THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

THE DISTRICT.—We have no definite news from the other counties in this district, but it would seem that Mr. Souther is elected by a small majority. We hope so. Backus is probably elected to the Legislature.

THE ELECTION.—Any attempt to conceal our chagrin at our recent defeat would at the same time be silly and false, and we therefore admit, at once, that we are both grieved and astonished. We had certainly expected an American victory, and that we have been most thoroughly whipped by the combined forces of Rum and Locofocoism, is enough to grieve any lover of his country. With the aid of the Liquor League, and their hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the Locofoco party has carried the day. We wish them much joy of their victory.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—For sometime past we have been compelled to devote our columns almost entirely to politics, but now that the election is over, and we are 'well lick'd,' as soon as the smoke of the battle blows off, we will endeavor to furnish you weekly, with a more readable and more interesting paper. We wish to give you something practical, something intellectual, something poetical, something musical, something useful, something good, something scientific, something new, and something funny. Send us on new subscriptions, and we'll give you a first rate paper.

CAUGHT THEMSELVES.—The "orgin" made a terrible fuss over the discovery of the District Attorney, that the British entered Philadelphia on the 26th of September, and argued that because we held a meeting on that day, we were celebrating a British victory. We suppose, therefore, that Saturday last, of all other days, was selected for their "jubilee" because it was the anniversary of the American defeat at Queenstown! That battle was fought on the 13th of October, 1812, when Gen. Van Rensselaer lost 60 Americans killed, 100 wounded, and 764 taken prisoners! Such was the day selected for the Loco-Catholic-Anti-jug-law jubilee!

THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—Gov. Pollock is aga in advertising for proposals for the sale or lease of the main Line of the Public Works. Under the terms of the law providing for the sale of the Line, the bids or proposals for its purchase or lease, after being received by the Governor, are to be submitted to the Legislature for its action; and from the complection of the new body, as indicated by the election returns, there is not much prospect of either a sale or lease being agreed to by that body. We hope, however, that fair and liberal proposals for the work may be made, and that the manifest necessity for a divorcement of the State from the ownership of the Line may be so apparent to the next House as to induce promt action, on the subject.

DEFEATED BUT NOT CONQUERED.—If the opposition suppose that their recent victory has killed "Sam," they will find themselves most wofully mistaken. "He is not dead, but sleepeth," and he will wake up in time to hurl the present weak and imbecile National Administration from the halls it has disgraced, back to the oblivion from whence it came.—Their victory is not a triumph of principle, but of Rumism, Catholocism, and Foreignism, which, if you give them rope enough, will hang themselves before six months.

The monied opposition to the late license law, allied with the Locofoco party and its foreign Catholic cohorts, together with blunders among the men who undertook to lead the members of our party by the nose, have brought about our defeat. But in less than a year, it will react with terrible effect, and just so sure as there will be a Presidential election, just that sure will Pennsylvania cast her vote for the American Candidate. We are defeated, but not conquered, and our principles we will NEVER SURRENDER!

CATHOLIC JUBILEE!—On Saturday evening the "Bross Bond," with "Sorrell-top" carrying the flag, followed by some six or eight of the faithful, and a string of boys, wended their way through a cold rain, to Curwensville, for the purpose of holding a jollification over our recent defeat. We are credibly informed that the meagre procession paraded the streets of Curwensville, through the mud and rain, lighted in regular Catholic fashion with tapers or candles, and following the lead of a red-headed, red-mouthed Irish Catholic, who bore the flag!

When they arrived at the place where supper was prepared, His Honor, Judge Barrett and the District Attorney Elect, delivered themselves of two most powerful speeches! The Judge was particularly "O be joyful," and was afraid he would "go up," in which event he besought his friends to "catch him by the heels!" We think there was more likelihood of his going *in the other direction!* But the Judge is excusible, being himself a successful candidate, yet hereafter, when he's in danger of "going up," he had better take "Scratchy" along, as he's said to be good on a "*hind holt.*" The party having left Curwensville about eleven or twelve o'clock got home early on Sunday morning and this ended their first jubilee!

