

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomersburg, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. BIGLER.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SETH CLOVER.

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland,
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset,
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny,
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

M. E. JACKSON Esq., of Berwick.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,

JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, of Luzerne.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

L. E. RUPERT of Bloomsburg,
STEPHEN BALDY of Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY,

JACOB EYERLY of Bloomsburg.

REGISTER & RECORDER,

JESSE G. CLARK of Bloomsburg.

TREASURER,

SAMUEL CRESAY of Mifflin.

COMMISSIONER FOR THREE YEARS,

ANDREW FREAS of Centre.

COMMISSIONER FOR ONE YEAR,

ISAIAH JOHN of Catawissa.

AUDITOR,

ROBERT B. ARTHUR of Bloomsburg.

READ THE FACTS!

To-day the Governor is to be in town to explain to the people (among other things,) why he has not signed the bill to repeal the sixth section of the Slave act of 1847. This bill passed at the last session, in accordance with public opinion, and is required by the interests and honor of the State. Why has he put it in his pocket and refused to permit it to become a law? Will he have the face to repeat here the false and miserable excuses which he made in Philadelphia on the 23rd September? If he does so let the following facts as shown by the journals of last session, furnish the complete refutation of his misrepresentations and pretences upon this subject.

He said in Philadelphia (we quote from a report of his speech in the *New York Tribune*, a Whig paper), as follows:—

"His last vote was the bill passed last winter to repeal the act of 1847, which refuses our prisons to the use of claimants of fugitive slaves—a bill which is not a law because he has not signed it. He explained this:—At the opening of the session he specially requested the Legislature to send all bills of public concern to him long enough before the adjournment to give him time, (the constitutional 10 days,) for their due consideration. This repeating bill was on their tables the whole winter. If it had the importance, and the pressing importance which his enemies pretend, they should have given it an early hearing, but they, in fact, delayed its passage through the lower House until one hour before they left the capital." "He insisted that the Executive has rights, and that his office imposes duties which he must protect and reform, more especially when it is obvious that they are purposely and recklessly attacked &c."

Now the facts in the case are simply these. A law to repeal the obstruction act of 1847 was introduced into the Legislature at the session of 1850, and its passage prevented by Best who held the casting vote in that body. It was urged by the Democrats, and resisted by Governor Johnston and his Whig friends.

Last winter a similar act was again introduced into the Senate during the month of January, and the Democrats urged its passage while the Whigs resisted. During the first week of the session a vote was taken in the Senate and the bill for that time defeated. The Democrats, with a single exception, (Mr. Guernsey) voted for it, and the Whigs, with a single exception, (Mr. Frick), opposed the bill and all action upon it. It was thus delayed by the votes of Governor Johnston's friends until almost the close of March. After the Whigs had disbanded their provisions and propositions until it only repeated the sixth section of the law of 1847, the Democrats got it up by a vote of 15 to 13 at a favorable moment when the Senate was not full, and then it was passed in that branch.

After the bill passed the Senate it came over to the House for concurrence; but every person at all acquainted with legislative rules and business knows that in such a case a bill must await its regular order, and turn unless the rules are suspended by a vote of two thirds, which the Democrats did not possess over in the House. It is known too that only at the close of the session is the Speaker's table relieved from the load of bills which is piled upon it, and only in the hurry of the last few days are any of the earlier and older bills reached. For this reason it was that this repealing law (Senate bill 865) did not come up in order until the 14th of April, just the day before the close of the session.

Even then the Whig members resorted to every expedient to delay action, and to postpone the consideration of the subject. The yeas and nays were called eleven times.

(See House Journal Vol. I. p. 861—871.)

One Whig, Mr. Bromall, made a motion to postpone the consideration of the bill for the present. Then after a calling of the yeas and nays Mr. Koukle, another Whig, moved to postpone "indefinitely." A motion was then made to adjourn, the yeas and nays called, and a few moments after the same move was repeated. The motions to delay were sustained by Whigs, and defeated by Democrats. The bill, however, was finally passed by Democratic votes—not one Democratic vote against it, and only four Whigs like Alexander E. Brown voting for it. (House Journal, p. 867.)

In this way the bill passed the second reading at as early a stage as it could, and was then required by the rules to lay over one day before it could pass upon third reading. Mr. Brindle, a Democratic member from Lycoming, then made a motion to suspend the rules so that the bill might come up at once on its final passage, and this motion was voted down by Whigs, two thirds being necessary to carry it. The following is the vote on this motion to suspend the rules: (House Journal, p. 871.)

