marked to the Minister that the U. S. Govern" ment would hold him responsible for the man-ner in which he discharged his duties, and that he would consequently be at liberty to choose his own secretary. This minister returned his respectful ack-

nowledgments, but before taking a final leave sought his especial advice in regard to a young gentleman then in the service of the State Department, and who was highly recommended by the (then) Secretary. Gen. Jackson promptly said, "I advise you, sir, not to take that man, he is not a good judge of preaching. The minister seemed puzzled, and observed

that the objection needed explanation. " ham able to give it," said the old heroand he thus exclaimed : "On last Sabbath morning I attended diving service in the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. There I listened to a soul inspiring sermon by Professor Darbin, of Carlislo, one of the ablest pulpit orators in America. Scated in a pew near me, Lobserved this identical young man, apparent-ly an attentive listener. On the day, following he came into this chamber on public business, when I had the curiosity to ask his opin ion of the sermon and the preacher.

"And what think you, the young upstart, with consummate assurance, pronounced that sormon all froth, and Professor Durbin a humbug. I took the liberty of saying to him-"My young man, you are a humbur yourself and don't know it" "And now," continued the. venerable old man, his eye lit up , with intense animation, \* rest assured, my dear sit, that a man who is not a better judge of preaching than that, is wholly unfit to be your, compan-ion. And besides," he added, "if he were the prodigy the Secretary of State represents him to be he would be less anxious to confer his services upon you-he would rather be anxious to retain them himself." The President's advice was of course followed by the embassador, and the young man's subsequent career of vice and folly proved that the General's estimate of his character, albeit founded upon a common place incident, was substantially cor-

## Not so Fast-Wm F. Johnston is yet Governor.

We observe that an attempt is being made to prejudice the public mind against the incoming administration of Col. Higler, in relation to the North Branch Canal. It is alleged that the work was suspended as soon as the State election was over, and that the laborers are suddenly turned out of employment on the approach of winter, and are crowding our streets without prospect of employment. This croaking is in bad tasto from a party with whom alone rests the responsibility of having, by the interference of its chief, limited an appropriation so that the work could not be prosecuted without suspension; and which would have been suspended some time since, but for the indefatigable exertions of WM. B. FOSTER, and the co-operation of a Democratic

State Treasurer. But why shuffle off the responsibility, whatever. it may be, from Gov. Johnston for suspending the work ? He is yet Governor; as much so as at any time since his inanguration. All the credit of resuming the North Branch Canal has been given him, because it was re-sumed during his administration; he claimed this honor in his speech at this place; and by way of a clincher, it was asked why it was not resumed under a democratic administration .---The mere fact that it was commenced under Gov. Johnston's administration, was conclusive that he alone did it. Then why is he not responsible for its suspension? He is yet Governor, and will be until the third Tuesday of January next. Why has he suspended Why has he caused to be expelled work ? from employment so many laborers, as win-ter is coming on; thus depriving them of the means of subsistence, their families and little ones? Is he vindictive because of his defeat, and resolved to visit his wrath upon these dependent laborers for voting as they pleased ? and to strike a fatal blow at the further prosecution of a work for which he proso great attachment? Gov. Johnston fessed in this matter proves himself to be what was charged against him-that he was the friend inst so far as he could mak by it, and no further; while the voting is going on he is held up as the only man that would ever have resumed the canal; but as soon as the voting was over with, such service is no longer required, and the canal is suspended. Col. Bigler is not yet Governor has no more to do with the office than any other citizen: When he has, and fails to do his duty towards this great work, in hastening its completion, then, and not till then, is he responsible to the least extent : at present the responsibility is upon the shoulders of the centleman who is honored with resuming the work, furnished the money ; and all that is now wanted to preserve his well-carned fame, is to fork over a little more money .--- Towanda Democrut.



