

- SENATE. 1. Philadelphia city—W. K. Price, W. A. Crabb. 2. Philadelphia county—W. Goodwin, L. Foulkrod, N. B. Brown. 3. Montgomery—B. Frick. 4. Chester and Delaware—J. J. Lewis. 5. Berks—W. M. Heister. 6. Bucks—H. K. Sager. 7. Lancaster and Lebanon—J. W. Killinger. 8. Shuman. 9. Northampton and Lehigh—David Taggart. 10. Northampton and Lehigh—Wm. Fry. 11. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—J. H. Walton. 12. Adams and Franklin—D. Meltinger. 13. York—Jacob S. Haldeman. 14. Cumberland and Perry—Sam'l Wherry. 15. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—J. W. Quigley. 16. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—J. Cresswell, Jr. 17. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—C. R. Buckle. 18. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—W. M. Platt. 19. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest—B. D. Hamilton. 19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thomas Hoge. 20. Erie and Crawford—James Skinner. 21. Berks and Lawrence—John Ferguson. 22. Allegheny—George Davis, Jonas R. McIntoch. 23. Washington and Greene—John C. Flammock. 24. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Francis Jordan. 25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—S. S. Jamison. 26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—James M. Sellers. 27. Westmoreland and Fayette—Wm. E. Frazer. 28. Schuylkill—John Hendricks. 29. Schuylkill—Whigs, &c., 15.

- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams—Moses McClean. Allegheny—John Kirkpatrick, Jacob Gay, J. M. D. L. Smith, C. S. Evers. Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—G. W. Zeigler, P. Clover, A. W. Leason. Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—B. B. Chamberlin, H. Stewart, R. B. M'Combs. Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—William T. Daugherty, Geo. S. King. Berks—A. M. Sallado, Jeremiah Meigs, J. F. Linderman, Samuel Shearer. Blair and Huntingdon—Geo. Leona, Geo. Smith, Bradford—D. L. Spotts, J. Holcomb. Bucks—S. F. Geisner, E. G. Harrison, W. P. Magill. Carbon and Lehigh—Thos. Craig, Jr., James Reese. Centre—D. M. Boel. Chester—M. A. Hodgson, M. J. Pennypacker, Wm. K. Downing. Clearfield, McKean and Elk—A. Caldwell. Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—Thos. Wood, Wm. T. Farnsworth. Columbia and Montour—James G. Maxwell. Crawford—A. B. Ross, Howell Potts. Cumberland—Montgomery Donaldson, G. W. Cressell. Dauphin—John A. Stehley, Lot Hergestresser. Delaware—Thomas H. Fry, Jr., H. N. Wicker. Erie—G. B. Ball, James Thompson. Fayette and Westmoreland—Clement Hubbs, Jesse Wedell, James Foster, S. B. Page. Franklin—James B. Orr, James Leach. Greene—John M. Stockdale. Indiana—Alexander M'Connell. Lancaster—Hugh M. North, Jacob L. Gross. Lebanon—W. W. Wimer, John F. Herr. Luzerne—A. B. Downing, G. W. Palmer. Mercer, Venango, and Warren—S. P. McCalmot, Daniel Lott, Ralph Clark. Mifflin—E. Morrison. Monroe and Pike—Abraham Edinger. Montgomery—Thos. H. Fry, Jr., H. N. Wicker. Northampton—P. Johnson, M. Bush. Northumberland—G. M. Yorks. Perry—Kirk Hains. Philadelphia city—V. Baker, H. K. Strong, Wm. R. Morris, Geo. R. Smith. Philadelphia county—Alex. Cummings, E. M. Carlisle, R. L. Wright, E. G. Watzehouse, Nicholas Thorne, Chas. R. Algood, J. A. Samsos, Tros. C. Sprang, Robert M. Forst, J. S. Fletcher, S. H. Bowler. Schuylkill—Benjamin Christ, Chas. Frailty, Somers—Joseph Cummins. Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—John Stuedeman, C. L. Erving. Tioga—T. L. Baldwin. Union and Juniata—J. W. Crawford. Washington—S. J. Kreppl, Jas. M'Callough, Wayne—Oris Avery. York—Eli W. Free, Wm. M. Conkey, Daniel Ritter. Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italy—Natives in Small Cars—Temperance Democrats.

