

Kansas Election.

In spite of the precautions of Gov. Reeder and his honest endeavors to have the election fairly conducted, fraud and violence were again successful, and the pro-slavery candidates are almost or quite all elected in Kansas. To effect this result, thousands of Missouri Slaveholders went over into Kansas, armed to the teeth, remained a few days, deposited their votes in favor of the "peculiar institution," and then returned home. There is no little doubt that of the bona fide residents of Kansas, a majority are opposed to slavery, but their territory must be invaded and their rights trampled upon, to carry out the plans of the South. And this is the kind of popular sovereignty that is to decide the question whether Kansas shall be free. To prepare the way for such an outrageous violation of the laws and of the rights of the people, was the Missouri compromise repealed. The result, and the means that have been used to effect it, should excite no surprise. It is deemed necessary for the interests of slavery to make slave territory of Kansas, and the thing must be done, no matter what violence may be necessary to effect it. Mr. Atchison, a man holding the position of Vice President of the United States as speaker of the Senate, the highest officer but one in our Government, stands openly at the head of this conspiracy in Missouri, against the rights of the people of Kansas. And for this grant violation of the laws of the land, he applauded and caressed, while men who counsel disobedience to a law which would make us slave-hunters, are imprisoned and made as criminals. Atchison could well afford to be absent from his place in the national Government, marshaling an army of rascals to decorate the ballot-box in Kansas, for there were plenty of grave senators left, ready and willing to do the bidding of Slavery in the Senate. This was shown when Mr. Quincy's shameful bill for depriving State courts of any right to interfere where persons might be claimed as fugitive slaves, passed that body, with only nine opposing votes. The attempt to get such a law passed is yet unsatisfied, but is determined to go on from one aggression to another.

We said the result in Kansas should excite no surprise. But those northern dogfaces who asserted that slavery could never go into that territory—that there was no danger of leaving the question to be decided by popular sovereignty—must now be greatly astonished. Judging from their silence, they are dumb with astonishment. When they recover from the shock, what remedy will they propose? They have, by their false counsels, done serious injury to the cause of freedom, as they must at last see, and now what will they do to retrieve their error? The organs of the slave Democracy at the North, while disagreeing somewhat as to the propriety of the Missouri compromise, are in the greater part of them supported it, because of its beautiful Democratic principle of "popular sovereignty"—were almost unanimous in assuring their readers that slavery could never go into any part of the territory from which the restriction of the Missouri compromise was removed. Now that facts have falsified their assurances—the slave power having thus far carried the day there every thing, and declaring its determination to do so hereafter, with or without law—what course, we would ask, will the party that passed the bill pursue in this emergency? If they have been deceived into the support of a law which they do not approve, will they help us to repeal it? If they are good anti-slavery men as their opponents will they vote with them against admitting Kansas into the Union with slavery; for a repeal of the fugitive slave law, instead of in favor of strengthening it and making it more tyrannical, as they did in the Senate; for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to all the territory of the United States? We would like much to learn what the great national Democratic party propose to do with the slavery question.

The Americans held a large meeting at Cincinnati, April 3, and passed resolutions denouncing the late outrages on the ballot box in that city, and disapproving of all unlawful proceedings.

The Americans, as a party, can no more be held responsible for the recent riots in Cincinnati, than the Democratic party for the acts of the Germans in the same riots, or of the Democratic bullies who murdered Bill Hoole. The conduct of the foreign desperadoes who often, in districts where they are strong, get command of the polls, drive away peaceable citizens of opposite politics, and poll illegal votes for their own candidates, is a serious evil and a gross violation of the guaranteed rights of American freemen, which should never be permitted by the civil authorities. Where the laws are not attempted to be enforced, though the people may not be justifiable for taking upon themselves the prevention of such usurpation by foreigners, there is much to extenuate their offence.

Mr. Price's bill relative to Church Property, has passed the Pennsylvania Senate. On the seventh section, which places all property hereafter bequeathed to any bishop, or other person, for the use of any church, congregation, or religious society, under the control and direction of the lay members, the vote stood, yeas 28, nays 1. The bill will pass the House without doubt.

The Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate has recently laid before that body a communication from the State Treasurer, transmitting a list of defaulters to the State. The whole list of defaulters is over four hundred. The amount of their delinquencies is nearly half a million in the aggregate.

The Bank Mania.

We published last week an article from the *Harrisburg Herald*, showing the astonishing number of new Banks asked for by present Legislatures. The Legislature shows a disposition to incorporate nearly or quite all that are asked for, notwithstanding the consequences must be disastrous if not ruinous to the interests of the State. Members know very well that so many Banks are not needed, and that their action in creating them; is odious in the eyes of the people. What, then, are their motives? They are various. Some who are interested in the establishment of Banks in their own neighborhoods, have been led to make combinations with others similarly situated, to help each other's bills through—a long-rolling system productive of much mischief in legislation. Cannon's partisans, embittered by his defeat, and breathing vengeance against Gov. Pollock, may think they see in the passage of a multitude of Bank bills, an opportunity to embarrass the Executive and create personal animosities against him. And the old line Democrats may deem it advisable to get as many of these corporations created by the present Legislature as possible, for the sake of acquiring party capital for themselves hereafter.

