconciled to his sad fate. He was led to the gallows and at ten minutes past two the rope was placed around his neck; the Sheriff then informed him that he had but five or six minutes to live, when he exclaimed, "Too long! Too long! Too long!" then dropped upon his knees and uttered a fervent prayer to Heaven. When he arose he exclaimed "Oh! Veitangruber! Oh! Veitangruber! if you had only stayed in bed on that fatal morning, I would not be here! I may have committed an error, but pray to be forgiven and that men will not believe me a willful murderer."

He was informed of his time till the last minute, and when that expired the connecting link between time and eternity was severed, and John Michael Kamm was suspended between Heaven and earth a cold and lifeless thing! There was not a struggle—for a moment the body writhed, then the muscles relaxed, and all was still.

In thirty minutes he was pronounced dead by the physicians present—he was then cut down and placed in a coffin, and in the evening was interred in the edge of the woods east of town. Truly "the way of the transgressor is hard."—Sullivan Co. Democrat.

Bradford Reporter.

E. G. GOODRICH, EDITOR. TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 27, 1856.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not needed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 5 copies for \$5.00; 10 copies for \$10.00; 25 copies for \$25.00; 50 copies for \$50.00; 100 copies for \$100.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Job Work.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Bibles, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

"THE GLORIOUS WILMOT DISTRICT!" is the theme of encomiastic remarks by the Republicans of every State. She is pointed to with pride by the friends of Freedom everywhere. Her 9,138 majority for FREEMONT, is quoted as displaying the integrity and intelligence of her people, and demonstrating the affection and respect they bear for the man, by whose name the district is distinguished all over the Union. There has not been a campaign within the last ten years, in which WILMOT was not made the issue and the target for all the missiles unscrupulous, virulent enemies could hurl at his head. They have pursued him with fiendish malignity, with all sorts of dirty meannesses, as if his overthrow was all they desired to effect.—Whether a candidate or not—whether active in the political field, or entirely inattentive—the same tactics have been resorted to by the dough-face tribe who disgrace our politics. If they wished to defeat a candidate, they slandered WILMOT—if they sought to carry a measure, they hastened to propagate the lies they had concocted concerning WILMOT. In the midst of defeat they have cursed WILMOT—in the exultation of victory, WILMOT has been to them as Mordecai sitting at the king's gate.

The culmination of the rebelled obscenity, of the fabricated falsehoods, of the despicable assaults upon public and private character, has occurred during the past Presidential canvass. The climax has been reached at last. The prince of blackguards, SCHNABEL, has relieved the smaller dogs from their accustomed howl, and taken up the cry for the total extinction of the inevitable WILMOT. What was before simply the inuendoes of discontent and baffled ambition, under the master-hand of the West Branch blackguard, blossomed into the ripened fruits of educated scurrility and practiced defamation. SCHNABEL "stumped the district," to extinguish WILMOT—his mouth filled with the foulest abuse, and his pocket with affidavits. Laboring under a singular delusion, he imagined that WILMOT was a candidate for some high place, and he sought to persuade our people not to vote for him. This hallucination made him oblivious of state and county lines. He electrified against him, with equal vehemence and indecency, as well in the State of New-York as Pennsylvania—in the Southern part of the State as in the 14th Congressional district.

The result, if Mr. WILMOT chose to give it a personal application, is one of which he might indeed be proud. To him it must certainly be gratifying as a vindication of his character from the aspersions of his traducers; a verdict sought by his enemies and demanded by them alone. But as on former occasions, the freemen of this district have rallied to abundantly testify their confidence in him, so now they have spoken at the polls their devotion to the principles which he has so often and ably promulgated. The verdict is a satisfactory one to the friends of Freedom, and crushing and overwhelming to the Border-Ruffian allies. It embitters their exultation in the midst of victory. The leaders feel that they have no claims upon the incoming Administration, and instead of rejoicing over the election of BUCHANAN, they are moodily and bitterly contemplating the glorious triumph of Freedom in this District. A politician with 4655 majority against him in the county where he resides, has not much claim on the "powers that be," and will not receive a great deal of consideration. It demonstrates a vast amount of negative influence not much sought after by politicians. We advise the expectants in this county, when they approach the footstool of power, beseeching for office, to hand up with their credentials the official vote of the county for President. They might need any other recommendation. They might, however, put in a few words about "annihilating WILMOT!"