Thanksgiving Proclamation. PENNSYLVANIA, ss. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM BIGLER, GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH. A PROCLAMATION. FELLOW CITIZENS:—A sincere belief in the existence of God, and a just conception of His attributes lie at the foundation of true religion and civilized society. The free declaration of this belief becomes a Christian people. The Almighty and Beneficent God has greatly blessed the Commonwealth and her inhabitants during the year that has just closed. A humble acknowledgment of His goodness and mercy, and an open manifestation of gratitude to Him, is an act of homage eminently becoming a people so highly favored. The blessing of peace has bestowed upon us. Our relations with all other States are most amicable, and the tumult of international strife has not been heard in our midst. All the great interests of the people have been eminently prosperous, except only the agricultural, which, in parts of the State has suffered from the drought. With the exception of a few communities which claim our sympathies, the blessings of health have prevailed. Our institutions of government have been perpetuated, and civil and religious liberty enjoyed by the people. The cause of Education and Christianity has been advanced—the arts and sciences have progressed, and the moral and physical condition of the country been improved. The devastations of war, which are now so sorely afflicting the people of Europe—the desolations of famine and the ravages of pestilence, have not been permitted to invade our favored Commonwealth. These manifold blessings are the gift of God, and to Him our most devout thanks should be offered. Under the solemn convictions of duty, therefore, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, William Bigler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 23rd day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the State, and earnestly implore the people, that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercy, and beseech Him for a continuance of His blessings. Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Commonwealth, the seventy-ninth. BY THE GOVERNOR. C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Oct. 28th, 1854.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A. E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors. Montrose, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854.

Wood! Wood!! Those of our subscribers who contemplate paying us in wood, will greatly oblige by bringing some now. Recollect, good wood makes warm fingers, and a good paper, because it makes the Devil good-natured.

New York Election. The election in New York was held Tuesday. When we go to press the indications are that Ullman, the Know Nothing candidate is elected over the Whig and democratic candidates.

Our Thanks. To the gentlemen who have contributed so largely to the interest of our first page this week. Their articles are interesting, besides being well and chastely written.

The Herald of Freedom. We have received the first number of a paper bearing the above title, published at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory. It is a large sheet, edited by G. W. Brown & Co., formerly of the Commercial Courier, Crawford County, Pa. It is devoted to the object of making Kansas a free State, and is edited with great ability and force. The editor says that he issued this first number, 20,000, which of course requires a steam press. A large share of the edition is circulated in the States, for the purpose of acquainting the people with the territory, its inducements &c. We advise everybody who has an anxiety to keep informed as to this territory, which is now attracting so much attention, by all means to subscribe for this paper. It is well worth the money. Address G. W. Brown & Co., Buffalo, New York, which is the editorial agency for the States, enclosing \$9.00. There is no paper in the Union better worth the money. We trust the editors will see that is sent to us regularly.

Fulfillment of Prophecy. "I would say in all kindness to the representatives of the south upon this floor, that if you would strike down the true men of the north who have ever, with manly inflexibility, maintained your constitutional rights against all fanciful assaults, you have but to force upon them the passage of this bill as a political issue." Mr. C. G. Sprang's speech in Congress, published by the Atlantic City. "Who are the true men of the north?—Who are those who, with manly inflexibility, maintained the constitutional rights of the south against all fanciful assaults? Where are they to be found? Are they to be found in the district which the honorable gentleman represents? Did the diminished democratic majorities in the counties of his district, while these compromise measures were under discussion, make up the special body-guard of the Constitution? Mr. Witte's reply to Mr. Greer.

We make the above quotations for two purposes—the one to let the people see how prediction has turned into prophecy fulfilled, and the other to answer Mr. Witte's question, "Who are the true men of the North?" at a time when he may be sorely exercised to ascertain even where they are, so deep has the election piled wreck and ruin upon them. The bill now passed as a political issue, the contest upon that issue has been fought, and now, Mr. Witte, let us go forth and look upon the killed and wounded,—that we may see if among them we shall find "the true men of the North?" Where stands Wm. BIGLER? Has he been struck down, and was not he one of the true men of the North? Can you not say to the South, in his behalf, that he "has ever maintained, with manly inflexibility, your constitutional rights?" Has he not ever maintained the rights of the South, even at his own peril, when before the people of the State for the highest office in their gift? Will you not, Mr. Witte, acknowledge him as one of "the true men?" And where is he now? Barred from the position he has honored, not that his Administration has not been popular, not from his own record, but because that Bill has been forced upon the North as a political issue. Does Mr. Witte say, "Know Nothings" have done this? It may be true that they have done this. It may be true that they have done this. It may be true that they have done this. It may be true that they have done this.