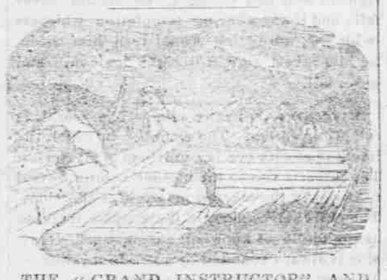
OUR DEFEAT.—The total defeat of the American party on Tuesday last, should teach us an important lesson. If our organization had been properly kept up, we should have, most undoubtedly carried the County. From the election of last fall, until within a few weeks of the present disastrous defeat, the Councils in the County were almost inactive; the members were taking no interest in the matter, no regular meetings were being held, and consequently the organization was, to a great extent, worthless.

If we desire to succeed, we must work;—we must keep up the organization by holding regular meetings, and by leaving no effort unspared, honorably and fairly to increase the number of members. If we had pursued this course for the last year, we would have carried this County by three hundred majority.—Let the Officers of every Council, then, call regular meetings, and see that they are well attended. Let every member determine to succeed, and to obtain at least one candidate for initiation. Then, when we go into another contest, we will have the certainty of success, which cannot be prevented either by the slanders or the schemes of an unscrupulous opposition. Our cause must and will be successful.

GREAT VICTORY!!

TOM SHEA ELECTED!!!

Notwithstanding the most bitter opposition, on the part of our enemies, TOM SHEA has been triumphantly elected CORONER! He was even followed to Curwensville, on the night before the election with 'SWORN Affidavits' to prevent his success, but in despite of all their bitter persecution, and to the almost total annihilation of "old Scratchy's" breeches, (which has produced a most astonishing rise in the thread and cassinett market) TOM. is the "CROWNER!" Three Cheers for SHEA!! Hurrah for "Scratchy" and the Editor of the "Orgin!"



THE "GRAND INSTRUCTOR" AND HIS DEPUTIES ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION UP SALT RIVER. THEY EXPECT TO RETURN ABOUT THIS TIME NEXT FALL.

FIRST TRAIN FOR SALT RIVER!

This new and splendid train will leave Tyrone Station to-morrow, with sufficient accommodations for all the Know Nothings of Clearfield County. It is to be regretted that SHEA can't accompany us,—he must stay to take care of the wig-wams until next fall.

SWOOPE, Conductor.
DUNDY, Engineer.
"NEALEY," Fireman.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE CRIMINALS.—The statistics of crime in Philadelphia, for the last five months, (as given by one of our city exchanges,) show the following astounding result. The whole number of arrests during this period, is 15,606. Of these, *ten thousand five hundred and twelve are foreigners;* and EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ARE IRISH!! These simple facts speak with a trumpet voice to the common sense, the patriotism, and the sense of self-preservation of every American. The foreign population of Philadelphia is considerably *less than one-fifth* that of the native born; yet of the whole number of arrests, more than *two thirds* are foreigners. In this proportion, if the whole population had been on a level, in point of morality, with the foreign inhabitants, the entire number of arrests would have amounted to the appalling number of over *fifty thousand*, for five months! Can any commentary add force to such astounding statistics as these? The statistics of every town and county in the State will show similar results. More than *two-thirds* of all the paupers and criminals in the old Keystone State, are *Foreigners!* and the expense of trying and maintaining them is borne by the industrious "sons of the soil." In view of these facts, who will deny the necessity for an American Party?

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—Civil and religious liberty are equally the gift of God to the whole human race, and so intimately blended that violence cannot be done to the one without wounding the other also.—*Penn'an.*

"God's gifts," then, are very poorly respected in Roman Catholic countries. In Spain, Austria and Italy, nothing like civil or religious liberty exists. If we could only inspire such friends of the Pennsylvanian's politics as Archbishop Hughes, with the truth of its sentiments, they might, perhaps, so react by these opinions, upon Rome, even, as to shed from thence a few of the blessings of this civil and religious liberty.