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT BERGEN HILL, N. J.—A dreadful accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, at the tunnel which is being cut through Bergen Hill, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, two miles from New-York. A shaft has been sunk at this point 75 feet in depth, for the purpose of clearing the tunnel from the debris and letting the workmen down. For this purpose, a large tub, attached to a rope, is used. On Saturday, five of the laborers got in the tub, and when it was lowered about five feet from the surface, the rope broke and the whole party were dashed to the bottom of the shaft. Three were instantly killed, a fourth fatally injured, and the fifth very seriously. The latter were taken to the New-York Hospital.

CONGRESS.—The members of Congress are assembling at Washington, preparatory to the opening of the second session of the present Congress, which will be on next Monday week, the 20th prox.

PRESTON KING.

We observe by the remarks of the Republican papers of New-York, that PRESTON KING will be elected with almost entire unanimity as U. S. Senator from that State. We shall be gratified beyond expression at this result, and it will demonstrate to the country in the most emphatic manner the devotion of the Republicans of the Empire State to the principles of Freedom.

During the momentous struggles of the past, in victory or in defeat, PRESTON KING has been one of the most zealous and reliable advocates of the cause of Freedom. When prominent Free-soilers in the State of New-York, succumbing before the influences of the slave Power and proved faithless to their principles, he has been as true as the needle to the pole, never wavering, never doubting, but with his abiding confidence in the ultimate success of correct principles, encouraging the faint-hearted, and giving renewed confidence even to the bold.

It will be a proud day to the proud Empire State when PRESTON KING takes his seat as her Senator. The friend of Freedom in the most distant state, will feel a glow of exultation, and a certainty that the cause of HUMAN RIGHTS will not be neglected or betrayed while he occupies that position. The Republicans of the nation join in the desire that the State of New-York will do itself the high honor of electing him to that elevated place.

LANCASTER BANK SUSPENDED.—In consequence of a run made on the Lancaster Bank, and the refusal of the Philadelphia banks to receive its notes, that institution closed its doors on the 18th inst. Note holders are advised not to sacrifice the same, as the assets are supposed to be sufficient to meet the circulation and deposits.

The cause of the run and consequent suspension of the Bank, was a feeling of insecurity engendered in the monetary circles by the bad management of the concern, a large amount of the funds of the bank being locked up in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the Shamokin coal region, and other unsuccessful speculations, crippling the bank, and weakening public confidence. The capital stock, it is supposed, will be totally sunk—but as the stock holders are individually liable, the notes, in time, may be redeemed.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The Postmaster General has ordered the following changes in Bradford County: Establish a post-office at Leonard Hollow, and appoint Enos Hubbard postmaster. The office is located between Springfield and Troy, and will accommodate a large settlement in and around that vicinity. Appoint Daniel A. Gillet postmaster at Bentley Creek, vice Benjamin F. Buck.

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR.—His Excellency, Gov. Casey, has appointed Joseph P. Conneys, Esq., of Dover, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John M. Clayton.

The following article from the *Ashabula* (Ohio) *Sentinel*, contains a great deal more truth than poetry—the force of which every Republican cannot avoid feeling:—

PENNSYLVANIA.—This State was lost to the Republicans by sheer mismanagement. Those who assumed the responsibility of engineering the Republican party in the union project, have proved themselves as sublime a set of asses as the sun ever shone upon. They are utterly unfit to conduct a spelling match in a log school house. They have thrust themselves forward to obstruct success; and have done nothing but mischief at every step they took. They commenced the campaign under a full sense of their own weakness, but charging it upon their party. They had no confidence in principles, and supposed they must fool the people into the support of their plans; but lacking the shrewdness to fool anybody themselves, they handed over the job to the Fillmore men, who very promptly cheated them out of their own wits. A more ridiculous contrivance than the union or fusion project of Pennsylvania, never was enacted by men outside a mad house; and the effects of it now stare them in the face, as they did every intelligent politician from the time it was conceived till the election burst the contemptible bubble. The Republicans will never succeed till they rid themselves of the whole batch of trading and dickerling politicians, who are alternately pig or puppy whenever themselves for sale, and varying between goose and jackass when the tory to sell out others. They should be scouted at once, and new men invited to take the lead, who are willing to trust the people and rely upon truth and fair dealing.

