

**WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!**  
We have had to pay money for Wood recently, and are already nearly out again. If those who intend to pay for their paper in wood, know how hard it is for us to get the money, they would certainly bring us the wood right off, or else they are not the men we take them to be.

**City and Country.**  
There is one fully that we trust the people of these northern States are pretty well cured of, and that is, looking to the course of the majority in the large cities, or the general policy of the papers, (especially those that circulate most largely in the cities) for political guidance. Almost the whole strength of doubtfulness in the North is in the cities and large towns. This was the case under the old party organizations, and so continues, Silver Gray or Douglas Whiggery was scarcely known out of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other cities. The Know-Nothing of the North, though generally Free Soil in the country, are in the cities as generally pro-Slavery. This fact has shown itself more or less in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and recently in Cincinnati and the other principal towns of Ohio, which give large majorities against Chase the Republican candidate for Governor. And in our own State, at the recent election, Philadelphia went strongly for Plumer, the pro-Slavery candidate for Canal Commissioner. The Republican party must not look for strength in the great cities; its strength is in the hearts and consciences of the freemen of the country.

The interests of the commercial classes in the cities produce a close connection with the slaveholders, and as the latter make subservience to the schemes of slavery a sine qua non for their good will, they find no lack of traders who are ready to sear their consciences to line their pockets. But it is not for the interest of the people at large that the South should succeed in making this country the nursery and citadel of human slavery. Whatever the temporary interests of the "mercantile princes" of the cities may require, the substantial interests of the great body of free northern laborers demand that labor should be protected, respected, and rewarded, and not despised, degraded and robbed, as is the tendency, and natural result of the pre-eminence of the slavery system. If our interests are antagonistic to those of the city merchants, shall we look to the upholding of ours as well as they of theirs? Besides, we have the nobler motive of love of freedom and hatred of oppression and wrong, to sustain us. The destinies of our country, at this crisis of its history—the turn point when it is to be decided whether the interests of Free or Slave labor are to control the future action of our government—are in the hands of the free laborers of the North, the men who have given to the country her strength and her prosperity; and we trust they will be found faithful to themselves and to the cause of human freedom and human equality entrusted to their hands—equal to the great emergency in which they are now placed. A false step resulting in the election of a pro-slavery President next year, may fix the destiny of our country irrevocably, as that great lie, that hollow mockery, a Slavery Republic; our triumph would be a death blow to Slavery, and as its consequence we might hope to live to see our country become in deed as well as in word, the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

**Ohio Election.**  
In Ohio the Republican State ticket is successful—a result attributable to the wise and conciliatory course of the leaders of the anti-Nebraska forces in that State. Let us go back and look at the circumstances under which that ticket was nominated. In the first place the Republican State Convention adopted a good anti-Slavery platform. Then followed an exciting struggle between those members of the convention who were Know-Nothing and those who were not, for the nomination for Governor. Some thought that if Brinkerhoff, whom the Know-Nothing presented as their choice for Governor, was not nominated, there would be a split in the convention. Before the nominations were made, each candidate took a pledge to support the nominees. S. P. Chase was then nominated for Governor; and among the other nominations were Thomas H. Ford, (the same who made the great Free-Soil Speech in the Know-Nothing National Convention, at Philadelphia,) for Lieutenant Governor, and Jacob Brinkerhoff, (whom many of the Know-Nothing had supported for Governor,) for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Here, then, were Know-Nothing and anti-Know-Nothing consenting to lay aside all other issues, and unite in opposition to Slavery extension. And, in view of the different mode of conducting the campaign in Pennsylvania, and the different results in the two States, we would ask some of our Pennsylvania Solons and would-be dictators, whether it was wrong for those who disapproved of Know-Nothingism, to support Brinkerhoff and Ford. If they say it was wrong, then we say they are not honest in pretending to place the Slavery issue above all others and to desire the union of all opposed to Slavery extension on that sole issue. In condemning the course adopted by the Republican leaders of Ohio, they condemn some of the oldest, most consistent, and most eminent anti-Slavery men in the Union. Were Salmon P. Chase and Joshua R. Giddings false to the cause of freedom, were the former pledged himself to support Brinkerhoff and Ford, and the latter made a speech in the convention to conciliate the Know-Nothing? The result shows the wisdom of their course. The Nebraskites are routed in Ohio, and the State is safe for next year.