THE DEMOCRAT. The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a 1,632 COPIES WEEKLY.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

# MONTROSE, PA.

# Thursday, November 13, 1851

The result in New York. As is generally the case, the Whig victory in New York turns out to be a Democratic triumph. After two weeks of rejoicing among the Whigs-after that time spent in consoling themselves for their defeats everywhere else, they awoke the other morning, when lo and behold ! they found New York had gone Dem-. ocratic also. They all took to the water then, and now are indulging in the most lugubrious howlings, and the most pitcous wallings .---Hear Greelev.

"The Whig ascendency in the councils of our State is broken. The result of our Election is as nearly a drawn battle as it could well be, and yet we have in effect been beaten. While fully half the votes cast at this election were cast by Whigs, we have lost a majority of the State Officers chosen, and thus lost the control of the Canal Board."

The House of Representatives will probably stand 65 Whigs to 63 Democrats. The B. Aylesworth, Blake, Bown, Dalton, McDan-Sonnto is a tie, but Lientenant Goy, Church, a Democrat, will have the casting vote, so that branch in effect will be ours.

in our own Commonwealth. Our party has we are informed, have already been expended so long been scattered in fragments, and rent in these cases. by internal dissension, that we hall with joy the return of former achievements and past glories, when a battle fought in the Empire State was a victory gained by the Democracy. We have fully tested the truth there, that a house divided against itself cannot stand; and while the Past has been a continued succession of Whig victorics, the Present speaks prophetically of the Future. .... We may safely say that New York has returned to her first love,-the Empire and the Keystone are wedded in a Union holy and sacred ;---an alliance that has its strength in the affections of the people for principles, and institutions, promulgated and established by the fathers of the Republic.

What more potent and overshadowing yindication do we need for the policy and measures of our party than we have ? The tonguo of Argument may be silent to all assaults, for the occurrences of the past few weeks are, of future themselves, the most unanswerable proofs of the correctness of our party's position before the country. The policy of our party added to this confederation California, a treasure of gold, a field of unparalleled wealth, whose mountains, vallies, and rivers, seem touched by the finger of the Alchemist, and to glitter with the riches of Golconda. Three years and that fairy land is peopled by tens of thousands, -she adds another to the list of Democratic triumphs, and great and free, her voice is heard and heeded in the Councils of the nation .--Truly fitting that golden California should speak first,-proclaim the first in the long catas they stand above. alogue of victories achieved by the Democratic party this fall, and little marvel that the Keystone and Empire should hear and respond. The Elections, from one extremity of Democratic press, that the Republicans of the Union to the other, -- we may say properly, France were considerably disappointed by the from ocean to ocean, have been a continued tenor of Kossuth's speeches in England. His line of successes to the Democracy and defeats elaborate praises of that nation, much as they to the Whigs. Almost everywhere and on all may be deserved by the sturdy independence occasions have the latter been routed, till, and general free spirit of its people, tre not clinging to Hope,-their last Hope-they have merited by the English government, which in abandoned the Empire in despair and fell to spite of its boasts and professions, is mything devouring each other! The policy of the Whigs, in the past, has been to court and ally themselves to every his numerous addresses; while his express refaction and every isolated interest. They fusal to accept of a banquet from theCentral have practiced this till their party is made up. Democratic Committee, which represents the of all complexions of opinion that exist in the radicals of England, is regarded, if nit as a country, and now they are ready to war their hostile, at least as an indifferent expression. party out of existence by warring the discordant elements of which it is composed, because to be judged too hastily, his position in Engall could not unite in harmony together. They land is a peculiar one; he has had special obhave petted Abolitionism till that has destroy- jects in going thither ; and his opinions ought ed the heart of the party proper and they now to be taken from the whole course all tenor begin to feel the destructive force of their of his life, rather than from isolated plases in tactics, and reap the natural consequence of extemporaneous speeches. For our own parts being all things to all men that by chance they we believe, that he is an essential republican, may save some. They have flirted with Nativism till they have become Nativised, and are ciples than most men who claim the same forced to fold to their embrace the Prince of the legion for the highest office in the gift of the people of these States. What wonder that defeat, general and overwhelming, should finally overtake them !. In politics as in morals, there is but one path that can safely be pursued, but one motto that can be adopted. consistently, with success. The Right will triumph everywhere, and Principle will bear

elsewhere, The Drug Store of A. Turrell, J. Etheridge, and the Grocery of I. N. Bullard, you should also visit. You will be sure to find what you want at some of the above name ed places, at all events they are worth your first attention, as from their superior assortments and inferior prices, they are first entitled to your attention and patronage. Be sure to try them.