YEAS—Messrs Armstrong, Benedict, Bigelow, Blair, Bonham, Brindle, Alexander E. Brown, Joseph Brown, Cassidy, Demers, Dobbins, Downer, Dunn, Ely, Evans (Berks), Feather, Fegely, Fretz, Gabe, Goodwin, Griffin, Guffey, Hague, Haldean, Hemphill, Henry, Huplet, Jackson, Laughlin, Laury, Leech, Lee, Lilly, M'Curdy, M'Kee, M'Wynolds, Morris, Mowry (Wyoming), Olive, O'Neill, Packer, Reckhow, Reisnyder, Roberts, Ross, Scouler, Shull, Simpson, Skinner, Souder, Stewart, Thomas, Walker, and Cesena, Speaker—54.

NAYS—Messrs Baldwin, Bent, Bingham, Blaine, Bowen, Broomall, Brower, Cooper, Cowden, Dungan, Evans (Indiana), Fiffo, Freeman, Gibbs, Gosler, Hamilton, Hart, Housecker, Killinger, Kunkel, Linton, Macclay, M'Clusky, M'Cune, W'Lean, Monroe, Mowry (Somerset), Fissley, Read, Robertson, Seiffeld, Shaffer, Shugart, Slifer, Smith Struthers, and Van Horne—37.

In this vote it will be observed that not one Democrat opposed the motion, and that only three Whigs voted for it. The Democrats throughout urged action and the Whigs at every stage manoeuvred to postpone.

On the next day, April 15th, the bill came upon its final passage, and the previous question was called by twelve Democrats to compel an immediate vote. The motion to proceed to a vote was carried by a vote of 50 yeas, (all Democrats, except A. E. Brown) to 28 nays, (all Whigs). On the main question, shall the bill pass? the vote stood—yeas 54, all Democrats, except A. E. Brown, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. O'Neill, nays 33, all Whigs. (See House Journal, p. 901.)

The bill was then sent to the Governor, and afterwards were sent to him "an act to provide for the election of judges," and "an act supplementary to the act incorporating the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad company," which he signed and found himself able to return to the House, as appears by the House Journal p. 905-6. After the obstruction of the Senate passed the Clerk of the Senate came three times into the House with messages from the Senate; three gentlemen from the Committee on comparing bills made reports to the House, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth then presented three several messages from the Governor to the House, of which were read.

The delay in this case, then, was occasioned by the Governor's friends, and even after the bill passed there was time to sign and return bills; and some were afterward signed and returned by him. This act was simple and short, and he was no stranger to its provisions. It had been discussed during the whole winter, and in fact during the session of 1850. The subject had been agitated in Congress, and was the prominent topic of the public mind. If he had any disposition to act on the subject he had ample time for deliberation.

But he has had time now again since the adjournment of the Legislature to sign this law. It is almost six months since the Legislature adjourned and yet he has found no time to act or to think. Fugitive slaves have been arrested and riots have been produced and yet there is no action by the Executive. It is not necessary that the Legislature should be in session when he signs the bill. There could be no motive for such concealment of sentiments upon a subject which now agitates all the country, except the disposition of a demagogue to cater for votes upon both sides of a question. The people will see to it that the trick is properly rebuked.

TOLLS AT BEACH HAVEN.

COLLECTORS OFFICE,
Beach Haven, Oct. 1st. 1851.
R. W. WEAVER, Esq.

Dear Sir:—The following Statement shows the Collection out of Canal Tolls at this office up to this date; viz:—

Am't at per last report	\$94,164.57
Collected in month ending 30th September	19,715.09
Whole am't collected since 30th Nov. 1850	\$109,879.66
" " Same time last year	77,818.50
INCREASE.	\$31,861.16

Respectfully Yours &c.,
GEORGE SMITH,
Collector.

The high and gratifying increase of tolls according to the above statement shows where the money comes from which goes to pay the public debt of the State. We have on the North Branch, thus far for the present year an increase of revenue amounting to almost fifty per cent over that of last year; and much more than fifty per cent over what it was during any year of Gov. Snunk's administration. The money comes in under a Democratic Canal Board, is disbursed by a Democratic State Treasurer, and then Gov. Johnston claims credit for paying off the State debt!!!