And then, after Mr. Witte shall have performed his mission through this State, and ascertained here "who are the true men of the North," he might take a journey to the President's own State, and among the granite hills of New Hampshire, see if he can find among her granite-hearted Democracy, any of "the true men of the North," fallen by reason of the passage of that Bill. He might even extend his travels to every northern State—every state north of Mason & Dixon's line—and we imagine that "every where, scattered all over, he will find "the true men of the North" struck down. After all this circuit shall have been completed, we fancy that if Mr. Witte "have tears to weep he will prepare to shed them now." We fancy his question will have been answered, even to his own comprehension, "who are the true men of the North?" pointed out by Mr. Greer. And when he shall have found them all, and gathered them together, he may appropriately pronounce upon them: the following con-

soling blessing.—It would be more appropriately pronounced, perhaps, the third day of next March, the last day before the Speaker announces the final adjournment of the present Congress,—in those words. "O ye true men of the North! You have gone down in the Arctic with all on board! You preferred, in your pure devotion to the cause of God and popular sovereignty, to be stricken down by your constituents, rather than to violate your heavenly consciences, and behold your preferences have been regarded!" Selah.

Compromises. "All Compromises are at an end," is the language of all parties now. There is something in this simple expression, more vitally concerning the happiness and common good of the country, than many, even who utter it realize. From the first effort to organize this confederacy till a very recent period, there has never till now been wanting a spirit, especially in the North, of compromise and concession. Nowhere was this more strongly exemplified than in the Convention to frame the Constitution, nor does that spirit seem to have grown less till within a few months past. All dangerous agitation, and internal strife have uniformly been settled by mutual compromise and arrangement.—This fact is significant. It shows that there has always existed an unselfish patriotism, which, for the common good has been ready to bring forward its sacrifices and lay them down upon the altar of their country. Surely, none can be insensible to the importance of this spirit, being kept alive—being preserved unimpaired, as the country increases in greatness, and consequently in complexity of interests; how deeply then is it calculated to move the heart of the patriot, when he sees such evidences about him, that all spirit of concession and compromise,—all national affection is fast passing away, while the political parties of the country are rapidly forming upon an exciting, and dangerous sectional issue. That such a state of things is rapidly settling about us, cannot be disguised, and what is more ominous of coming events, cannot be averted. However much we may deplore it, however much we may grieve over probable results, still, the issue is made, the sentiment upon which it is founded is inherent in the nature of men, all outward political circumstances seem to have conspired to this one point, till there is now no way of escape but by a humble submission of a vanquished minority. No balia of compromise will now heal the wound, no voice of concession saying "peace, be still," will go out and still the angry waves of Discord and Strife. Sectional jealousy and bitterness have taken the place of fraternal affection. We confess that when we contemplate this subject,—when we see about us these evidences of the tendency of the country to leap over the narrow precipice dividing it from all the horrid calamities of civil war; a settled, dark and impenetrable gloom comes looming up before the mind. Is such to be the fate of the great Republic reared on earth? Is the sun of Bunkerhill, of Monmouth, of Valley Forge and Yorktown to set in such a night, and their story to be lost in such a ruin?

But such reflections should not deter us from duty, or persuade us to submit to intolerable aggressions. Every man has a duty to perform in this crisis; and, arming himself with that, he should meet the consequences with a firm and unalterable purpose.—Whatever they may be, they will rest not with the people of the free States. An unholly ambition, or an insupportable recklessness on the part of a few men in power, has brought the country to this point, and if it shall now be saved harmless it will owe nothing to them, while, if it sink deep beneath the blood-red surges of revolutionary contest, never to rise again, on their heads will rest the responsibility, with all its fearful and crushing weight. For our part, we feel that our political obligations are canceled, save those we owe to a generous people who have sustained us in the past, and till the wrong shall be made right,—till the government shall be rescued from its perilous position, and its future policy settled on a basis permanently consistent with the principles upon which it was organized, upon what will, but one lamp shall guide our way. The free institutions of this country must be preserved,—the soil which the God of Nature created as an inheritance for the free energies of a free people, must not be polluted with the foot of servitude,—the enterprise and character of American industry, shall not be degraded by a demoralizing competition, side by side, with the lachrymated labor of the negro slave. Into such a contest has the country been forced, by bad councils, and the issue must now be decided. No man can avoid meeting it if he would,—his position must be taken for the battle must be fought. It is idle for any party or set of men to attempt to settle the slavery agitation now, by the doctrine of non-intervention, or by leaving the question to the people of the territories. That doctrine will not now be accepted by the people of the North, because they have once agreed thereto, only to find their faith in its finality insulted and broken. Majorities alone can settle it in such a manner as to be satisfactory, for as we have before observed, all confidence in compromises or arrangements has been totally destroyed.