An examination of the votes on a number of these new Banks, has satisfied us that from some cause or other, the old line Democrats have no insuperable objections to manufacturing these 'shaving shops.' Take the bill to incorporate the Bank of Mount Pleasant, for example. This bill passed the House by a vote of 37 yeas to 28 nays. Six Democrats and twenty-two of their opponents, viz: Messrs. Baldwin, Carlisle, Clover, Crawford, Downing, Guy, Harrison, Herr, Hodgson, Lathrop, Linderman, Magill, Mengle, Morrison, Muse, Penmyacker, Smith, (Blair) Sturdevant, Waterhouse, Wickersham, Wood and Zeigler, voted against it. Messrs. Edinger and Sallade, Democrats, voted in its favor. The bill to extend the charter and increase the capital of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, passed by a vote of 51 yeas to 27 nays and Messrs. Christ, Craig, Edinger, Marxwell and Sallade, Democrats, voted in its favor. It was much the same with the other Bank bills. Considering the small number of old line Democrats in the House, that party seems to be about as well represented as any among the friends of the new Banks. The Representatives from this district we believe have generally voted against these Bills—Mr. Lathrop, uniformly.

It is unfortunate for Gov. Pollock to be obliged to use the veto power so freely, but if the Legislature will force him into a position that demands it, they need not be should be blamed. The *Harrisburg Herald* intimates that the Governor will feel it his duty to veto most of the Bank bills that remain to be acted upon by the Legislature, if they are passed, and he will no doubt be carrying out the wishes of the people in so doing.

Piton, the Boston correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, says that "among the politicians not belonging to the Order, members of the various parties that shared the general defeat that fell almost everything last year, there are now strong indications of a friendly feeling, and a general expression of opinion in favor of a union of Democrats, Whigs, and others, prevalent in conversation."

That is right. Let Whigs, Democrats, and Free-soil men open and honorable means of accomplishing political objects, come together without prejudice, agree upon a plan of union, and place the Old Bay State in its true position.—*National Era*.

Judging from the present aspect of political affairs in Massachusetts, a party comprising those who are opposed to the Know-Nothingism in that State, would be principally made up of Union-saving doughfaces—cotton Whigs, and Hunter Democrats, who, if they were able would send to Congress men of the Everett, or more probably of the Toucey stripe, instead of such Free-Soilers, as Henry Wilson and John P. Hale. If the *Era's* blind hatred of a power that has done so much to destroy the organization of the great national pro-Slavery party, would lead it to prefer the success of such a fusion and such candidates, then has it indeed fallen from its once high position, and its claim to be the Free-Soil organ of the country is now about as good as would be that of the *American Organ*. The *Era* should take care not to be guilty of the very fault of which it accuses others—that of putting the Native American question before the Free-Soil question in importance. Horace Greeley's advice, for all Free-Soil men, forgetting minor differences, to unite in opposition to the Slave Democracy, is much more sensible, and is being followed very generally throughout the Free States.

Mr. Richard Doherty devotes three columns of the *Home Truth* to a letter to Mr. Wise, of Virginia. It is his burden is that the Irish and German Catholics are in favor of nigger-catching and unlimited rum-drinking, and vote on that side at every election. So long an argument hardly seems necessary to make out such a proposition.—*Tribune*.

Of course, everybody knows that the Irish and German Catholics vote in favor of nigger-catching at every election. Slavery and Jesuitism have so many objects in common that it would be wonderful indeed if they did not act together. Both systems place the many under the control of the few; both are opposed to a general diffusion of useful knowledge among the people; and the heads of both are engaged in a conflict with the great body of intelligent Northern freemen, for the control of the government of the nation, and therefore they naturally unite their forces to meet a common foe. We need not add that both are opposed to the principles of true Republicanism, as utterly as darkness to light.

Rum is a useful auxiliary to any power whose interests require the masses to be kept in a state of ignorance and degradation— which accounts for the fact stated by Mr. Doherty on that score.

Three inmates of the Susquehanna County Jail escaped, on Friday night last, by prying off one of the bars at the window, with the aid of a piece of their bestead, a rivet through the bar having been first cut off with the steel spring taken from the neck-tie of one of the prisoners. A fourth prisoner was too large to get through the opening made, and was therefore obliged to part company with his companions. The fugitives have not yet been retaken.

The Academy.