☞COL. JOHN DARRINGTON, an officer of distinction in the war of 1812, died at his residence in Clark county, Alabama, on the 12th inst. At his burial his slaves collected in large numbers near the grave, and one of them, an old man, requested permission to pray over his old master. His fellow slaves and fellow mourners joined in a hymn which he gave out from memory, when he offered to the throne of Mercy a prayer, which, for deep pathos and profound humility and adoration, could not be excelled. The tears of a large concourse of white persons present showed how deeply they were moved by the fervor of this good old slave.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

ICICLES!

In Adams county the Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of from 50 to 100.

In Bucks county the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of 5 or 600.

In York the Democrats have elected their whole ticket.

Lehigh gives 898 majority for the Democrats.

In Carbon the Democrats have succeeded by a small majority.

Wayne gives 800 Democratic majority.

Northampton gives 1100 Democratic majority.

In Luzerne the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a close vote.

In Montour and Columbia the vote is very close.

In Schuylkill the Democrats have elected their whole ticket.

In Monroe the Democrts have about 1200 majority.

Northumberland gives about 800 majority for Plummer, and 3 to 400 for Zimmerman, Democratic candidate for Assembly.

In Delaware the whole Democratic ticket is elected, by majorities ranging from 2 to 700.

In Allegheny county the whole democratic ticket is now reported to be elected.

In Cambria the Democratic majority is said to be from 7 to 900.

In Philadelphia the official majority of Plumer is 2,614.

In Montgomery, a telegraphic despatch states the vote for Canal Commissioner to be Plummer, Democrat, 5913; Nicholson, Fusion, 3300. Plummer's majority, 1518—with one township to hear from which will increase the majority for Plummer 100.

Thomas P. Knox, Democrat, is elected to the Senate by 800 majority, and the whole Assembly ticket by about the same vote.

In Berks, the Democratic majority is about 4000.

SALT RIVER REFRESHMENTS.

In Centre the whole American Ticket is elected.

In Huntingdon the American party is successful by a large majority.

In Blair the whole American Ticket is triumphantly elected.

In Bedford there is a small American maj.

In Lancaster the majority of the American ticket is thought to be elected. The Treasurer and one or two members of the Legislature are in doubt.

The Americans have carried Fayette.

Green has also been true to her integrity.

In Westmoreland the whole American ticket has been elected.

Armstrong has also given a majority for the Americans.

Chester County gives 288 majority for the American ticket.

Franklin gives Nicholson 469 majority.

Jefferson gives Nicholson 4 of a majority, and Souther a majority of 92 over Hamlin.

WRECK OF THE SHIP WILLIAM PENN—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to have to record a most distressing case of shipwreck and loss of life. The fine ship William Penn, of New Bedford, Captain Cole from the Chincha Islands, bound to this port, was lost on Sunday, the 30th ult. off Cape Hatteras, and all on board, with the exception of one man, a seaman by the name of Thomas Dixon, were drowned. We learn from Mr. Dixon, who reached this city (Baltimore,) this morning, that the ship struck about 9 o'clock in the morning, the weather being fine and clear, and the wind from the southward and eastward. Our informant states that about three hours after she struck, the mainmast went close to the deck, and soon after the ship went to pieces, and all on board, including the captain's wife and a passenger, were drowned. The longboat, our informant thinks, must have gone over with the mast, and this may account for the sad loss of life, there being but two small boats aboard, and on the bottom of one of these he found himself after the ship struck and on which he was thrown on the beach near Cape Hatteras. He states there were 25 persons on board besides himself.

We were particular in showing Mr. Dixon the account of the wreck seen by the schooner Cerra Gorde, off Hatteras, on the 29th of September, but he says it could not have been the Wm. Penn, as he is positive that the latter did not strike until the next day, and he further says the description does not correspond with the Wm. Penn. He says soon after she struck a schooner passed within hailing distance, and on being hailed by captain Cole, passed on without tendering any assistance.