A gentleman from Darville informs us that Democrats there will have a grand rally on next Saturday. A pole will be raised, and speakers of note and ability are announced for the occasion.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Johnston men are circulating in hand-bill form, his proclamation announcing the payment of \$659,000 on the State Debt since he became Governor. This proclamation is intended to deceive the people with the idea that the state debt has been reduced that amount which is not the fact. It is true that Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (a majority of whom are Democrats,) have repaid off \$659,273.03 of the five per cent loans of the Commonwealth since April 1849, but in the meantime debts have been contracted in other directions; so that the whole amount of the reduction of the public indebtedness from first December 1848 to first September 1851 is only \$358,478.54! This is shown by an official statement from the office of the Auditor General recently published and is indisputable. And the same official statement shows that the public indebtedness was reduced during Gov. Snunk's administration to the amount of \$360,276.67—over two thousand dollars more than under the present administration. There was no fuss made about this by the friends of Gov. Snunk, for he had only done his duty, and the people paid the money then as they have since.

Johnston has had nothing to do with the payment of what has been paid since he became Governor. The people have paid the taxes used for that purpose, and a Democratic State Treasurer and Auditor General have applied those taxes upon the debt. How unfounded and impudent therefore is the attempt to give him credit upon this subject; especially as less has been paid than was paid under Gov. Snunk, and the expense of government (for which the Executive is accountable,) have been largely increased!

THE MEETINGS.

The Democratic Meetings in this county have been attended in such numbers and spirit by our Democratic friends that we look for a good result next Tuesday. The first of the series in Fishing Creek and Benton on last Wednesday were addressed by Messrs. Buckalew and Jackson, that at Rohrburg on last Thursday by Messrs. Weaver, Jackson and Buckalew. At Jerseytown Buckalew and Jackson spoke, and at F. Miller's in Mountpleasant Col. Tate. At Oranville Mr. Buckalew made an excellent speech, and was followed by some remarks from Mr. Freeze.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Court-House in this place, and Mr. Buckalew addressed a good audience with force and effect. Hon. Daniel Snyder presided, Peter Billmeyer and John Whitenight Vice Presidents, A. L. Dreisbach and John L. Eyer Secretaries.

At Buckhorn on Monday afternoon, Thos. J. Vandercaspe Esq. presided and the meeting was talked to by Col. Tate, R. W. Weaver, C. R. Buckalew and John G. Freeze.

At Catawissa on Monday evening, a good meeting was held in the Academy. Peter Bodine presided, and C. R. Buckalew and R. W. Weaver addressed the people.

Three times three for California.

Democracy is triumphant in California. At the election held on the 3d September John Bigler the brother of Col. Wm. Bigler of Pennsylvania was elected Governor, and a majority of the members elected to the state legislature are also Democrats. It is now for Pennsylvania to emulate the Democracy of her sister state on the Pacific. The people there have done well and now look to Keystone state to do her duty on next Tuesday.

To show how certain is the election of John Bigler in California we give the following extract from the San Francisco Herald (Whig), of the 6th ult, which of course does not like the result.

"The returns thus far received indicate the triumph of the Democratic State ticket by a decisive majority. The Legislature will be largely Democratic, and at least one Congressman will be of the same politics. So far as the Governor is concerned, this is a most unexpected result; and as regards this city, unwished for. Should the Legislature be Democratic, there will be no fear of Mr. King's election to the Senate; but in Mr. Bigler's election is involved the triumph of certain loose principles which must exercise a most baneful influence on the destinies of this State.

Setting Mr. Bigler aside, however, we are much gratified at the result as far as it affects the election of Major Roman and Mr. Purdy."

Meeting in Northumberland.

The Lewisburg Democrat in noticing a large Democratic meeting lately held at Northumberland says the following merited compliment to our townsman Hon. C. R. Buckalew who was present, and as on all such occasions, did himself credit. Mr. Shriner says:—"On Mr. Buckalew's taking the stand, he was greeted with hearty and prolonged cheering. He addressed the large assembly in a lengthy speech of great power, well sustaining the reputation won for himself of being one of the most talented young speakers in the State. He was frequently interrupted with well merited and irrepressible applause. The best feeling was manifested throughout the evening, and the people in that section seem fully aroused to the great importance of the present contest. The hearty manner in which they responded to the sentiments advanced by the speaker, clearly indicates that they will do their whole duty on the second Tuesday. The meeting adjourned with loud cheers for BIGLER and the ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET!"