We cannot think or speak patiently of the miserable work made in Pennsylvania. It lost us the State, and doubtless the president, by its influence upon other States. We do not, cannot, and will not forgive them. They deserve no indulgence or excusing; and the Republicans of that State will not be true to themselves till they totally discard every man who goes into the political field with the idea of getting help from some fragment of a party or some enemy of the cause. When a great and eternal principle is at issue, trust no man who doubts the principle. Such men would try to prop the throne of Heaven with bass wood poles. They will defeat any party that ought to succeed. Kick them out.

INTELLIGENT VOTERS.—In 18 counties of southern Illinois, forming a large part of what is familiarly known as "Egypt"—the land of darkness—there are 11,186 males over 21 years of age who can neither read nor write. These counties give Buchanan over 10,000 majority. Of course, The ignorant and degraded are just the men to be made tools of by such demagogues as Douglas. It seems to us but natural and right that such fellows should vote the democratic ticket. A party that thrives on passion and prejudice ought to succeed best where the people are the most ignorant. Take up the census of any State, and find a county in which there are large numbers of adults who cannot read or write, then turn to the election returns, and you will find that that county gives a large majority for Buchanan. The majority, too, will be found proportioned to the sum total of such voters.

Susquehanna County.

[From the Montrose Republican, Nov. 26.]

The Republican meeting on Monday evening last, was held in the Court House, and, considering the stormy state of the weather, was very well attended. Hon. G. A. Grow made one of his best speeches, in the course of which he reviewed the history of the slavery question in this country.—Illustrated the effect of free and slave institutions, by pointing out the difference in the growth and prosperity of free and slave States—proved that the Democratic party in this District till recently held the same opinions on the slavery question that himself held and still holds—and referred to the cheering prospects for the future of the party of freedom in the United States.

The room was adorned with some appropriate devices, exhibiting the Republican majorities in the Wilmot district, the Republican candidates for 1860, "Fremont and Dayton," &c.

The ceremony of presenting the Prize Banner from the ladies of Montrose to Lenox twp. the home of Hon. G. A. Grow, (for the largest gain in the Republican vote since October) took place in the Court House at Montrose, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18th, and was an occasion of much interest. A large number of persons, including many ladies, were in attendance. The Banner is a very beautiful one, trimmed and ornamented with much taste. On one side is the inscription, "The Old Liberty Tree—let it Grow," and on the other,—"Presented by the Ladies of Montrose to the Banner Township, Lenox, 1856."

The ladies had selected Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., to present the banner in their behalf, and accordingly Mr. Jessup appeared on the stand and read some appropriate verses prepared by another for the occasion, and presented the banner to Hon. G. A. Grow, who expressed the pleasure the occasion afforded him, and alluded to the efforts of SCHNABEL and CHASE in Lenox, and the glorious result in that town. The meeting was also addressed by Hon. D. WILMOT, B. S. BENTLEY and Elder A. S. POST.

Reception at Elmira.

[From the Elmira Daily Gazette, Nov. 17.]

Monday was a gala day for Elmira—a day pregnant with interest to the town, and to Western New-York and Northern Pennsylvania. The North Branch Extension was fully opened—an event long expected, and as long delayed. Like Elmira, we all felt an interest in the glorious consummation of an enterprise, so essential to the business interests of Elmira and the surrounding country. At two o'clock, in response to an extra issued from this office, a large concourse of citizens of this village assembled on Lake street, opposite Haight's Hotel, and, preceded by Wagoner's Band, proceeded to the Junction Canal, just below Tenthill Mill, where the *Towanda*, under the command of Capt. A. MAY—the first boat through since the completion of the North Branch Extension, was lying. The assemblage of the citizens was greeted with the roar of the cannon, both from the shore and on board, and the shouts of a delighted populace. All who obtained a place on board the boat, were accommodated with a deck passage, and started on the first trip from the North Branch Extension.