While the fact existed that a considerable portion of the Free-Soil strength in the State

was among the Know-Nothing, it was thought better to secure their support to the Republican ticket, and thus prepare the way for their absorption in the Republican party, than to drive them off to form a separate ticket of their own, and thus ensure the success of the Nebraskites, according to the plan adopted in some counties in Pennsylvania. Although a fraction of the order in Cincinnati and other cities, supported the Hunker Whig candidate for Governor, for the purpose of defeating Chase—just as some pretended Free-Soilers here voted for William after he had declined, for the purpose of defeating Nicholson—the great body of the order supported the Republican ticket, and will be as ready to support the Republican candidate for President.

In the Wilmet district, where the Republicans have been content to follow the example of their brethren in Ohio, and make the Slavery question the sole issue, the party comes out of the contest as triumphantly as in Ohio, Nicholson's majority over Plumer in the district is 3024; and we are confident that a contest between a National Democrat and a Republican for the Presidency, the majority will be more than doubled. We only wish the prospect was as good every where.

A portion of this Committee (the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania) acting, as we understand, without any authority, withdrew the name of Passmore Williamson, candidate of the Republicans, and in conjunction with the Whig and Know-Nothing Committee, put in nomination a new candidate. "National Era."

The Era is misled by the Pittsburgh Gazette, which persisted down to the day of election in denying that Passmore Williamson had declined, and accused those of falsehood who stated the contrary, thereby dividing the Free Soil vote of Allegheny county on Canal Commissioner and giving Plumer a majority.

The following facts may help the Era to a right understanding of the case.  
1. Mr. W. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, a member of the Republican State Committee, had authority from Mr. Williamson, when in the Harrisburg Convention, to withdraw his name as a candidate.  
2. Altho' the address of the three State Committees was drawn up before any formal letter of declination had been received from Mr. Williamson, it was not published, nor did it receive the signature of Judge Wilmet, till after Mr. Williamson had expressly declined, and declared his approval of the nomination of Mr. Nicholson.

3. When Judge Jessup left Harrisburg for Towanda to procure the signature of Judge Wilmet, as chairman of the Republican State Committee, several members of that committee left for Philadelphia, with an arrangement that if Mr. Williamson did not fully approve the withdrawal of his name, that fact was to be telegraphed to Judge Jessup, and the address was not to be published.  
4. Passmore Williamson did immediately declare that he had not ever really accepted the nomination, that he now declined it, and approved the nomination of Mr. Nicholson; and the fact of his declination, as we learn from the Gazette itself, was telegraphed from Philadelphia to Mr. Davis, and by him communicated to the editor of the Gazette.  
5. Passmore Williamson wrote a letter to Judge Jessup, dated Sept. 28, 1855, formally declining the nomination, and approving the nomination of Mr. Nicholson. This letter was published in our issue of Oct. 6.

6. The Republicans of Philadelphia, including Mr. Williamson's friends and neighbors who could see him daily and had every opportunity to learn his sentiments, may be supposed to have voted as understandingly as those of Pittsburgh, and yet in the whole consolidated city of Philadelphia only 20 votes were cast for Passmore Williamson, which shows that the cry of fraud, raised in Pittsburgh for some personal or local reason, was in Philadelphia known to be unfounded.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**—The official returns as reported show the following vote for Canal Commissioner: Plumer, 161,381; Nicholson, 140,745. This gives the Nebraska candidate a plurality of 11,536. But the scattered vote, which is not yet reported from half the counties, stands as far as received: Williamson, 6840; Cleaver, 3633; Henderson, 2250; Martin, 362; total, 13,090, which leaves Plumer less a majority by 1,554.

The whole vote here reported amounts to 324,116. Last year Pollock had 204,006; Bigler, 176,000, showing a falling off from last year of 46,895 votes. Plumer's vote in Philadelphia is 28,384; Bigler's last year, 24,936. By comparing Plumer's vote with Bigler's in the State it would appear that the Nebraskites were nearly all out, and that the falling off was mostly owing to divisions and dissensions among their opponents. Union is all that is necessary to carry the State for an anti-Slavery President next year.