The second term of the current year has just closed. The examination of the several classes was highly gratifying to those who attended, reflecting glory generally, much credit on the pupils for their diligence in study, and upon the Teachers for the thoroughness of their instruction. The next term will commence on Wednesday the 18th inst. The Trustees are now preparing a room for a chemical and Philosophical laboratory which will be in readiness at the commencement of the coming term. The apparatus with which it will be supplied will furnish facilities for an extended course of instruction to pupils in these important branches of Natural Science, and an opportunity to the Principal to give occasional public lectures illustrated by experiments. There will also be an important addition to the Library, for which a contribution of suitable books from the friends and patrons of the Institution will be gratefully received. Convenient rooms will soon be in readiness for such pupils as may wish to board themselves. It is the desire and design of the Trustees to furnish every practical facility for the pleasant and profitable prosecution of study to all who may wish to attend.

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Some in the community gave us their names and their influence while others did not feel disposed to come up to the work with us. But we continue to labor on for the accomplishment of our noble purpose, the suppression of the rum traffic and the elevation of our fellow citizens, and our efforts have in some measure been crowned with success. At our annual meeting in February we had obtained seventy-six names to the pledge, and among the number are some who have abandoned their cups, and now occupy the stand-point of an exalted manhood, the place which God has designed for his creatures. Since that time we have procured thirty-four names, so that our present number is one hundred and ten.

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For the Republican.

Letter from Daniel Hawes.

Esq. GLIDEN: Sir—I have noticed that you have got out another performance in the *Democrat*, bringing forward two or three individuals to prove your integrity. I think it a pity you should be obliged to take any of them from Bradford Co. I would ask them what they know in regard to the facts concerning the "horrid transaction"? If testifying before a court of justice they would probably answer, nothing. This looks very much like a Magistrate giving judgment before issuing a summons. I think the Squire deserves credit for rectifying one mistake.— Try again, Squire, and you will find another mistake, and yet again, and you will find still another.

Mr. Northrop certifies that he was informed, that Miss Birdsall's sickness "was wholly caused by the hurt she received by Hawes." Probably he was not informed of the fact that Miss Birdsall was sick with a severe cold, and could scarcely eat or sleep, for a day or two before the "horrid transaction." I can prove by good substantial witnesses that Miss Birdsall stated to them that her sickness was not caused by a hurt from Hawes. I can also prove that she has stated that she did not know I had an axe in my hand at all till I told her, but that she thought it was a broom till informed by me to the contrary the next morning. Common sense will teach any person that if she had received a blow on the head with an axe, she would not have thought it was a broom. Miss Birdsall I take to be a girl of veracity, and no doubt she would testify to the same, if called on.

I hope Mr. Day don't pretend to say that I admitted the reports to be true, notwithstanding their being spread all over the country.

The Squire accuses me of being a disciple of "Sam." That I was not aware of till informed by him, but if it was the case I should think it quite as creditable as to be a disciple of "Ben."

DANIEL HAWES.

For the Republican.

The Temperance Alliance of Jackson.

Messrs. Editors:—The undersigned have been appointed a committee to prepare for publication in your paper a brief statement of the organization and workings of the Temperance Alliance of Jackson. Several of the friends of Temperance in the township felt called upon to take more efficient measures for operating against the rum traffic than were afforded them by any organization in the town. After suitable deliberation upon the subject of the propriety of a new movement, a meeting was held at the North Meeting House, and an organization effected on the 8th day of February 1854, consisting of about 10 members, and is called the Temperance Alliance of Jackson. We adopted in the main the plan of the Carson League, except that our plan of raising funds is by taking shares in place of the original Carson League note, which proved to be more acceptable to the community, each share being subject to a yearly assessment of five cents.

Some in the community gave us their names and their influence while others did not feel disposed to come up to the work with us. But we continue to labor on for the accomplishment of our noble purpose, the suppression of the rum traffic and the elevation of our fellow citizens, and our efforts have in some measure been crowned with success. At our annual meeting in February we had obtained seventy-six names to the pledge, and among the number are some who have abandoned their cups, and now occupy the stand-point of an exalted manhood, the place which God has designed for his creatures. Since that time we have procured thirty-four names, so that our present number is one hundred and ten.

We have great confidence in our plan of labor, and feel encouraged to go on in the good work in which we are engaged. May the day come speedily when our great Commonwealth shall be freed from the blighting influence of the rum traffic.

In behalf of the Temperance Alliance of Jackson.

J. WILLS,
E. W. ROGERS,
J. H. MILES.

Advice from Havana say that Estrampas was executed on the 30th, having confessed his design to be secure the independence of the Island. He attempted to dress the multitude before his execution, but the drums and trumpets drowned his voice. Nevertheless, he was heard to shout "Liberty forever! Death to all Kings!" The other prisoners were condemned to long imprisonment. Estrampas was tried and condemned by a military tribunal, notwithstanding that the U. States Consul, under instructions, demanded for him a civil trial.