Unalloyed jollity and enthusiasm pervaded the masses on board the boat, until it arrived at the Clifton street Lock, when Col. HATHAWAY was spontaneously called for, and responded in a few brief but pertinent remarks. He said that, on account of the inclemency of the weather he should make no speech, and hoped that, if he did commit that indiscretion, none would be green enough to listen to him. He said that this was an auspicious day for Elmira—one that we had long looked for and prayed for the glorious consummation this day commemorated. It was an additional link in the ties that bound the Keystone and Empire States together, and the speaker was happy to see the generous response of our citizens on the occasion. It augured well for the future fraternal feeling that should exist between States woven together by such inseparable ties. We all rejoiced at the discovery of gold in California; but gold was only the standard—the representative—of the "black diamond" of Pennsylvania. He said he would not speculate upon the business importance to Elmira of the event inaugurated to-day. But he would say, all honor to JOHN ARNOLD, who had invested \$100,000 in the Junction Canal, when he knew that neither himself nor his would ever realize one cent—all honor to MAFFET, the Superintendent of the North-west Extension—and all honor to DAVID SHEARER, the Superintendent of the Junction Canal, through whose instrumentality this event was so flatteringly inaugurated.

After the conclusion of Col. HATHAWAY'S remarks, the boat proceeded to the basin of the Chemung Canal, amid the most enthusiastic shouts of the multitude. Here a large crowd had assembled, and while the booming of the cannon was heard from every side, Capt. MAY, of the boat, was called out. He gave an appropriate response, when JOHN RICHARDS, Esq., of Pittston, Pa., was called upon, and very pertinently acknowledged the compliment to his State and to the company. His speech was received with vociferous cheers from the crowd.

The procession then formed, and marched to Haight's Hotel, where each and all were congratulated on the auspicious event of the day. Never have we seen the citizens of Elmira so unanimous in their congratulatory greetings.

A ROW AT WHEATLAND.—Governor Wise, Senator Douglas, John Sibley, and other distinguished members of the Slave Propaganda, have been at Wheatland. It is understood that Mr. Buchanan's constitutional timidity prevented him from acceding to the imperious suggestions, or rather demands, of Wise. The immense majorities cast against him in the North have made so deep an impression as to cause him to shrink from the extreme measures they propose to him. This hesitation has excited the ire of his Virginia super-aristocratic Highness, the illustrious and immaculate Wise. Sibley, more courtly, but not the less dangerous, strove to attain the same end. Even backed by Douglas, they could not extort a negative or an affirmative from the President elect. They succeeded in frightening him very much, but this very effect produced such extreme nervousness, that all will, courage and resolution had departed from him.

This five-thousand-dollar-per-nigger Mr. Wise, thereupon flew into a tremendous passion, refusing to eat a Thanksgiving dinner at Wheatland. He and Sibley evidently prefer Virginia corn-cake and bacon to Pennsylvania buckwheat and turkey.—Philadelphia Times.

NEWS ITEMS.