It will be remembered that the Republican party was only very recently inaugurated in Bradford County, so that, as Judge Wilmet wrote to the Pittsburgh Convention, the party this Fall was not properly organized. Nevertheless it has won a glorious victory and given an earnest of what it will do hereafter. Nicholson's majority over Plumer in the county is 1897; Holcomb, for Representative, over Piolet, 799; Kellogg, for Treasurer, over Salisbury, 1920. This is doing pretty well for a party only a few weeks old. The liquor interest and the few weeks old. The liquor interest and the few weeks old. The liquor interest and the few weeks old.

**KENDALL OF ROYAL BEAUTY.**—Kendall, of the New Orleans Pictorial, writes home that the ladies in waiting upon Victoria, at Paris, were "a distressingly homely set;" nor does the profane republican treat royalty any better. Listen to his description of the Princess Royal of England: "She is a fat, dumpy and coarse specimen of a girl, a bunney likeness of her mother, who never set any pretension to beauty that I am aware of."

**THE FAIR.**  
The 11th of October has passed by, and our Annual Fair has been held. Hundreds of Susquehanna students and blooming daughters looked on as witnesses of the exhibition; and a very fine show, it is, whether we consider the things to be looked at, or the crowd that came to look. Some one should write a description, for the benefit of those who were not there, but to some other pen be the burden of such a task—ours is not at all equal to the subject. We write for a different purpose.

In so much as regards the main features of the exhibition, and the awarding of the larger portion of the premiums, we would not press ourselves as otherwise than well pleased; but when premiums are offered and paid for articles manufactured out of the County, while others of home production, and equally entitled to credit and encouragement, are passed by with but a brief notice from the committee—we are quite disposed to bring a charge of injustice and partiality.

It is quite possible that we have entertained an erroneous opinion of the objects of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, the purpose for which it holds its fairs, and the real basis of the system by which its premiums and certificates of merit are awarded. If it is not (aside from the general advancement of agriculture, stock-raising, &c.) for the purpose of encouraging and promoting every department of home manufacture, both useful and ornamental, it certainly ought to be.

We were not aware, until the Society by its awards told us so, that any one had the privilege, nor did we deem it right, that persons should purchase the productions of some other county or state, place them on exhibition at our Fair, and receive a premium for the same.

We had (perhaps foolishly) supposed that the exhibitor must be the actual raiser, producer, inventor, or manufacturer of the article exhibited, in order to become a competitor for, or receive the honors which the Society has bestowed. But on the contrary we find that men may bring in Cider-Mills, Cornstalk-cutters, Patent Churns, &c. made anywhere but in Susquehanna County, and whether there is competition or not, receive the premium which the Executive Committee in their wisdom have seen fit to offer, while no articles produced right among us find no place either on the premium or merit list.

Of this latter class, we have in our mind two or three, one of which we will note as an illustration. It is a branch of the fine arts, and though it may not be considered as substantially useful as butter churning, or cider-grinding, is nevertheless, surely highly approved and very generally encouraged by the masses. We mean Daguerrotypy.

At the Fair just held, two Artists, Mr. Deans of Monroe, and Mr. Hollis, a travelling Daguerrotypist, at that time stationed on Wyandott Creek, presented specimens of their work. To which belonged the award of superior excellence we are not prepared to say, nor is it of much consequence so far as concerns our present writing.

Before determining to exhibit, Mr. H. went to one of the executive Committee, and received from him the assurance that at least a certificate of merit would be given, and furthermore that he thought there was not much doubt about a premium. But, for reasons which have not appeared, the pledge was not fulfilled, and only an apology rendered for the neglect, in the form of a passing notice of Mr. D's pictures in the committee's report, while those of Mr. H. (which we think just as good) were not deemed worthy of notice. Now we know as every one must know that it was not the paltry amount of the premium that either of these gentlemen desired to secure, but simply to let the people know that there is a laudable ambition and rivalry among the producers of pictures, as well as among the producers of cheese and vinegar. They only asked that their work might be placed on an equal footing with bed-quilts and rug-carpets, which was certainly not asking very much for a thing so beautiful as an accurate and well finished Daguerrotypy.