This article may seem a singular continuation of our subject last week, nevertheless its relevancy may be discovered here, as we shall have compiled a series, if not now—Congress is about to meet, and anxiety will again be turned to the National Capital. Its session will be short however, and but little can be expected, save occurrences which will serve to develop future plans of southern policy. The eyes of the people must be opened to see things clearly. Sober reflection and determinate reason must take the place of fanaticism and recklessness where they may exist; and the greatest caution must be exercised that we become not the aggressor.—Let northern sentiment simply stand upon the defensive,—in defense of constitutional rights,—in defense of the rights of northern labor, and northern institutions,—in defense of the doctrines of the early and palmy days of the Republic, meeting every question that

shall arise, with a cool and resolute firmness, yielding not one inch till the Slavery question, in this government, shall be settled beyond the power of disturbance. For the consequences, the North will not be answerable.

The Governor asked Samuel Buckley whether he did not help to melt the money. He confessed that he had been guilty some-what of that. After a short hearing further they were both held to bail not to go out of town. The government seems to have acted in this important matter on the principle, that the certainty and promptitude of punishment were all important to the prevention of crime, for the very next day the Council met and ordered an indictment drawn against the offenders, which was done, and the Sheriff ordered to summon a Grand Jury. In the afternoon of the same day the Jury met,—the first Jury ever assembled in Pennsylvania, of which Thomas Lloyd was chosen foreman.—The Journal says, "The Grand Jury being called over, went forth to find the bill against Charles Pickering, and returned and found the bill as being a heinous and grievous crime." A Jury of twelve was then empaneled to try the cause, and John (White) was made Attorney General to plead on both sides. The Governor acted as Judge, charging the Jury at the conclusion of the evidence, who soon returned a verdict of guilty. The Governor then sentenced him to take back all the money he had passed, to pay a fine of forty pounds towards building a Court House, and find security for his good behavior. Buckley was also convicted and fined only ten pounds because he partly confessed his guilt.

This affair awakened the Governor and Council to the importance of organizing Courts of Justice, and an Act was passed, soon after, creating five provincial Judges, and organizing full Courts of record. One other suit however was tried before the Governor, which was a complaint against Margaret Mattson for witchcraft. At that day the existence of witches was a thing of religious belief, and the said Margaret was the first case occurring in Pennsylvania.—The Governor and Council proceeded with great solemnity, on the 20th day of February, 1683, to make the investigation. The evidence was pretty severe against the prisoner, and the finding of the Jury was a novelty. They found her guilty of having the common fame of a witch, but not of being a witch. So Margaret was ordered to find security for her good behavior, and let go. The first Judges holding Niche's in Pennsylvania, were Wm. Welch, Nicholas Moore, Wm. Wood, Robt. Turner and John Eckley. Under them a system of Jurisprudence was established and administered.

As yet no Schools had been established. This attracted the early attention of the Governor and Council however, and we find that on the 26th of December, 1683, the proceedings are recorded: "The Governor and Council having taken into their serious consideration the great necessity there is of a School Master for the instruction and solar education of youth in the town of Philadelphia, sent for Enoch Flower, an inhabitant of said town, who for twenty years past had been exercised in that care and employment in England, to whom having communicated their minds, he entered into upon these terms: To teach to read English, 4 shillings per quarter, to learn and write 6 shillings per quarter, to read and write, to pen and cast accounts 8 shillings per quarter. Mr. Flower was the first School Teacher in the State, and hired by the Governor and Legislature. This early was the doctrine of the duty of the Legislature to provide a system of Common Schools recognized,—like a germ of mischief planted by the hand of Providence, and benevolence,—it has brought forth a plentiful harvest, for the generation of to-day to reap!

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We extract the following from an article in the Bradford Register. We are glad that paper seems disposed to do Gov. Bigler simple justice, though it be at a time when he does not need it: "As early as May last, the Representative in Congress from this District, in the course of his remarks upon the Nebraska bill, amongst other truths, uttered the following prophetic sentence: "But, sir, as an early and constant friend of this administration, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will, in my judgment, insure beyond a doubt an anti-administration majority in the next Congress. As an earnest and devoted friend of the Democratic party, to which I have cheerfully given up my best energies from my earliest political action, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will blot it out as a national organization, and leaving but a wreck in every northern State, it will live only in history.—As a lover of peace, harmony, and fraternal concord among the citizens of the Confederacy, and as a devotee at the shrine of this Union, with all its precious hopes to man, I desire the defeat of this bill,—for its passage will tear open wounds not yet healed, because spirits already frenzied, and the bond of confidence which unites the two sections of the Union will be rent asunder, and years of alienation and unkindness may intervene before it can be restored, if ever, to its wonted tenacity and strength."

How his forebodings have been realized, let New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana answer. Is there in any Northern State anything more than the wreck of a party, and can the fragments be relied upon at a future emergency? But it has been in Pennsylvania that the direct effects of the Nebraska iniquity have been experienced. It was here that the blow has fallen with the most weight. It has defeated the re-election of an Executive, whose administration of State affairs meets the approbation of men of every party. Better that a hundred DOUGLASSES had been defeated, than that one BREXEN had been stricken down.—But he has the proud resolution of knowing that it is for the sakes of others that he suffered; that in all the contest through which he has passed, no one has dared to say aught against his reputation, or attempt to tarnish his administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. His name will stand amidst the list of Executives, a bright exemplar,—his recommendations and his votes be models for future years.

The feeling of respect for Gov. Bigler, of admiration of his official acts, saved him many votes, which otherwise would have been cast in the manner best calculated to express disapprobation of the Nebraska bill. Democratic voters against him with the utmost reluctance. They acknowledged his worth as a man,—they admitted his soundness and wisdom as an Executive—they knew that a change could not better the administration, and yet they dreaded more that the triumph of the party should be heralded as an endorsement or even an acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In vain Gov. Bigler declared that he wished to be tried up-

on his own merits alone—in vain his protestations that he was not accountable for the actions of Congress—the People decided that they would not be governed by a party, the rebels who were both held to bail not to go out of town. The loss of a Democratic Executive was deeply deplored—the cause was with that ambition which would let the interests of our country to provoke Southern sentiment, Judge Douglas and his coadjutors in political rascality are answerable for the defeat of Gov. Bigler and for the present miserable condition of the Democratic party. That party will in time we have no doubt, arise in renewed strength, pruned of such despicable excesses, and one of its first acts will be to vindicate the official and personal character of Gov. Bigler.