The Wm Penn, was a fine ship of 700 tons, was formerly a Philadelphia and Liverpool Packet, and at the time of her wreck was owned in New Bedford. She had on board a cargo of guano, consigned to Messrs. F. Barreda and Brother, of this city. Capt. Cole, our informant says, was about 50 years of age, and his wife only about 28.

A despatch from Charleston, S. C. dated October 8th, says: "The ship Wm. Penn of New Bedford, from the Chincha Islands, was totally wrecked off the Hatteras shoals on the 30th ultimo. Capt. Cole, the commander was taken off the wreck on the first instant, and arrived here yesterday. The Captain's wife, Dr. C. T. Bowline, of Virginia, and seven seamen, who had left the ship in the light boat, were picked up by the brig Marcus, and brought to Savannah by the steamer Knoxville on Saturday. The first officer, Wood, of Nantucket, and second officer Hall, of Massachusetts, and seven seamen, who took to a raft, have not been heard from. There were from 20 to 24 souls on board. Two seamen, who remained by the wreck with Captain Cole, were drowned.—*Balt. Pat. Oct. 8.*

☞Mr. Purple, a member of the Nebraska Legislature informed a gentleman at Chicago, a short time since, something how members are gotten up in Nebraska. He said: "Cummings, the Secretary said to me one morning—"Purple we want a member from Burt county." So I harnessed up and took nine fellows with me, and we started for the woods, and when we thought we had got about far enough for Burt county, we unpacked our ballot box, and held an election, canvassed the vote, and it was astonishidg to observe how great was the unanimity at the first election ever held in Burt county. *Purple had every vote!*—So Purple was duly elected, and here I am."

☞The widow of Louis Phillippe is in Belgium, on her way to visit her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Orleans.

☞The London Times receives, on an average, $15,000 per week, for advertising.

WAR UPON THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The imbecile Administration at Washington, seems to have declared war to the knife, upon the army and navy of the United States. The "finding" of the Board of officers, which the President has approved, by which a large number of gallant men are degraded from their position in the Navy, and succeeded by inefficient and incompetent party favorites, is one of the horrors of this iniquitous war upon the navy. Among the first to be struck down was COMMANDER NICHOLSON, who has passed forty years of his life in the navy, with credit to himself and honor to the country. This gallant man has been degraded from his rank and placed in an inferior position, with a reduction of his pay to a stipend wholly insufficient to support him—and the President approves the act! Another of the gallant men to whom gross injustice has been done, is Captain GRAHAM, of Buffalo, who lost a leg above the knee in battle on Lake Ontario, in 1812. He afterwards lost his hearing at the battle of Lake Champlain on board the flag ship of Com. M'Donough. Notwithstanding these severe disabilities, he was three years on sea service, part of the time in the Mediterranean, and for fifteen years he performed duty in the recruiting service with great satisfaction to the Department—and the magnanimous Board "promote the efficiency of the navy" by retiring the wounded, crippled and deafened old veteran, on the paltry furlough of a few hundred dollars! And the President says Amen! We could cite numerous similar instances, and may probably take occasion to do so hereafter.