Mr. D. has for three or four years past taken much pains to get up specimens for the Fair, and all the award he has received has been an "honorable mention," and sometimes not even that. No premium was given because there was no competition, and yet this year, when that objection is removed, there is still no premium. But how did it happen that an old cider-mill, (made out of the county and with the manufacture of which the exhibitor had nothing to do) the only one exhibited, should draw a premium? If our Annual Fair is to be made the medium through which the purchasers of patent rights may present their wares to the public stamped with a premium? recommendation, then give Artists, Mechanics, and Tradesmen an equal chance to advertise, at least that which is produced right at home.

We shall be told, doubtless, that cider pertains to Agriculture, whereas Daguerrotypy does not. This may be true, but how is it with cabinet wares, ornamental needle-work, and many other things that are considered worthy of a premium or certificate? The public can judge whether all seems fair and impartial, or if there be not some show of injustice.

If the Society should decide that no award should be made to any of the fine arts, it would certainly show a very bad taste. Then why discriminate? Why favor one and neglect another equally deserving of encouragement? The County Agents of New York State give premiums to almost every branch of the fine and ornamental arts, and why should the counties of Pennsylvania, especially our famed Susquehanna—be so far behind in this matter.

In reference to the introduction of foreign articles we will only add, that if the ownership of something really superior is the only requisite to entering the premium lists, then other than patent cider-mills, and fine Durham Bulls, may be brought forward and bear off the palm, much to the hindrance and discouragement of the productions, inventions, and manufactures of our own County. Mrs. G. may toil and labor to prepare a nice piece of woolen cloth, but Mrs. B. may import an

article of finer texture and finish, from some region where the facilities for such manufacture are superior, and thereby deprive Mrs. G. of the honor and reward of which she is justly deserving. It is not to be desired that such a state of things should be placed upon exhibition. And what would be the result of such a system, were it generally practiced? Why, premiums would go, in that case, to reward a man for being wealthy, not for being skillful or industrious. Is the principle a correct one? And is not the Susquehanna Co. Agricultural Society establishing bad precedents? Let public opinion give the answer.

**New Publications.**  
The Progressive Farmer, is a new and cheap publication, published at Philadelphia, edited by A. M. Spangler, and whose character is sufficiently indicated by its title. It appears to be well edited, and will no doubt receive the patronage of farmers. The Progressive Farmer is published monthly, by J. H. Byson, No. 2 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, at 25 cents a year.

**Scenes in the Practice of a New York Physician.**—By T. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel. We are indebted to Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, the enterprising publishers, for a copy of the above named publication, which on examination we find to contain graphic and pictorial sketches of life in the city and country, and much valuable information concerning the laws of health. The scenes in the Northern, Southern and Western practice, are contributed by others, but the bulk of the book is by the trenchant and powerful pen of Dr. Dixon himself. We have been both interested and instructed by its perusal. For sale by Dewitt & Davenport, Publishers, New York, and by A. N. Bullard, Book-seller, Monroe, Price \$1.25.

**Pennsylvania Election.**  
Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.  
Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.  
The Official Returns of our election show that Arnold Plumer, the candidate of the sham Democracy, is elected Canal Commissioner by a minority of the votes polled. The Republicans are therefore greatly encouraged, and are sanguine of success in 1856.

Our reasons for gratification at the result are twofold. First, we have compelled Hindooism to acknowledge its weakness, by withdrawing its own candidate and voting for Thomas Nicholson, who was an avowed Republican, and a member of the Republican State executive committee.

Secondly, we have given to Passmore Williamson, notwithstanding his declination of the nomination, and the formal withdrawal of his name from the canvass, a heavier vote than the united votes of Henderson, Cleaver, and Martin.

III. Although our organization was exceedingly imperfect, the work of the campaign having been delayed till the very eve of election, we have carried some of the counties for a pure Republican ticket.

IV. We have demonstrated the fact that the Pierce administration is unable to poll a majority of the votes, even at a State election, when its supporters keep all national issues studied, in the background; and we have shown that if the opposition will be united, it can be victorious.