The majority for Farwell (Whig) for Governor of Wisconsin is about 2,000. . The question of Banks carried this election, and produced this result. In the contest of Labor -bone and sinew-against wealth, the former stands but a small chance. Right is trampled in the dust by the power of Capital and Privilege. The rest of the Democratic ticket is elected.

James C. Jones, Ex-Governor of Tennessee has been chosen U. S. Senator. Mr. Jones is a thorough Whig and beat Hon. James K. Polk in the contest for Governor in '43. Robert Toombs has been elected U.S. Sen-

ator in Georgia. He has previously held a seat in Congress as a Whig, but Greeley wont own him now.

## In Court.

Up to this (Wednesday evening) but little has been done. The Commonwealth vs. Arvine Sweet, indicted for Perjury, has been tried and the Defendant convicted. The Court signified a determination to sentence the lad to the House of Refuge. The Indiciment vs. iels, et. al., for Conspiracy in the making and passing of counterfeit money, was continued till next sessions, Aylesworth not appearing We point to the result in New York with on account of sickness. Pretty dear sickness oride and gratification, equalled only by that for the county of Susquehanna! About \$1100,

> J. McDaniels, jr., was put on trial yesterday afternoon for counterfeiting, and acquitted, William Blake is now on trial for Arson, in the firing of Montrose last May.

## Harford University.

There will be an examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, and declamation on Wednesday afternoon, November 25th and 26th. The Alpha Epsilon society will have an exhibition on Wednesday evening.

## Wood! Wood! Wood!

Those of our subscribers who have promised us Wood and have not brought it yet, would oblige us much by bringing us some immediately,

We publish a small sheet this week rather than none. The late rains have probably raised the streams, so that our furnishers will be able to fill their contract promptly in

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14. The drawing for the term each Judge of the Supreme Court, recently elected, is to fill, took place in this city to-day. Jeremiah, S. Black drew the three years term. and is consequently, the Chief Justice for that term. Ellis Lewis drew six years, and will follow Judge Black as Chief Justice. J. B, Gibson drew nine years. Walter H. Lowrie drew twelve years, and Richard S. Coulter. (Whig) drew the full term of fifteen years. The first election to fill a vacancy, created by law, will be that of Judge Black, and will be for fifteen years; and the succeeding elections will be in the order of the shorter terms,

## Kossuth's Pepublicanism.

It is evident from the tone of the French

statesmen generally, but which, in this country, have been long the accepted creed of the

populär party. Kossuth, then, we should say, was a democratic republican, rather than a federalist or an uitra-democrat. He seems to believe, with most of the founders of the American constitution, that the power of government should be distributed through local administrations, in preference to being confined to a single centre. The old organization of Hungary, where there was a kind of state legislature in each district, or county, was something of this sort, and has probably led Kossuth to his con-victions. On the other hand, the continental democrats are inclined to one central authority-many of them, indeed, to a single reprasontative body, without an executive headthrough which they propose that the people should both determine and enforce their will.

The American people have long since setled their opinions on these adverse democratic theories, and after an experience of sixty years, prefer that which distributes, to that which concentrates power. At least that portion of them, who oppose the extension of the federal influence, have done so, with a solid and accumulating earnestness, of conviction that our system is impregnable to any assaults, either from within or from without, so long as the theory of local and state rights shall, be faithfully adhered to, in the practical administration. Our only dangers, heretofore, have arison from the assumptions of federalism, and if these can be corrected and restrained, there is no reason why the principle of our institutions could not be made to embrace the whole worlds Indeed, it is not enthusiastic to look forward to the time when, in the developments of civilization, the nations of the earth will form one grand republic, and yet preserve their national characteristics and tendencies distinct. 🤳