Later from China. Arrival of the Black Warrior—Chinese Executions—savage conduct of the rebels—the American Consul fired at and wounded—continued success of the Insurgents. LAST evening the Rev. Mr. Bonney and I passed by the execution ground, a narrow line 100 feet long, occupied on one side with pottery shops, on the other a high wall. It was quite accidental that we stepped aside a few yards from our way to see if I had passed over it yesterday when it was cleared of dead bodies, and was only revolting by the sight of a bin of decaying human heads, which would measure as much as a cord of wood, and the black, blood-soaked ground emitting a sickening effluvia. But this afternoon we happened to pass by there not long after 5 o'clock, the execution yard before the headless bodies were removed from the ground, or the heads thrown into the heap. There lay lifeless the average of daily executions for a week or two past—the head near the body from which it was just severed, the hands that behind the back, the legs sprawled, the victim fallen forward upon the belly. The poor creatures are placed in a line before the other, in a kneeling posture, the head bent forward; one of the two executioners holds him, while the other strikes off the head, at a single stroke, usually, with his sword. Mr. Bonney could understand the talk of the bystanders, and it revealed indignant feelings at this slaughter, for the victims are often poor and innocent, seized while at their lawful avocations, "on groundless suspicions and executed without trial." I speak advisedly. Leung-Afa used those words. One was taken while being shaved in a barber's shop, when one of the bystanders expressed his sympathy to Mr. Bonney against the government, his countrymen hushed him, "lest his words should be overheard and reported to the mandarins. Yesterday the American Consul, Mr. Spooner, wishing to ascertain the true state of the matters at Fushian, a town up the river, five miles southwest from here, of 600,000 inhabitants, the possession of which is disputed with the rebels by the imperialists, causing a serious interruption of trade—went up with Captain Rogers of the U. S. steamer John Hancock, two or three other American officers. Mr. Bonney was interested in going more than 28—in all 40 some it is believed. They left at 7 A. M. and returned at 3 P. M. Mr. Bonney tells me the boats proceeded unobscured and passed at 10 o'clock the transport boats of the imperialists, and a little above through the fleet of 27 imperialist junks, containing the heavy guns and the soldiers returning from a morning fight with the rebels at Fushian. The Americans continued slightly and in a friendly way with the junks and passed on. When within half a mile of the Luning buildings, on the opposite side of the river, from the town, they were challenged by straggling rebels, about sixty in number, who brandished their swords, looking fiend-like, and deifying them. Mr. Bonney called loudly, and made very distinctly the Chinese signs of their friendly intentions, but in vain. One of the rebels, several rods in advance of the rest, stopped, and resting his matchlock on an embankment, with a steady foot of the boat, aimed deliberately at the stern of the gig, where sat Mr. Bonney, Mr. Spooner and Capt. Rodgers—the boats had been previously put about and were going down the river. Capt. Rodgers noticed the rebel's movement, and remarked it aloud, so that Mr. Bonney had time to stoop his head beneath the gunwale, when the matchlock was fired, and a bullet shot grazed Mr. Spooner's cheek, and whistled by the ears. Instantly the two were levelled and fired by the mandarins, and other boats—the launch—and also Capt. Rodgers fired both charges of his double-barrelled gun, and the assailant fell, doubtless dead. It is a time of constant alarm here, among the Chinese, hundreds and thousands of whom are moving with their families and effects to Macao, Hong-Kong, &c., paying roundly for steam conveyance. Nothing is done here promptly as with us, and disturbances may continue for weeks or months before a decisive result is obtained, but it seems increasingly probable that ultimately the rebels will succeed, and the Chinese Imperial dynasty be changed.

The Perils of Slave-Driving—Murder. Mr. J. E. Holmes, overseer on Mr. Henry Metcalf's place, on Second Creek, 10 miles from Natchez, was most brutally murdered on Saturday last, about 10 o'clock A. M. The above report reached town on Sunday when Coroner Wood immediately proceeded to the spot and held an inquest over the body of the deceased, when the following testimony was elicited. The testimony is that of a negro of Mr. Metcalf's, whose former good character we learn from one of the jurors on the inquest, and who describes the facts as he ascertained from his master the utmost confidence, and will doubtless be entitled to some weight. This negro, General, Mr. Metcalf's stock driver, states that some time ago a negro man named Levi, belonging to Mr. Chandler, near Cold Springs, was detected by Mr. Holmes in the act of stealing dogs, whereupon he was caught and chastisement inflicted. In the presence of this negro, General, Levi, avowed vengeance against Mr. Holmes, and declared that he would have revenge in his own way. General further states that he first on Saturday morning last, while he was in a field attending his daily avocation, stock driving, that this negro Levi, approached him, armed with a pistol and dagger, and asked him whether he would betray him if he killed Mr. Holmes. General told him that he would not. Levi then asked General whether he could not manage to induce Mr. Holmes to come down into that field. General's answer to that question we do not at present recollect distinctly, so we refrain from giving it, at any rate, for fear of a mistake. But, as we learn from the negro Levi remained in the field on the look out for Mr. Holmes until about ten o'clock, when he observed him approaching on horseback. Mr. Holmes rode up to the bars at the entrance of the field, dismounted and unsuspectingly walked in for the purpose of looking at some young mules; he had advanced, however, but a few steps when he was fired upon by the negro Levi, with a horse pistol from a place of concealment. Mr. Holmes fell instantly, and it is supposed from a wound on the side of the

neck that the ball merely produced a slight flesh wound. Before he could arise, however, Levi rushed upon him and caught him by the throat and after strangling him until he was into his heart, causing instant death. General further relates that Levi, with his assistance, took the body as soon as it was feasible, bearing evident marks of strangulation, whilst on the left breast, immediately above the heart, was a ghastly wound some three inches in length. The firing of the pistol was distinctly heard by the plantation hands, who were working in a field some three hundred yards distant, but no importance was attached to it until Mr. Holmes failed to return at his usual hour. He being a very punctual man, apprehensions were felt for his safety. Search was then instituted, but without success until dogs bearing evident marks of the body were discovered in the above described position and condition. The negro man General has been incarcerated as a participant in the crime and when arrested, upon examination blood was found upon his clothes and finger nails.