The Administration, not satisfied with its war upon the Navy, has also attacked the Army—and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is the first victim. The gallant old "Hero of a Hundred Battles" has been scarred by too many wounds not to attract the Jackall's scent—and the intention of Congress to reward the old veteran, is to be thwarted by the most pusilanimous Administration that ever disgraced the Nation. To this end Gen. CALEB CUSHING, *the Hero of Tampico*, is employed to mystify and befog the question, and certify *against* giving the General his back pay, and the President withholds it! But the victory is but half complete. General Scott granted leave of absence to Gen. Hitchcock—a thing of every day occurrence. The Secretary of War, seizing this as a pretext, addressed him a vindictive and insulting letter, demanding his reasons for this act of favoritism to General Hitchcock, and at the same time *countermanded* the General's order granting leave of absence. Gen. Scott replied to this insulting epistle as became a man and an American—and the Secretary having drawn the fire of the General, thereupon opens a furious bombardment upon him from his pop-gun artillery, intending doubtless to completely annihilate the old Hero, and dispossess him of the confidence and esteem of the American people. He enters into a severe criticism of the conduct of General Scott, during his whole military career, and attempts to tarnish the fair fame of the gallant old Hero whose brilliant achievements in arms have given him a world wide fame, and deeply enshrined him in the hearts of his admiring and grateful countrymen. We heartily endorse the sentiment of a cotemporary, that it is an unholy warfare which does not spare the wounded soldiers. Less merciful than the sworn enemies of the country, it would seem that the Pierce Administration is to signalise its career by bayoneting the officers of the army and navy who have escaped the dangers of war—though crippled, maimed and disabled; for what object the people may be led to enquire, and Congress, we trust, demand.—Pierce and Cushing may proscribe and persecute, but the American People will nobly vindicate the veteran Hero who has borne the starry banner of the Republic in triumph thro' a hundred bloody battles, and whose honorable scars attest his devotion to his country!

NATIVITY OF OFFICEHOLDERS UNDER THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—As there has been some dispute regarding the proportion of officeholders supplied by different nations, appointed under the United States Government, we have been at some pains to ascertain as near as possible, the facts in the case, without partiality or prejudice, and with no political bias to gratify. We have made the compilation with care, and we believe it to be in the main correct. Of this any one disposed to do so can examine the subject himself. The following list shows the number of persons born abroad holding the office by appointment under the government of the United States, compiled from the "Blue Book of 1858," the last one published by the authority of Congress under the present Administration:—

Nativity.	*Number.*	*On Fees.*	*On Sal'y.*	*Ag'gt Sal'y.*
Ireland	191	18	177	$145,419
England,	39	7	32	31,614
Germany,	28	4	24	14,986
Scotland,	20	3	17	12,884
France,	17	7	10	9,995
Canada,	8	2	6	4,290
Italy,	8	2	6	2,300
Poland,	5	1	4	4,995
Sicily,	2	—	2	2,100
Prussia,	3	1	2	1,700
Switzerland,	4	3	1	500
Sweden,	1	—	—	300
Denmark,	1	—	—	—
Bavaria,	1	—	1	800
St. Croix,	1	—	1	500
Nova Scotia,	1	—	1	1,095
Belgium,	1	—	1	1,200
Russia,	3	3	—	—
St. Domingo,	1	—	1	1,095
Cyprus,	1	1	—	—
Turkey,	3	3	—	—
Minorca,	1	1	—	—
St. Thomas,	1	1	—	—
St. Helena,	1	1	—	—
Is. Campabello	1	1	—	—
St. Christopher	1	1	—	—
Trinidad,	1	1	—	—
Greece,	1	1	—	—
Norway,	1	—	1	480
Isl'd of Jersey	1	—	1	730
Wales,*	1	—	1	1,200
Totals,	353	63	290	$238,303

*Employed in the N. Y. Custom House, and resigned in the spring of 1854 to accept a private situation.

Those employed on fees are engaged chiefly in the departments at Washington, or as foreign consuls. The amount of the fees vary from a few hundred dollars up to $1,500 to $2,500, more or less. The nativity of country postmasters is omitted in the Blue Book, and hence no means exist of ascertaining the proportion of persons of foreign birth employed as such.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞The following is a copy of a handbill posted in South Bay near Broad street, Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the election for Sheriff of that city:

Let it be the true Catholics the power

duty of all to put down of all the

internal Nothings. Faithful

know Let the rule.

☞Hon. Edward Stanly, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from North Carolina, is now a Whig anti Know Nothing candidate for the State Senate in San Francisco.

THE GREAT BABY SHOW.—The following description of the second exhibition day of Barnum and Wood's Baby Show, in Philadelphia, we clip from the *Daily News:*

In the afternoon there was a brilliant attendance of ladies, who, in their rich and showy attire, were more attractive to the male portion of the assemblage than the babies. Round and round the Hall they went, now closely inspecting this chubby specimen of infantile humanity; anon patting a "sweet babe" upon the head; and then gathering around Phineas the Great, to listen to a few words of explanation touching one or the other of the "darlings." Barnum was evidently in his glory; his eyes sparkled—his face wore a glow of satisfaction, such as must have mantled the cheek of Pelissier when the news of the capture of the Malakoff first reached him; and it was plain that, when upon the stage, he felt himself to be, next to the babies, the observed of all observers. Book and pencil in had, he moved slowly from one end of the stage to the other, pausing only to ask a question or two from the hopeful mothers, who clearly saw "that great first prize" in the prospective.

Barnum is a trump card himself, and he knows it, and he takes care to present himself before the spectators, during each levee, and to wear, meanwhile, his most fascinating smile. During the afternoon levee, yesterday, he was overhauled by con of the strong minded after this fashion.

BARNUM AND THE STRONG-MINDED.

The Strong-Minded—(In the garb of a Friend) Is thee Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman?

Barnum—(With an evidently slight apprehension of impending ill.) That is my name madam. What is your wish?

The Strong-Minded—I think, (pause,) thee should not, (another pause and look of solemnity,) keep these children in this heated room. Thee may depend upon it, (pause,) they will suffer in health.

Barnum—(Starting back with a look of alarm.) Indeed madam can't help the heat—windows all raised—ventilators open—take every possible care of the babies—wouldn't hurt a hair of the dear creatures head.

The Strong-Minded—(Shaking her head incredulously.) Ah, Phineas, (pause,) I fear thy heart is running too much on the quarters thee makes, to care for the babies.

By this time Barnum had beat a retreat, and for fear of being overhauled again by the strong-minded, commenced giving directions, in a loud tone of voice, to the attendant in a snuff-colored coat.

The prize of $100 for the prettiest child in the exhibition, has been awarded to Miss Ida B. Thompson, aged about three years. This young lady had a place assigned her yesterday, on the platform, away from the common herd, in company with Master Scott, the New York prize baby, and Miss Hardy, the Maine Giantess. Touching this Maine wonder, we don't think it was a master-stroke on the part of Barnum to make her a feature of the exhibition. If one were disposed to give him credit for any unselfish object in thus collecting together a number of infantile specimens, this stalking monstrosity would forbid it, trotted out as one is, every little while, by the man in the snuff-colored coat, in a speech of this fashion:

This, ladies and gentlemen, is Miss Hardy, (at this she looks demurely, with a faint attempt to smile and drop a curtsey,) the celebrated giantess, born in Maine. She is twenty-two years old, and in consequence of having been sick lately, weighs *only* a little over three hundred pounds. She is over seven feet high, and is altogether a fine specimen of a down East belle.

This speech is repeated every little while, and sounds like the old Menagerie speeches of Bill or Tom after he has stirred up the animals with a long pole. Her appearance at the exhibition, looks as though Barnum had not an abiding confidence in the drawing powers of the babies themselves.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—A gentleman of New York City lately wrote to Passmore Williamson, inquiring as to the truth of certain rumors respecting new efforts for his liberation. The following is the answer, which has been furnished for publication by its recipient:

"No. 78, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON,
Sept. 20, 1855.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 27th inst. is now before me, and in reply to your inquiry I may say that I contemplate no further legal proceedings with reference to my liberation from this jail, in which I am now confined. I have now been kept here for more than two months, and I can see no prospect of liberation. I am a native, and have always been a citizen of Pennsylvania; and believing myself atrociously wronged, I applied to the highest tribunal known to our laws, but relief has been withheld. I can expect none from the authority that placed me here, without dishonorable submission. Having been guilty neither of falsehood, dissimulation, nor contumacy, I am sure that it is no case for a degrading capitulation. Such a course would bring with it a diminution of self respect more oppressive than the power now seeking to crush out the highest attribute of State Sovereignty by immuring me within these walls.

"Accept for yourself, and communicate to others who favor me with their consideration, my most grateful acknowledgments.

"Respectfully yours, &c.,
P. WILLIAMSON."

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.—The election in Kansas for Territorial Delegate to Congress has come off—Whitfield, the last Delegate, was the only candidate on the track, and, of course, got all the votes, except a half dozen or so thrown away on Reeder. There was no excitement of consequence, because there was no opposition.

Gov. Shannon voted for Whitfield, and tho' the whole pro-Slavery vote was not cast, Whitfield received a much larger vote than at the last election. His vote, in three counties, amounts to 1,100

The Free-State men did not vote at all, concluding to hold off until their own election comes off, when they will cast their voices for Reeder, elect him, and send him to Washington to contest Whitfield's seat.

FRAUDULENT FOREIGN VOTES.—It is believed that the American candidate for Governor in Alabama, was cheated out of his election by the introduction of unnaturalized voters from Louisiana, sent there for the purpose by the Administration. The astounding increase of about 22,000 in the voting population of Alabama, in the short space of two years, cannot be accounted for in any other way. It is said that prior to the late election there, some 8000 naturalization papers—of the assets of defunct foreigners, no doubt—were sent from New Orleans. Does any man honestly believe such increase is legitimate, or that it exists in fact? We do not. Nor do we believe that the 30,000 increase in the voting population of Virginia is exempt from a like suspicion.

☞A black servant being examined in the church catechism by the minister of the parish, was asked, "What are you made of?"—"Of mud, massa." On being told he should have said dust, he replied—"No, massa, it no do—no stick togedder."

THE CRIMEA A GOLD COUNTRY.—Dr. F. Maynard's "From Paris to Sebastopol" has the following:—"If England and France would take possession of the whole of the Crimea and wished, without keeping up an army of occupation at a vast expense, to prevent Russia from ever re-establishing her power there, have only to decree that henceforth the Crimea should be an independent state, self-governed: and to attract thither, in less than a year, as many millions of inhabitants as could be lodged on the soil, it would be sufficient for them to declare the ports free, and to plant on the Tchatir Dagh a banner inviting the gold-seekers of every nation to come and search its sides. In the rocks of the Tchatir, the Dimirdgi, Simb, and Alnchta, there is enough to pay the expenses of a warif it lasted a century. Perhaps my readers may feel astonished at my making such a statement. They would be less astonished if they knew the authorities on which I rely. I do not merely appeal to geographical documents and the history of past times to prove infallibly that the gold mines of the Tchatir Dagh exist, and have been worked; I also invoke the testimony of those who, *de visu de manu*, have seen and touched veins of gold more abundant, a thousand fold richer than those of the Ural and all the known mines. It suited the policy of the Czars to leave these mines unworked, and to efface the recollection of them as far as possible. If they were worked by free men, that would have attracted from every corner of Europe a multitude of adventurers, men of enterprising character, on a single point of the empire. It would have been kindling a conflagration which they could not have mastered: If on the other hand, serfs and prisoners were employed as miners, the Crimea was not, like the Ural, so remote from Europe that the groans of the slave martyrs could be smothered and they might have escaped the fangs of the despot. The Russian Government, consequently, proclaims the auriferous strata of these mountains, which evidently attach the Alps to the Caucasus, to be fabulous. The Crimea, within ten years, will become the Eldorado of the Old World.

INSURRECTION IN INDIA.—A formidable rebellion has broken out against the British Government in India. The insurgents are a wild, strange race of people called Santhals. Their character and habits are described in the Delhi *Gazette* of August 4th, as a race little better than savages, and inhabit the lower slopes of the hills from Banguipore to Drissa. They are for the most part destitute of firearms; but they in a measure make up for this disadvantage by their skill in the use of a bow, which they do not hesitate to render more deadly by the cruel device of poisoned arrows. Their religion is a simple and barbarous idolatory—the worship of stocks and stones, without any of those mystical refinements by which the idolatry of the Hindoos is overlaid. Their mythology, compared with that of the Hindoos, is almost a blank, and they have no notions of caste. Their food consists of almost anything that can be eaten, from toads and catterpillers up to tigers and horned cattle, for the flesh of kine is not forbidden to them. As to their vices, it is certain from their recent proceedings that they combine cowardice with cruelty to a remarkable degree, for they war with women and children as well as men; and, unlike the North American Indian, who prizes most a warrior's scalp, the head of a woman is to the Santhal the most acceptable trophy that he can take away from the village of his enemy. But with all this it is remarkable that the Santhals are distinguished for a love of truth which exists nowhere else among the natives of India. Their numbers are said to amount to 100,000 fighting men, and if they are joined by other tribes, the number of Vindhyanhill men capable of bearing arms against us would become formidable indeed. It is not supposed that any attempt will be made during the present season to do more than drive the enemy to the hills and keep him there. Next cold season will be the time for active offensive operations, and most signal retribution for the damage done must be inflicted, if the shock which this affair has given to our prestige is to be recovered from.

WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE YET TO ACCOMPLISH.—Many of our cotemporaries are liberal in their conjectures and speculations as to what the allies have yet to accomplish before Sebastopol is wholly in their possession. The north side of the town, as our readers will remember, is still in possession of the Russians. An American, who is serving as an officer of the medical staff in the Russian army, gives the following description of the forts on the north side of the bay:

"On the north side of the bay is also a succession of hills, some of which are very high, and running in every direction. You find on them all bastions facing every direction. These bastions and redoubts extend up this bay for a mile or so from the city, and some of them are very effective, pouring nearly a continual stream of balls across the bay into the enemy's battery which is nearest the bay. I think it very doubtful whether the French would be able to hold this city for any length of time if they could get possession of it, from the fact that the hills on the north side are taller than those on the south, and the city and the batteries on them, I think, would force them to leave it. In the main, they have been attempting this from the land on the south side. I will finish this by saying that it is the best fortified place I ever saw. There is not a hill or a mound where a cannon could be placed with advantage but you find them."

ANTI-FOREIGN PAUPER MOVEMENT.—We see by our New Orleans exchanges that Mayor Lewis, of that city, has issued his proclamation to prevent the landing there of the hordes of paupers which have hitherto been cast on the more Northern cities. It seems from this proclamation that the "Emigrant Agents" in Bremen have been circulating through the interior of Germany circulars cautioning emigrants who are "deformed, crippled, maimed;" &c., &c., from shipping for New York, Boston, &c., but advising them to ship to New Orleans and Baltimore, where fewer obstacles are said to exist. Mayor Lewis announces that the laws require bonds to be given that pauper emigrants will not be a public charge, &c., as in the Northern cities, and that these laws will be vigorously enforced. We do not wonder that Mayor Lewis thinks it high time to check a further influx of such materials, when the statistics of the Mew Orleans work house, as published in the papers of that city, show that out 1202 commitals of paupers, *one thousand and twelve are foreigners*, two thirds of these being Irishmen.—*Telegraph.*

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF SIERRA LEONE.—A worthy, weather beaten old sea captain once gave a perfectly definite notion of Sierra Leone, in one little anecdote:—"Sierra Leone, sir!" he said; "I'll tell you what Sierra Leone is like. A black fellow, sir, goes into the market. It's as hot as—well anything. He buys a melon for three farthings—and what does he do with it? The black fellow, sir, hasn't a rag on. He's as bare as a robin. He buys his melon, cuts it in halves, and scoops out the middle. He sits in one half, covers his head with the other, and eats the middle. That's what he does, sir. I saw Sierra Leone in all its tropical glory, cheapness of produce, darkness of population, gigantic vegetation, and primitive state of manners."