We are clear, if Kossuth entertains the views we have ascribed to him, that his inflaence on the other leaders of Europe will be beneficial-certainly so far as regards his own country, which has been so long accustomed to municipal freedom. Nor are we sure that the difficulties in the organization of the French republic would not be removed by a method which should scatter the power conjected at Paris through the several departments or countries. If we imagine for a moment the effect in this country, if all our governors and state egislators were dispensed with, and the entire legislation of the states and townships, with the appointment of all the officers necessary to carry it out, were removed to the city of Washington, we shall get some idea of the over- private and public virtue may keep pace with whelming difficulties which beset a centralized "your unexampled prosperity-that vou and government. How long could popular elections last, in such a country, without becom-ing civil wars? What indescribable corruption is inevitable to such extensive patronage What force but that of a standing army could execute such a complicated series of laws ?-What legislation could meet such diverse and distinct interests without inflicting gross injustice and provoking incessant revolts | But a system which leads to these results is nothing less than a despotism, call it by what name you please.-N. Y. Post.

## FATHER MATHEW.

The distinguished phllanthropist, Rev. Theobold Mathew, sailed for Liverpool in the steamship Pacific. The following is his vale-

To the Citizens of the U. States.

DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS :-- My mission amongst you closes to day. I cannot take my final departure from the shores of your great and prosperous country, without publicly recording my deep and grateful appreciation of the generous sympathy, the delicate attention, and the unremitting kindness which I have experienced in every section of this vast Union. The noble reception which you have spontaneously rendered to a stranger, known merely' as an humble missionary in the cause of moral reform, proves the devotion of your people to the interests of humanity, however feebly championed, and has endeared America and runners, but deal individually with the emiher people to me by a thousand ties too sagrant. In this, they wisely depart from the cred for utterance. Though the renewed at tacks of a painful and insidious malady, have rendered it impossible that I could (without imminent danger to my life ) make those public exertions which were never spared by me in the days of my health and of my vigor, I yet thank Heaven I have been instrumental in ad ding to the ranks of temperance over 600,000 disciples in America. I have been much chcered during the past week, by the receipt of letters from all parts of the States, bearing unimpenchable testimony to the strict fidelity with which this voluntary obligation is ob served. I need scarcely add, that virtue and the duties which religion inculcates, together with neace, plenty, domestic comfort, health, and happiness; have everywhere followed in its train I cannot omit this opportunity of bearing my grateful testimony to the generous and valuable co-operation which I have received, in the prosecution of my mission, from the public press of America: Whatever may be the party or sectional differences that separate those influential expositors of public opinion, all recognized, in the simple principle which I enunciated, a common ground of fraternal union; and acting in that Christian spirit have, with scarcely an exception, ever freely tendered their valuable support and advocacy to the cause of temperance, emphatically the cause of virtue, and patriotism If the affectionth went ate sympathy and kindness of the American people have at all times been generously extended to me during my tour, how much more intense has this noble feeling become as the period approached for my departure ! How can I find language to thank the generous, the high-souled, the noble Henry Clay ; my disinterested advocate-my dearly, cherished friend ? How can I express the measure of my obligation to the benevolent William Cor. coran of Washington? to the public spirited and philanthropic Henry Grinnell ! to your merchant princes E. K. Collins and Robert Kermitt ? to the amiable and gifted archbishon bis of New York, whose delicate and unremitting attention will never be forgotten by his honor ed guest? to the host of kind friends in this city, in Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New Or leans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and through the Union, who have responded to Mr. Clay's appeal, and in their farewell presents have furnished a memorial of gratitude and generosity too highly appreciated by the object of their sympathy and solicitude-too deeply engraven. on his heart to be acknowledged in the hacknicd phrases sanctioned by conventional usage.