Such a union is impossible, except on the Republican platform, and there can be but little doubt that the good sense of the Americans, the Whigs and the true Democrats will approve a platform in which no good effect can be produced by a mere display of force, and secure victory by union, rather than scatter their votes and thus permit the success of the most unprincipled party that ever dared show its shameful head in our political contests.

That the so-called Democracy is Janus-faced no one need be told; but it does not offend against a single principle of morality and altruism in the same locality and at the same time. We had, however, an amusing instance of such duplicity in our city at the late election; for while the Pennsylvania was hurling its diatribes at all the opponents of the Jefferson Davis dynasty, and charging them with Abolitionism as the direct of all their evils, they were at the same time, among the German voters, by handbills and otherwise, urging "all who desire the final Abolition of Slavery to vote the Democratic ticket!"

Such a manifestation, an intelligent community should surely have no hesitation in regarding as a singularly trifling Froisism, which steals the goods from the honest, and shouts the slogan of "State Rights," to hide its underhand pandering to the aristocracy of Slavery, and its attempted nullification of all the rights of Freedom—and the true Republicanism which follows the lead of Washington, Faneuil, and Jefferson, and recognizing the name of Democracy, and the cardinal principles of our great Bill of Rights, has but one platform for the North, South, East and West—the platform of Liberty and Union, the preservation of State Sovereignty, and the limitation of Federal aggression by a strict construction of the Constitution.

The decision of Judge Kane in the case of the application of June Johnson seems to have sealed the lips of most of our city editors by its unblushing audacity. It is true that the entire paper presents such a tissue of special pleading that serious argument to controvert its positions would seem almost like a trifling exercise. It is well to keep the fact before the people that so far as Judge Kane has the power his influence will be exerted to make all the States of the North and West slave States, through which the slave driver may proceed with impunity with his chained gangs of human cattle. If this fact were but simply stated, and petitions for his impeachment circulated at every poll at the coming State elections, they would doubtless be as numerously signed as the ones referred to by our Ohio correspondent.

The Judge reiterates his assertion that Mr. Williamson's answer was "evasive and untrue." If such was really the case, then Passmore Williamson was guilty of perjury, for his return was made under solemn affirmation. Can he be other than an unprincipled judge who persecutes his victim by arbitrary imprisonment, and dares not submit to a jury the question of his guilt or innocence? Judge Kane, with a great show of magnanimity, after being enticed by Mr. Cadwallader, implied a willingness to receive an amended return from Mr. Williamson, and attempted to throw upon the counsel a portion of the blame for his long imprisonment. And yet when counsel offered a paper relating to the case, few days subsequent to his attempt at exculpation, he refused to receive it, but would only entertain a motion for argument to show cause why it should not be received!

**The Result of Union.**  
The Free-Soil men of Ohio have shared their brethren in many of the older States, and set an example of firmness that should make hearts to follow. The victory there seems to point to Mr. Chase, the newly elected Governor of the Republican candidate for President. New York has her Sevier, and Massachusetts her Sumner and Wilson, but neither State can show the solid array of Free Soilers that Ohio can, and not there is the same claim to the candidate. It will be difficult for any State to overmatch the Buckeye in her present proud position.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader (Republican) thus announces the result.  
"We have elected a Republican Governor."  
"We have elected a Republican Lieutenant Governor."  
"We have elected a Republican Auditor."  
"We have elected a Republican Treasurer."  
"We have elected a Republican Attorney General."  
"We have elected two Republican Judges."  
"We have elected a Republican Commissioner of Public Works."

"We have elected our whole State ticket by an average majority of more than forty thousand votes."  
"We have rebuked the Pierce and Shannon Administration."  
"We have taught the South, that Ohio will not permit armed ruffians to invade Kansas, and plant Slavery with the bowie-knife."  
"We have strengthened the cause of Freedom everywhere."  
"We have achieved a victory of which our children's children will boast."

"Come and let us rejoice together; for our adversaries are humbled, and those who conspired against Liberty have been punished."  
"Let all good men rejoice; for the hand that raised the sword against right has been cut off!"

Few readers can be aware, until they had had occasion to test the fact, how much labor of research is often saved by such a table as the following—the work of one now in his grave. "If History is Poetry," as one who is a true poet himself forcibly remarks, then here is "Poetry Personified."—Harper.