Meeting at Berwick.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at the Academy in Berwick on next Saturday evening.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew is announced to address the people, and also M. E. Jackson Esq. if he should be well enough.

James L. Gillis, of Elk County, has been nominated by the Democratic Conference of that district, for the Legislature.

Rights of School Teachers.

Judge Parsons, lately delivered an opinion in a case recently argued before the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the authority possessed by school teachers to inflict corporal punishment on their scholars. The case was that of two female teachers, who were charged with cruel treatment in flogging a little girl with a "small, smooth rattan," for having played the truant, and refusing to come into the school when sent back by her parents. The judge, on authorities which he conceived to be well settled, decided that a school teacher stands in the same relation, for the time being, to a scholar, as a parent to a child, and that the teacher has the same discretionary power to punish by moderate and well meant chastisement.

The law, he said would not interfere to restrain or punish a parent or teacher for correcting a scholar or child, unless it was clear that the punishment was inflicted with a malicious heart and evil intention. There could be no other rule on the subject; for the severity of punishment was altogether dependent upon the necessity of the case, and the opinion of those who gave or witnessed it. What some might consider severe, others might deem trivial, and what would be harsh under some circumstances, would appear too mild under others. If the parent or teacher acts with a view to correct a fault, or enforce obedience, and only for these purposes, Courts will not go into a consideration of the question how much chastisement was required to effect these objects in each particular case. In the present case the teachers appeared to have acted clearly within the scope of their authority, and they were accordingly discharged.

Meeting of the Whig Conference of the XI Judicial Dist.

The Democratic Whig Conference of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming, met at the House of Col. H. B. Hillman, at Wilkesbarre, on Thursday, the 25th of September, 1851.

The following Conference presented their credentials, viz:—

MONTEUR—Charles Cook, Job L. Watson.

COLUMBIA—Jacob Mellick, Franklin Stewart, Esq.

LUZERNE—William S. Reddin, Josiah T. Beach.

The Convention organized by appointing WM. S. REDDIN, as President, and Charles Cook, as Secretary.

Franklin Stewart then offered the following:—

"The recently adopted amendment to the Constitution imposes on the people of the XI. Judicial District, the high duty of electing a President Judge for the term of ten years. In view of the proper discharge of the solemn trusts of this high office, affecting, as it does, the lives, liberties, character and properties of men, we believe that no more partisan tests should be applied. The Judge of the people should be learned and upright; a man pure in life and character, free from passion or prejudice, untrammeled by the alliance of party or faction, standing on the broad basis of merit and public confidence, able and willing to do equal and exact justice to all. Therefore,

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the learning, ability and integrity of the HON. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, we cordially recommend him to the united suffrage of the people of the District.

Which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

THE CUBAN BONDS.—During the discussion of the project of the Cuban Expedition it was stated that Lopez had raised money for it on bonds, which he passed off at as low a rate as two or three cents on the dollar. This statement was denied; but the National Intelligencer having procured one of the bonds, published it word for word. These bonds pledge the public lands and public property of Cuba, and the fiscal resources of the country, for their payment. They are signed by Lopez, and witnessed by Ambrosio Jose Gonzalez and Jose Maria Sanchez Yzaguirre, members of "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Catesworth Pitkin Smith Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

Graham's Magazine for October numbers some of the best contributors in the country. Dr. William Elder furnishes a very able article on "Habit," while the names of Read, Herbert, Conrad and others, also appear in its columns.—"The Dawning Light" is a splendid engraving—in the language of the publisher, "one of the best that has yet appeared in Graham." "A scene in the country," though only a wood cut, is also very good. Graham has enterprise and ability, which are fully displayed in the conducting of his magazine.

The American Phenological Journal.—The October number of this work contains its usual variety of interesting reading. It is indeed a "repository of science, literature and general intelligence." Published by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, New York, at \$1.00 per annum.

We are indebted to the same publishers for number 4 of the "Hydrographic Encyclopedia," by R. T. Trall, M. D. The work is to be completed in eight numbers, at 25 cents each.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The following is the result of the election held in Maryland on Wednesday, for members of the next Congress:—

First District—Richard J. Bowie, Whig.

Second District—William T. Hamilton, dem.

Third District—Edward Hammond, Dem.