to call on Sayre & Webster before purchasing attachment to municipal institutions, present es, and he is called to a state of future exist. more northern route than by the Mississippi elsewhere. The Deng Store of A. Turrell, views that conflict with these of the French ence, where even the envenomed shaft of the will tend to keep tobacco in better orthern es, and he is called to a state of future exist. more contained to acce in better order, while ences where even the envenomed shaft of the will tend to keep tobacco in better order, while ences where even the envenomed shaft of the will tend to keep tobacco in better order, while onces where even the envenomed shaft of the will tend to keep tobacco in better order, while onces where even the envenomed shaft of the will tend to keep tobacco in better order, while onces where even the envenomed shaft of the order. name be pronounced with gratitude and respect by the sons and daughters of that beauteous isle which she loves so well. To my own beloved countrymen I most affectionately

tender a few words of parting advice. You have, my dearly beloved friends, relinquished the land of your birth, endeared to you by a thousand fond reminiscences, to seek on these distant shores that remuneration for industry and toil too often denied at home. You are presented here with a boundless field of profitable employment, and every inducement to persevering industry. You are received and welcomed into the great American family with feelings of sympathy, kindness and friendship. Atter a few years you become citizens of this great republic, whose vast repritorial extent abounds in all the materials of mineral. agricultural and commercial wealth; the avenues to honor and tame are liberally thrown open to you and to your children; and no impediment (save of your own creation) exists to prevent your attaining the highest social and civic distinction, and will you any longer permit those glorious opportunities to pass un-improved ? or, rather, will you not, by studying self-respect, and acquiring habits suited to your new position, aspire to reflect honor alike on the land of your birth and of your adoption ? I implore you, as I would with my dying breath, to discard forever those foolish divisions-those insensate quarrels-those factions broils (too often, alas, the fruits of intemperance) in which your country is disgraced, the peace and order of society violated, and the aws of heaven trampled on and outraged.-Oh, how painful is the contrast between the feelings which generate those foolish local animosities amongst the common inhabitants of a country, the entire area of which would but form an inconsiderable section of some of the larger States of the Union, and that broad and comprehensive spirit of patriotism which makes every inhabitant of this mighty republicfrom the Atlantic to the Pacific -from Maine to California-glory in the name of an American citizen.

Friends and fellow-countrymen-I now bid you a reluctant, a final farewell. A few hours more will separate me from the hospitable shores of America forever. I carry with mo to "the poor old country," feelings of respect and attachment for its people, that neither time nor distance can obliterate. Citizens of the United States-I fervently pray that the Almighty Disposer of human events, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, may continue those blessings and favors which you have so long enjoyed—that your progress in every your unexampled prosperity-that you and your children's children may be ever true to the great destiny that awaits you, and to the spirit of those institutions under the fostering care of which you have so rapidly progressed May your country still extend t hand of succor to the helpless exile, afford an asylum to the persecuted, and a home to the oppress -and thus inseparably connect her future destiny with the interests of universal human itv.

Citizens of the United States, and beloved countrymen-again, adieu! May heaven pour its choicest blessings on your favored land, is the last prayer of

## Your devoted and affectionate friend. THEOBALD MATHEW.

Erie Railroad and its Prospects. The company have, within the last few days, removed from their temporary offices, in Wall street, to new ones erected on their premises, at the foot of Duane street, opposite their pier. The pier which extends six hundred feet into the river, is rented from the Corporation. The premises erected in West street, facing the pier, are very extensive, and form one block, extending from Duane street to Reade. On the corner of R eads and West streets is the company's emigrant office, the control of which they retain in their own hands. They make no contracts with emigrant agents or-

cle. We anticipate that nearly all the crop of Kentucky tobacco, will come by this rout eventually.

States and the states of the

In pork the change will be a total one, as In pork the enange will be a total one, as there are so many causes operating to induce the shaughtering of hogs in New York, in pre-crence to Cincinnati or Pittsburgh. The hito hog can be transported at a small expense, while many parts of it can be made valuable while many parts of it can be made valuable here, which is of no value westward. The fresh portion of the meat fetches only two cents a pound in Cincinnati, while here it is worth fourteen. There the offal is of no nl. ne, here it is not in unimportant item. New York is the best market for the disposi of York is the best market for the disposal of the salted mean, and a great saving of expense is obtained by its coming, the northern rous to its passing southward to New Orleans to be re-shipped for New York. All this carr-in and will thus he secured to the wedge be re-shipped for ivew fork. All this city, ing trade will thus be seened to the western line of railroads. One of the largest species of freight is leather—bides upward and leath-er downward. The line of the Erie Railroad has become the seat of many new tanente Bark is abundant for tanning purposes ad the facilities of conveyance to market have new extended the tanning business in that the tion .-- N. Y. Post

## Pennsylvania Legislature. Session 1852.

SENATE.