- 1607 Virginia first settled by the English.
- 1614 New York first settled by the Dutch.
- 1620 Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
- 1625 New Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
- 1629 New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
- 1629 Delaware settled by the Swedes and Finns.
- 1634 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
- 1636 Rhode Island settled by the Puritans.
- 1636 North Carolina settled by Roger Williams.
- 1650 North Carolina settled by the English.
- 1670 South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.
- 1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
- 1723 Vermont settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
- 1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
- 1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
- 1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.
- 1811 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
- 1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.
- 1817 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
- 1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
- 1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
- 1820 Maine admitted into the Union.
- 1821 Missouri admitted into the Union.
- 1822 Michigan admitted into the Union.
- 1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
- 1845 Florida admitted into the Union.
- 1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.
- 1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
- 1850 California admitted into the Union.

**Central America.**  
We have a batch of reports just now which look very bad for the prospects of Col. Kinney. According to the New York Tribune, there are letters in New York from San Juan, stating that the Colonel has abandoned his grand expedition, there being only two men of all his company who stand by him. It is said to be expected here in the next steamer. It appears to be beyond a doubt that the U. S. commercial agent at San Juan, Mr. Mason, has been dismissed by President Pierce for acknowledging Kinney's usurpation. His successor, Mr. Cottrell, has been already appointed and sent out to supersede him. A correspondent of the Washington Star, who writes from San Juan, under date of the 15th ult., says that only three real residents and about twenty owners of the town, besides some Jamaica negroes, were present at the meeting which elected Kinney Governor. Another letter, from the same place, to the same paper, says that Kinney has dissolved his Council, placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. Martin, and given up all hope of settling the country. He has only five adherents left, and even they refuse to work. All his followers who could get away have left in the steamers as fast as possible. The statements made in his newspaper are said to be totally untrue, and merely intended for effect. The story of the discovery of gold, especially being ignored by his remittance of money from home. The whole country about San Juan is said to be a morass unfit for cultivation, and this is the land he offers for sale.

A singular triumph of affection and art is related by the Epitaphist (N. H.) Chronicle. Jonathan Dornbush, of that place, lost an interesting little daughter of eight years, who no likeness remained except a mere picture as pictured in the memories of surviving friends. A brother of the deceased, a little boy, insisted that a good portrait of his little sister might be obtained from such a description as he could give of her, and in spite of remonstrances he started for Boston with the purpose of carrying out the idea. His plan was to visit all the picture galleries to which he could obtain access, and by selecting one feature from one picture and another from another thus get a combination that should answer to the picture that was so vividly impressed upon his memory. And so, strange to say, after numerous discouragements and two outright failures, the enthusiastic boy succeeded even beyond his own expectations, and had the satisfaction of returning home with a portrait that was recognized as a most beautiful and correct likeness of the dear lost one.—Springfield Republican.

While President Pierce was standing near the hotel at which he had taken rooms, says the Charlotteville Republican of a recent date, "a little chap, of a few summers, finding his hat-band unbuttoned, went up to the President and accosted him: 'Exc my hat-band, sir.' 'What is your name?' said the President. 'DeBree.' 'Do you know me?' 'Yes, you are the President,' said young America; 'fix my hat-band.' The President fixed his hat-band, and then America went to his play, contented and happy that he, too, was the President's 'peer.'"

**APPEARANCE OF DR. KANE.**—The great Anti-Slavery Dr. Kane has returned to New York from Washington, to make out his detailed official report. The Union says: "His grey hair and furrowed face plainly tell the story of his hardships and sufferings. His appearance indicates two score and ten; in reality he has just entered his 35th year. His form and physique are not what is generally fancied to be in keeping with a sainted spirit, daring exploits, and heroic undertakings. He is below the medium height, with a spare, delicate frame."

Alvarez has been elected President of Mexico.