The negro man Levi has not been arrested, so far as we have learned, but he cannot hope to escape the vigilance which will be immediately exercised for his arrest. A preliminary investigation of the affair will take place before Judge Wood on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Holmes leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely end.—Mrs. Freestader.

Be Vigilant. The friends of Kansas in the east, and particularly in New England, must be active in their movement to forward pioneers, if they expect to secure this territory to freedom. Those who are doing their utmost to secure the preponderance of slave settlements, are locating by hundreds around Fort Leavenworth, in view of the proximity of that place to the capital. The election will take place soon, and it is all-important for the triumph of freedom that active measures be employed to hurry up emigration. The Emigrant Aid Company is watched with deep interest, and the south conceive it to be their principal antagonist, hence labor in its destruction. Let the friends of the free State be diligent in giving it "material aid," and the last hope of the slave power will expire, and every part of Kansas will be secured beyond the reach of the despoiler. We trust it will not be our fortune to record a pro-slavery triumph as a result of the first election through the sapience of northern freemen.—Kansas Herald.

CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The wreck, according to public announcement, the Crystal Palace was closed, for ever, as a place of exhibition. There were about ten thousand persons present, many of whom had not visited the place before. Shelton's full band was in attendance during the evening, and performed a variety of polkas, marches, waltzes, &c. The Palace was most brilliantly illuminated, and presented from without, as well as within, a magnificent appearance. As most of the articles that have been on exhibition during the past season will not be removed for a month, the Directors have determined upon admitting persons to the Palace for the nominal sum of 12 1/2 cents. All tickets are dispensed with, and none will be admitted at the door.

FRUIT TREES.—We hope our friends from the eastern States, who settle in Kansas this year will bring with them a stock of choice fruit trees. The soil and climate is well adapted to fruit growing, and those who engage in the business at once will realize a fortune from the business; indeed we are acquainted with no enterprise that promises a greater reward to the adventurous than this, or none which requires a less amount of cash to insure success.—Our Pennsylvania friends have no doubt called, or written to O. T. House, Exp. of Randolph, Crawford Co., Pa. this, and engaged a good supply from his extensive nursery.—Kansas Herald.

DESTINY OF KANSAS.—To show the sentiment on the slavery question prevailing about Fort Leavenworth we quote the following resolution, adopted at a meeting held near that place about the 1st of Sept., with but four dissenting votes. We are glad to see it representing the views of the people in this Territory, as they are principally from western Missouri.—A similar resolution would not receive four affirmative votes in the valley of the Kansas river, as the people here are principally from the northern and eastern States, and as far as our information extends, are unanimously opposed to slavery: "Resolved, That Kansas Territory—and as a consequence, the State of Kansas—of right should be, and therefore shall be, a slave Territory.—Kansas Herald.

Population of Scranton. Whole number of males, 2478 " females, 1769 Total, 4247 Whole number of families, 779 Of these 175 are American, containing 1151 " 15 German, " 795 " 43 Irish, " 175 " 81 Welsh, " 85 " 16 English, " 85 779 4241 The number of single men reported, is 385 only, while there are, without doubt, 800 at work and living here. There are also many men regularly at work here, whose families reside in Hyde Park and Petersburg, but neither the men or their families are included in the above enumeration. If all who really belong here were included, the number would be fully 5000. In all the 175 American families, including the hotels, there are 91 girls employed as "help,"—of these 48 are Irish, 10 German and 2 American—23 of these are employed in the hotels, leaving 38 in private families.—Scranton Herald.

Martin Van Buren—His Autobiography. PANA, Oct. 4, 1854. Mr. Van Buren is at Voray in Switzerland, and you will be pleased to learn, is actually and earnestly at work upon his autobiography, in which he has already advanced some two or three hundred pages. He is very much interested in the work, and so will his readers be when it is published, which, I am great to say, will not be until after his death, and that event, judging from his present vigor and condition, will be many years hence. The old gentleman seems to have been with all his partisan animosities and prejudices,—for he had some, though fewer than any man I ever knew who had spent a large portion of his life in party conflict.—He has been an indifferent spectator of politics in the United States no longer now, that all his old prejudices and animosities seem to