- Gov. Pollock issued his proclamation declaring the Democratic caucus elected, and ordering their meeting in Harrisburg on the first Wednesday in December.
The following is the official vote of Vermont, at the recent Presidential election:—Fremont, 39,963; Buchanan, 10,577; Fillmore, 5; Scattering, 75.
The Louisville Courier has returned from all the counties in Kentucky, except three, and Buchanan's majority is 7501.
The Harrisburg Union mentions J. Lawrence Getz, of the Reading Gazette, as a congressional candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
The several departments at Washington are engaged in preparing the annual reports for Congress, and it is said that the President's message is the subject of executive deliberation.
A fire at Three Rivers, Canada, has destroyed about fifty buildings, including one half the business part of the town.
The Land Office has ordered that the land sale in Kansas on the 17th shall be stopped, if speculators appear as bidders.
The failure of the Lancaster Bank is said to have been caused by the use of its means by irresponsible parties for speculative purposes in the Shamokin region.
Hayes, the Missouri ruffian, who murdered in cold blood a free State man named Bottom, in Kansas, during the last Missouri invasion, has been released on bail. Governor Geary immediately ordered his arrest, whereupon he escaped to Missouri. The Governor threatened to hold Marshal Donaldson responsible for his recapture.
Three American steamboats are now navigating the rivers La Plata and Parana, in South America. They were introduced by Mr. E. A. Hopkins, an American, and have now been running regularly and successfully, under the American flag, for more than a year.
On the 9th of September, the town of Rosario, in the Argentine Confederation, suffered from a fearful hurricane, which caused much damage in the suburbs, and much injury to upwards of twenty vessels in port.
At Pawtuxet, Wakulla Co., Florida, the votes for Fremont were cast correctly for Buchanan and Fillmore, and not for the Electors; Buchanan had 7, and Fillmore 29. The *Wakulla Times* promises that the votes will be rejected, a presumption which is tolerably well founded.
We learn from the *Alberville* (S. C.) *Independent Press* that the negroes on the estate of the late Hon. Geo. McDuffie, numbering about 510, have been sold to a wealthy Western planter for \$240,000, being an average of near \$700 each. It was stipulated in the sale that they shall not be separated.
The election of Bissell in Illinois secures to every Free State in the Union an Anti-Slavery Governor excepting Indiana and California. This is something for a young party to boast of, and indicates what earnest action can accomplish.
The Lock Haven *Watchman* and *Lewisburg Aurora* urge Gen. Simon Cameron as U. S. Senator from this State.
The  *Herald of Freedom*, by Geo. W. Brown, has reappeared at Lawrence in Kansas, after six months' stoppage from Border-Ruffianism. Long may it speak!
The dead body of Mr. JOHN MASTERS, of Madison township, Columbia county, was found in the woods on Saturday last, the 9th instant. It appears that the deceased had left his home some two weeks since, and wandered about four miles into the woods, belonging to William Houghton of Pine township, and perished. Jas. P. Fowler, Esq., summoned a Jury who held an inquest on the body of the said Masters, and reported that the deceased—who was partially deranged—came to his death by cold and starvation.
The Official returns in Connecticut give Fremont 42,709; Buchanan, 34,993; Fillmore, 2,612; Fremont over Buchanan, 7,705; Fremont over all, 5,099.
The steamer Marion, which went in search of the *Lyonic*, put in at Holmes' Hole yesterday, after six months' stoppage from Border-Ruffianism. She spoke three vessels, none of which gave any light upon the subject. The Marion will make another cruise southward of Nantucket.
The Lexington Gazette states that the Natural Bridge property, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, including the hotel and one hundred acres of land around it, has been sold to Mr. Sheffield for \$12,000.
John E. Gowen, Esq., of Boston, has entered into a contract with the Russian government to raise the fifty-two war vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol before and during the siege.
The Prohibitory liquor law in Delaware is to be repealed. The Democrats made it an issue, and have carried the State by about 2000 majority.
In Baltimore, there were 214 votes polled for Fremont, most of whom are understood to have been Germans.
As the three hundred South Carolinians were returning home from Kansas, after the late steam election, they stopped at Liberty, Ill., long enough to lay down a national flag that they thought belonged to the Fremonts, but when they heard it was a Fillmore flag, they made suitable apologies. They then made inquiries for Fremont men, threatening to take them across the river to an island, and treat them as they were in the habit of treating such men in Kansas.
In a case of sudden death recently, in Warren county, (Miss.), a coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict was that "the deceased died by the will of God, or some other disease unknown to the jury."
Every one of the three Washburnes is re-elected to the next Congress. Israel Washburn is 70; Cadwallader C. in Wisconsin by 5002; and Eldin B. in Illinois by 11,551 majority.
Brigham Young turns all the arguments for slavery to the account of polygamy, and talks about his peculiar institution, defends it by scripture, and extols its virtues in much the same way that our Southern brethren defend and extol slavery. He further copies the Spauth by declaring that if polygamy is not tolerated he will go out of the Union; but we do not notice that he demands its forcible extension.
The Peoria, Illinois, papers say that the milk sickness is prevailing to an alarming extent in the Mackinac Bottoms, about ten miles from Peoria. Over one hundred head of cattle died in one week from the disease; a farmer lost forty fine cattle. It is still spreading, and the people dare not touch or taste milk, or butter in the whole region. The disease always makes its appearance in places where it causes extinction of extreme drought.
The Wyoming County *Mirror* notices the arrest in Wyoming and Genee counties of three counterfeiters named Ellingwood, Lane and White. A large amount of the spurious stuff was found upon the parties. And they were locked up to await examination.
A white man who was lately taken up by a mob in Arkansas, on suspicion of enticing slaves to rebellion, received one thousand lashes.
The latest accounts received from the Mormons at the Salt Lake, say that, in consequence of the destruction of the crops, repeatedly by grass-hoppers and drought, many of the recent emigrants to Utah are becoming discouraged and returning again to the States.
The Vermont Legislature have rejected the bill providing for the giving of \$20,000 of the State funds for the aid of the Free State party in Kansas; by a two-thirds majority.