**Causes of the Result in Pennsylvania.**  
From the Philadelphia Engineer.  
"It is, perhaps, idle to speculate at any length upon the result of the recent election. The Opposition, it is clear, has been defeated, and chiefly because the union, which was so earnestly desired, and which was so essential to success, was not effected. The effort made to accomplish it, came too late. The causes of defeat on the State ticket may be briefly summed up thus—  
"1. A multiplicity of candidates for Canal Commissioner. There were, in fact, no more than five in the field in addition to Plumer. True, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Cleaver, and Mr. Martin, were nominally withdrawn, but all were voted for by some extent, in certain parts of the Commonwealth, and these votes, it is highly probable, will prove in amount greater than Mr. Plumer's majority."  
"2. The neglect or positive refusal of a large body of conservative voters to attend the polls at all. Some were disinclined to follow the manner in which Mr. Nicholson was brought before the people, others preferred one of the other candidates, others could not make up their minds, and others again were perfectly indifferent. The last named are, in most cases, the individuals who find the greatest fault with the untoward results of a struggle, forgetting that they are really the culpable persons. They grumble at all sorts of nominations, are never satisfied, refuse to vote when the time arrives, and then complain of the defeat."  
"3. The individuals, amounting perhaps to several thousands, who charge that Mr. Williamson was the candidate of the Abolitionists, and who therefore would not unite in any way with that party or its opponents."  
"4. The dissatisfied Whigs, who either refused to vote at all, or who supported the Democratic candidate. At a low estimate there must have been at least ten thousand of these, not a few of whom are residents of Philadelphia."  
"5. The opposition to the Prohibitory Law of last session. This was truly formidable, and its ramifications extended everywhere throughout the State. It included, moreover, various branches of the Opposition—individuals who are either concerned in manufacturing or selling prohibited beverages, or who believe that the law is unconstitutional."

"While therefore, the National Administration will naturally shout out Victory! we hope to be able to prove at the proper time, that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to General Pierce and his policy, and that this opposition may be made effective when the election comes. We are composed of all the conservative voters of the Commonwealth. A reverse sometimes has its uses. A party flushed with triumph and full of confidence, is apt to commit excesses and overlook the bounds of prudence. Better defeat now than in the contest for the Presidency. The victory, however, may be gained at points in the career of some branches of the opposition, that might with propriety be modified. Let us profit by experience! And above all things let us avoid intemperance and fault-finding, for already too many of those who should have acted with us, have either gone over to the enemy, or are waiting for their course for the future. We repeat the Opposition to be effective, must be united, not only in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but everywhere throughout the Republic. If our platform be not sufficiently liberal, let it be enlarged; and if it contain plank that are weak and unstable, let them be removed."

**State Election.**  
The returns of the late canvass in our State are remarkably slow coming in, so that we are unable to give the majority (if any) of the Whigs in the Legislature.  
(The attempted union upon Nicholson, although sought with the purest motives, was evidently too late, as it confined the canvass very seriously in nearly every county; and thousands of votes have been cast for Henderson, Williamson, Cleaver, and Martin; and other thousands of slavey votes were not cast at all. From returns, it would seem that the vote on Canal Commissioner is 50,000 to 75,000 short of last fall's vote; and therefore is only a test and proof of the superior activity of the friends of the repeal of the law. The Liquor League has done up its business as quietly and as clean as the Know-Nothing did theirs last fall.—Leedsburg Chronicle.)

**GENERAL PELISSIER.**—Extract of a private letter dated before Sevastopol.  
I was rather surprised at the appearance of the French commander of the forces. From his character I expected to have seen a young, active man, whereas General Pelissier is an enormously fat man, with very white hair, which is cut very close; he is so fat that he is unable to ride any distance. He was in an open carriage, drawn by four grays, and two soldiers as outriders, and an Arab with a white flowing robe, followed it. The General was dressed in uniform, with a number of decorations on his chest, and over his shoulders he wore a white cloak, somewhat similar to those worn by the Arab chiefs. He is not very tall, and his face has rather a good-humored expression, and quite different from what your imagination would portray from his history, either here or in Africa.

Arnold Plumer is elected Canal Commissioner; and a majority of the Legislature will be of the same stripe. We deplore this result, and did our best to prevent it, but we have not intimidated to our readers at any time that we hoped for anything better.