- 1. Philadolphia city-Benjamin Mauhia Win. A. Crabb.\* 2. Philadelphia county-Thomas S. Fer non, Thomas H. Forsyth, SAEUEL G. HAND
- LON. Montgomery-J. Y. Jones.
  Chester and Delaware-II. S. Etans.
- Berks-Henry A. Muhlenberg. 6. Bucks-Benj. Malone. 7. Lancaster and Lebanon-E. C. Day.
- ngton,\* E. Kinzer.\*
- 8. Northumberland and Dauphin-John C. Kunkel.\*
- 9. Northampton and Lehigh-Cound Shi
- 10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne-I W Hamlin.\* 11. Adams and Franklin-Thomas Carson
- 12. York-Henry Fulton. 13. Cumberland and Perry-Joseph Baller.
- 14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Chica Wm. F. Packer. 15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon-RA
- Mc Murtrie. 16. Luzerne, Montour, and Columbia-C
- R. Buckaley-17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming-
- George Sanderson. 18. Tioga, Potter. M'Kean, Elk, Clearfield
- and Jefferson-John W, Guernsey. 19. Mercer, Venango, and Warren-John
- Hoge. 20. Erie and Crawford-John H. Walter 21. Butler, Beaver, and Lawrence-William
- Haslett, A. Robertson. 22. Allegheny-James Carothers. 23. Washington and Greene-Marril V. Coslin.\*
- 24. Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset-Im. ilton B. Barnes. 25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion-Or
- tian Meyers. 26. Juniate, Mifflin and Union-Eli Site
- 27. Westmoreland and Fayette-John Y. Farland \* 28. Schuylkill-Charles Frailey,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams; David Mellinger.

Allegheny; John McCluskey, James Fr G. E, Appleton, T. Penny, J. Miller. Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson; J. I Rhey, Reynolds Laughlin, W. W. Wise, Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence; There Dungan, Samuel Hamilton, J. R. Harris Bedford, Fulton and Cambria; Wa P. Schell, John Kein.

Berks; George Deugler, Isaac Yost, I.C. Evans, Jacob Reifsnyder. Blair and Huntingdon; Seth R. McKum

Wm. B. Smith. Bradford :

Bucks; Noah Shull, Jonathan Ely, Edwal Phomas

dictory:

## Whig View of the Election in Pennsylvania

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Friday last openly proclaims its joy at Johnston's defeat.

The Courier regards the defeat of Johnston as a complete extinguishment of the hopes of the friends of Gen. Scott. The journal

"But there is still another lesson taught the whigs by their recent defeat in Pennsyl-vania and Ohio. It is, that General Scott cannot be elected to the presidency in 1852. His nomination by the same convention which nominated Governor Johnston effectually drove from him every southern State, and rendered it certain to us that he could not possibly re-ceive any southern support. We therefore at once proclaimed that I is success was out the question, even if he were certain of the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. And we now repeat that even if at the recent elections the whig party had succeeded in Ohio and Pennsylvania, General Scott could not have been the candidate of our party with any reasonable prospects of success. But de-feated as we have been in these two great States, when rallying, as the whig party did, under the name of Scott, that defeat puts at rest all entrectation of his being our candidate for the presidency in 1852. We say this irrespective of his claims to the gratitude of the American people for his, services in Mexico, and of his merits as a man; but, looking at him simply as an arailable candidate, we, in common with all who are capable of judging upon such matters, cannot resist the conviction that to nominate him is to court defeat. It is the voice of the people proclaiming trumpettongued that with them the Union is far above party, and that they will sustain no man for the presidency who permits his devotion to the Union to be questioned, or who is willing to look for support to men who openly avow their determination to agitate upon the question of slavery with a view to a repeal of George Fuller, or Merriman & Patrick, or call the late Compremise."