Fourth District—Thomas Yates—Walsh, Whig.

Fifth District—Alexander Evans, Whig.

Sixth District—Daniel M. Henry, Whig.

The Democrats lose one member, in the Fourth District.

Who's to Blame?

Yes, who's to blame for the late outrage and murder, and armed opposition to law, near Christiansburg, Lancaster county? The following proceedings of a meeting held in that vicinity about a year ago, may perhaps throw some light upon the question:

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Bart township, Lancaster county, convened in Russell's Hall, Georgetown, October 11th; 1850, to take into consideration the "Fugitive Slave Bill" recently passed by Congress; Wm. L. RAKESTRAW was called to the Chair, and Ellwood Cooper appointed Secretary.

A business committee, consisting of Thomas Whitson, Ellwood Cooper, Cyrus Mahan Ellwood Greist, and Joseph McClelland, was appointed, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the highest principles of justice and humanity, as well as the fundamental principles of Christianity, require that we should not assist in the recapture and return of a fugitive from slavery; and that in a choice between our obligations to these principles and to any law in opposition to them, we cannot hesitate for a moment to say we will obey no such law.

Resolved, That we consider no individual, or individuals, have a right to keep any other individual, or individuals, in bondage; and that we will harbor, clothe, feed, and AID THE ESCAPE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN OPPOSITION TO THE LAW.

The foregoing resolutions after being discussed at considerable length, were adopted unanimously.

The business committee was continued to prepare business for a future meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published.

WM. L. RAKESTRAW, Pres't.
ELLWOOD COOPER, Sec'y.

The Feeling in Philadelphia.

We understand that the Whig Finance Committee was out yesterday for the purpose of collecting funds to pay the necessary expenses incident to the election, and that in calling on firms who have heretofore contributed one thousand dollars each to help along the Whig cause, they were informed that they could receive no contributions from them. One firm, that has, on more than one occasion, contributed one thousand dollars, said to this committee, "we cannot contribute money to aid the election of a man who is hostile to the interests of Philadelphia, and whose election would be regarded in the Southern Atlantic cities as evidence that there was no love in Philadelphia for the Union." One of the committee replied "we must have money—we cannot carry on the election without it." He was then told, "you must get your money from those whose names correspond with your candidates: we cannot aid you." This feeling exists to a very great extent along Market and Front streets, and we therefore feel free to assure the people of the State and the Union that the sentiment of the Philadelphia merchants is right.—Pennsylvania.

The State Agricultural Fair.

We trust our brethren of the press will direct attention to the great State Fair that is to commence at Harrisburg, on the 29th October. New York has just had 100,000 visitors at her fair at Rochester. The young State of Ohio has just had 50,000 visitors at her fair last week at Columbus, and why cannot the old Keystone have as great a congregation at Harrisburg? We invite all our farmers to come, but above all we invite those having good horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, agricultural implements, &c., to bring them along so as to make the exhibition as attractive as possible.—Every inventor of agricultural implements should have specimens here for exhibition and sale; and last but not least, let the fair daughters and mothers of Pennsylvania send in their handy work of whatever nature or kind it may be, as there are premiums for a large class of household manufactures, and where premiums may not be awarded—diplomas and certificates will be given, that may possibly be as acceptable as a premium in money.—Harrisburg Union.

The Difference.

When the Whiskey Insurrection broke out in western Pennsylvania, although not a single life was lost, and the only offence committed was a refusal to pay the United States tax on whiskey, Gov. McKean took the field in person, under the direction of Gen. Washington, to compel an obedience to the laws; but at this day, when rebellion against the laws of the United States breaks out, and several men are murdered, Governor Johnston keeps on his way making stump speeches, telling his friends he owes these laws no allegiance, and that they ought to be repealed.—Investigator.

A NEW STEEPLE.—We observe that our Methodist friends are replacing the steeple on their beautiful Church in this place. It is intended to make it much handsomer and chaster than it was before, which will add materially to the appearance of our town from the distance. Nothing sets off a town so much as handsome steeples, spires and cupolas.—Danville Democrat.

Mr. William Folmer the Democratic nominee for Representative in Northumberland county has issued a card in which he declares himself opposed to a division of that county.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia in the District Court found true bills for treason against four white persons and about a dozen negroes implicated in the late Christiana tragedy.

Hon. A. V. Parsons, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, has resigned his office, and commenced the practice of the law in Philadelphia.