Altho' we seemed to rule the hour, on the part of our opponents of slavery extension, especially in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania. Instead of harmonizing on one point, the Pittsburgh Gazette seemed more anxious to fight Know-Nothingism than pro-Slaveryism. Hence union was impossible, and the State is lost simply to gratify the personal prejudices of a few men. We hope wise counsels will prevail next year. They do the vote of this State will be given against the extension of slavery. In northern Pennsylvania, where the Republican press devoted all its energies to the advocacy of freedom, and let Know-Nothingism to itself, there is a solid vote against the allies of slavery; western Pennsylvania would have spoken as emphatically but for ridiculous quibbles.—Coudersport Peoples Journal.

**QUEST.**—Why don't the Democratic Press come out against the Liquor League as fiercely as it did against the Know-Nothing? One is as much a secret political organization as the other; but we have not heard aisp from the party organs against the Liquor League, which is spreading so extensively over the country. Is secrecy allowable in the Liquor League, the Jesuits, the Sag-Nichts, and the numerous Societies of foreign-ers in our large cities, because they all help the Democratic party, and only to be reprobated in those who oppose the party? Who can explain this singular silence?

**REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.**—A recent experiment gives the following novel experiment, which settles a question of some importance in philosophy. Two hundred pounds weight of earth was dried in a oven, and afterwards put into an earthen vessel. The earth was then moistened with rain water and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, placed therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water, or pure water; the willow tree will be of the same size. We deplore this result, and did our best to prevent it, but we have not intimidated to our readers at any time that we hoped for anything better.

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**White Slaves.**  
Savannah Republican, printed in the Democratic State of Georgia, which boasts a Tribune, who says he will call the roll of the slaves at the foot of Bunker-Hill monument, has in his impression of the 15th inst., the following advertisement:  
"EDWARD—RUNAWAY from the subscriber, my Negro man ALBERT, who is 37 years of age, very white, no mark on his face, not suspected of being a Negro. Has blue eyes and very light hair. Wore when he left, a long thin beard, and wore a common chestnut horse hair coat, and rode a kind and amiable fellow, speaks much like a 1 country negro. He has no doubt been led off by some miserable wretch during my absence to New York."  
"The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or to Tison & Mackay, Savannah, or for his apprehension and confinement in any jail where he can get him."  
Bethel, Glynn Co., Georgia.

"The mechanics of the North who yet go the Democratic ticket blind, will please to observe that the ordinary argument in favor of Slavery on account of Slaves being black is approaching nullity more and more every day, owing to the penitentiary system of the North and South—the poor white trash—not being able to understand the truth are easily trumped upon or deluded; they were caught to expect better things of every white mechanic of the North, notwithstanding the existence of such pro-slavery papers as The Express, The Journal, Commerce, and Pennsylvania, and so forth. In portions of the South Virginia for example—one-fourth of the Slaves are of mixed blood—half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth—but the merest drop of the African conspires the wretched passenger or to the guardianship of the tobacco-pitting crew called chivalry, who are certainly the most contemptible set of men of any pretension in the world. The Democratic North alone sustain these seventy thousand oligarchs—because the Southern democracy alone could not keep them or their schemes for extending their institutions in countenance."

"Mechanics and farmers of the North! Are you content to see your brother mechanics and farmers of the South, 'very white, but sold, hunted by blood-hounds, and roasted alive—all these things part and parcel of the system? Are you ready to see a Western territory, larger than the original thirteen States, dominated under the same state of things? Are you content to see such men as Ingalls, so hot in the work of his Southern day, send back the wrong man into bondage—a deed without a name, so bad as it is—or a Kume on the bench to enter the halcyon corps, and consign a Passmore Williamson to jail for simply and respectfully telling the truth? Are you content to see your country disgraced, your liberties wasted away your labor disgraced, by daily parallels with those of southern bondage, and the North menaced with Slavery for the very white as well as the very black? Vote, then, the Democratic or Kansas-Nebraska ticket, and sign yourselves Slaves.—Tribune."

**ITEMS.**  
—The Republican have carried Tecumseh County by 400 majority, and Potter by 2,000.—The population of Illinois is about 1,150,000,—being an increase of some 300,000 in five years.  
—Hon. Joshua R. Giddings is proposed the Republican Candidate for U. S. Senator, to be elected by the Ohio Legislature.  
—Gov. Bigler is talked of as the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.  
—Santa Anna is said