The Courier pleases itself with the belief.

down all opposition and erect a monument to its worth and achievements.

Montrose Business Directory." Now is the time when farmers are about doing up their Fall and Winter trading, and to those interested thus, when money is scarce as now, a little saved is worth the while. To all those wanting Dry Goods we are certain that they can "make a good profit" by calling on M. C. Tyler, H. J. Webb, Lathrop & Co., Bentley & Read or Pitts & Warner. All of the above named have good supplies, are gentlemanly and obliging dealers, and no person having trading to do to any great extent, should visit Montrose without giving the above the first call. Do so, and our word for it you will not go away empty or dissatisfied.

In the way of Books &c., Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, call on Mesars. at the Store of Keeler & Stoddard, and as it is the season of the year for buying Stoves up and smooth over everything in Pennsylva, and Tin Ware, we would advise all who are in want of good and cheap Slove or Tin Ware. His dread of centralized governments and his pligrimage is over, when his stewardship ceas. tobacco and pork. The great coolness of a Dcm. Maj. jt. ballot, 11

but a pure or liberal government. Nir does Kossuth mention the word Republic if any of But, the great Hungarian statesman is not and that too, on better and more assund prin-

It should be romembered that Koss to England with two purposes in view; first to utter his gratitude to that generols land for its active sympathy in his strugges and misfortunes, and second. to consult with the leaders of the European liberal movement whe are collected there, on the policy of peir future proceedings. In either capacity it was natural as it was proper, that he should feel grateful to England and confess that gatitude with characteristic warmth and it we also prudent, if he cherished designs in reard to future efforts on the continent, that hashould make no enemies by their premature isclos-ure, much less provoke the hostility, of a govarnment which he hoped to reconcile to plans. Ten days intercourse with thestatesmen of England will enable him to for some. opinion as to the path they mean to preue in the coming contests of Europe, and ntil he has done so, it is evident that his wise policy is to give no needless offences.

That he means to confer with Mazzai and Rollin, on the political campaigns of net year, we are led to suppose on the authority of the officers of the Mississippi, and that the effect of such conference will be to strengton and consolidate the republican movement we believe, on the strength of his known deracter and opinions. Kossuth has no where eclared thies, as his hopes, are wholly with to mass countrywoman, Miss Catharine Hayes. Never es of the people, and that he has a depseated will I forget the sympathy felt by that noble-

There are emotions of gratitude too intense himself a democrat, in the European lense of gladly would I attempt to give expression to so come forward in large quantities from Ken-the term, but his life proves that his sympa-my profound thanks to my gifted and amiable tucky, and when the railroad between Lonis-thics, as his hopes, are wholly with to mass- countrywoman, Miss Catharine Hayes. Never ville and Covington, and the line of the road and rancorous hatred of despotism in ay form; minded lady, or the spontaneous generosity while his remarks at Southampton saw, that (so characteristic of her Irish heart) which 

practice in other railway companies, and protect the emigrants from much of the imposi- Lilly, jr. tion to which they are liable in dealing with Centre; W. H. Blair. intermediate parties.

The emigrant cars are also under the special care of proper officers of the company, who are required to pay them their undivided attention. This branch of their business has only been opened a few weeks, yet the traffic is already very large.

A great portion of the premises will be re-let. as they are far greater than the wants of the company. The suite of offices is very spacious, and comprises every convenience carrying on the business of the company with-in itself, including a printing office for printing the time tables and other papers requisite for the company's purpose-a bindery for making its own books-a ruling machine, and a ticket manufactory, all of which are made to subserve an economy both of time and money. The freight is conveyed in barges from the pier to Piermont. The passengers now are passed exclusively over the New Jersoy Central Railroad.

In the course of next spring it is proposed to lay a double track for the first ten miles of the road from Piermont, and for one hundred and fifty miles from Elmira, to receive the traffic from many branch roads, which here form a junction with the Erie, including one important connection with a coal mine. double track over these portions of the road will be sufficient for a year or two to come: but one will be eventually necessary along the whole line as the business of the road in creases.

The receipts of the road, we understand are now sufficient to warrant an 'eight per cent. annual dividend. and it will not be very long before the stock will be wholly out of the market for speculators. The quantity of stock in speculative hands was never so little as at the present moment. The payment of the dividend in January, and the continued increase in the earnings of the road, (for the winter months will show a large increase of. freight after the close of navigation,) will place the road on a permanent basis of strength and

prosperity. The opening of this road will lead to important revolutions in our internal trade. The character of the frieght already indicates the coming change. A few days since one thousand barrels of beef, which had come trom Chicago, arrived by the Erie, Railroad, and which, but for the existence of this facility, would have gone to St. Louis and New Orle There are emotions of gratitude too intense ans. It is in pork and tobacco that the grant-for language to convey; were it otherwise, est change will take place. Tobacco has also so come forward in large quantities from Kenbetween Cleveland and Dunkirk-is completed. the quantity will be much increased. The House, course of traffic will then be from Louisville, while his remarks at Southampton show, that (so characteristic of her Irish heart) which course of traffic will then be from Louisville, he has considered politics in the light fa sei- prompted her recent grateful and substantial Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dunkirk and ence, and is propared, therefore, to agent the compliment. Never will this noble act he for- thence by Erie Railroad to New York. The broadest and most philosophical, conjustons. gotten by Father Matnew, and when his early heat of a southern climate is injurious to both

Carbon and Lehigh ; David Laury, William

Chester; John Acker, Wm. Chandler, Jas James.

Clearfield, M'Kean and Elk; James L G

Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter; J. B. To bett, J. M. Kilborn. Columbia and Montour; M. E. Jackson. Crawford; G. Merriman, Ransom-Kings

Cumberland; J. Ellis Bonham, R. M. Hr.

Dauphin ; James Freeland Jacob Lat Delaware ; John M. Broomhall. Erie; C. W. Kelso, A. W. Bane. Fryette and, Westmoreland; Joseph G fey, L. L. Bigelow, P. W. Hook, A. M. Hill Franklin; David Maclay, A. G. Malein Greene; Fletcher Brock. Indiana; Alexander McConnell. Lancaster; Moses Pownall, C. L. Hunnel er, J. C. Walton, B. F. Marlin, B. A. Sof-

Lebanon ; John C. Seltzer. Luzerne ; S. S. Benedict, J. W. Rhouds. Mercer, Venango, and Warren; John W Shugart, L. N. M'Granahan, J. Y. James Mifflin; John Ross.

Monroe and Pike ; Henry S. Moit. Montgomery ; C. W. Gabe, G. P. Fnt, B

Northampton ; Michael Meyers, A. Maa Northumberland; William Eolmer-Perry , David Stewart.

Philadelphia city ; C. O. Neil, J. L. Gost

G. H. Hart, J. R. Flanigan. Philadelphia county ; Solomen Demeres I Rubican; Isano Leech, jr., Wm. Goodwin, Wa H. Sonder; Henry Huplet, TROS. L. Girred JSRAEL R. SPRINGES, FREDERICK REEL, JA WARNER; BENIMAR R. MILLER.

Schuylkill; Stephen Ringer, Bernard R

ley. Somerset; George Mowry. Sasquehanna, Sullivan & Wyoming; la Reckhow, Michael Moylert. Tioga; Jeremiah Black. Union and Juniata ; Wm. Sharon Washington; Hugh Craig, John Meloy. Wayne; Thomas J. Hubbell. York; Genrge Kraft, James M. Anderso Ezckiel R. Herbert.

Democrate in Roman. Whigs in Init. fo tives in SMALL CAPS. New members of Se ate marked thus (\*)

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56

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RECAPITTIATION. Nation Whig. Dem,

16 39

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Senato,