General Scott's Letter.

The New York Times states that some few months since a gentleman of Pennsylvania, at the request of eight members of the State Senate, wrote a letter to Gen. Winfield Scott, addressing him as the ablest Whig candidate for the Presidency, and requesting his opinions upon the various political questions which have agitated the country.

General Scott wrote the following quaint reply:—

Washington, March 26, 1851.

Sir: I have received your letter, (marked "confidential,") in which, after committing the error of supposing me to be "fully before the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency," you proceed to interrogate me on many points of grave public interest. Permit me to say that, considering we shall probably only have a Whig candidate for the Presidency through a National Convention, and that I cannot be its nominee except by the force of the unsolicited partiality of large masses of my countrymen:—

Considering, also, that if my character or principles be not already known, it would now be idle to attempt to supply the deficient information by mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue, made for the occasion:—

And considering that, if I answer your queries, I must go on and answer others already before me, as well as the long series that would inevitably follow, to the disgust of the public:—

I will beg permission to close this acknowledgment of your letter by subscribing myself,

With great respect, your ob't. servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S.—I must add, that I write and say nothing, on public subjects, which I am unwilling to see published. W. S.

From California and Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7th, 1851.

The steam ship Empire City from Havana 2d inst. arrived at N. York this morning. She brings 150 passengers and has 350,000 dollars of gold among the passengers.

Capt. Ellis of Washington was liberated by the Captain General of Cuba, about half an hour before the steamer left.

The news from Havana has been anticipated yesterday.

The steam ship Fanny arrived at New Orleans last evening with advices from Texas to the 1st inst.—A revolution on the Rio Grand seems to be on a stand. Gen. Canizal still remains at Camayo. The people of that town had held a meeting which they resolved to accept the proclamation issued by the revolutionists. The Mexican troops stationed there are allowed to march out of the town with the honors of war. The revolutionists were determined to defend the place. A report having reached Matamoros that the invaders were preparing to march upon that town, a large number of the inhabitants including all the women and children fled, having only 250 men in the town.

The Brig Rescue companion of the Advance of the Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin arrived at the Navy yard, this morning at New York.

I understand one of her officers has prepared a minute account of the expedition which will be published.

A continued arrival of gold from California in quantities large as ever coupled with the great probability of a diminished export of specie holds forth most promising appearance of a gradual return of commercial confidence from this period.

Reduction of the State Debt.

Net reduction from Dec. 1844, to Dec. 1848, (under Snuk's administration) - - - - \$360,276.67

Net reduction from Dec. 1848, to 1st Sept. '51, (under Johnston's administration) - - - - 358,478.54

So certifies the Auditor General over his seal of office, on the 10th Sept. 1851, after the cancellation of stocks purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and all the sophistry of Gov. Johnston, with the aid of his brother. Secretary and clerks, cannot alter the facts or change the result.

After having printed columns of falsehoods on this subject and exhausted all their large type and broad seals to display the Governor's proclamation, the veil is torn off by the official records of the accountant department, and the disgraceful fact stares them in the face, that Johnston's administration with several hundred thousand dollars increase of revenue from the public works—almost a million more from other sources added to nearly a quarter of a million INCREASED taxation, has actually paid less of the State debt, than was paid in a corresponding period of time under Gov. Snuk.

Philadelphia Markets.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., Wheat Flour was selling at \$4 12 per bbl.; Rye Flour at \$3 25; Corn Meal \$3 00; Pennsylvania Red Wheat was selling at \$0 82, and White at \$0 85. Rye was worth 60 cts. per bushel. Corn was worth 63 cts.

Oats selling at 35 cts per bushel.

The New York Supreme Court have decided that the Free School Law of that State was unconstitutional and void, in consequence of its having been passed by a vote of the people, instead of its being enacted by a law of the Legislature as required by the Constitution.

MISSISSIPPI.—Nearly full returns in the Jackson "Flag of the Union" of the 12th show the election of 76 "Union" and 12 "State Rights, or Secession" Delegates to the proposed Convention from all the Counties of that State but seven. The defeat is total. It is now morally certain that the "Union" State Ticket will be chosen entire—Henry S. Fooks, Governor.

John Henderson, aged 60 years, was drowned near Sunbury, Pa., on Tuesday, 30th ult.

The Christian Statesman.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Dedicated to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in A. City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics; to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon