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CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 26, 1856.

WHAT THE SOUTH EXPECTS.

Immediately after it was known that James Buchanan had received sufficient electoral votes to make him the next President, the

leading papers of his party at the South threw out intimations of what their section of the Union expected of him. At first, their suggestions were made cautiously and guardedly; but soon they were expressed more boldly and unequivocally. The Richmond Enquirer seemed to take the lead in this matter, and a mere hint from it that a revival of the slave trade would be acceptable to the South, was followed by an open avowal on the part of the Charleston, South Carolina, Standard, New Orleans Delta, and other prominent journals, that this obnoxious trade must be resuscitated. Simultaneous with this unequivocal announcement. the first named paper gave Mr. Buchanan his orders relative to his appointments-that as N. York had done nothing for him, he must do nothing for her-and, ('unkindest cut of all,') tells the politicians of the "Empire State" that they can do without their assistance in electing a President of the United States .-All this bold dictation was manifestly intended to persuade Mr. Buchanan to pursue such a line of policy as would eventually enable the South to succeed in all her ambitious designs. Sycophancy was also liberally resorted to, and seemingly his Southern friends had the most unlimited confidence in him. But judging from the recent tone of some of the Southern journals, serious misgivings are entertained of Mr. Buchanan's integrity to their interests. They begin to think that "the favorite son" will not be able to resist the tide of sentiment at the North, as evinced in the enormous vote cast against him-that the fear of sinking his party at the North, may induce him to oppose their views and objects. As an offset to the influences named, they are now proposing to try the virtue of their usual tactics-they say they will "make the South so strong in her material progress, in her domestic reforms, in her political attitude, as to keep the North in check by the only arguments which remain to This is their own language, and there is no misunderstanding it. But lest Mr. Buchanan, might not fully comprehend their meaning, they declare that if he "rely upon old exploded expedients for success, if he devote himself to a laborious do-nothing policy, he will signally fail; but if he turn his back on those expedients, and direct the energies of the Government where the Ostend letter points, to wit,

ly awaken the liveliest sensations in Southern slave dealers! The South scems determined upon these acquisitions, and expects Mr. Buchanan to favor them. She desires a new order of things introduced. The New Orleans Delta, of the 11th inst., a Buchanan paper, thus speaks on this point :-"The people from Maine to California are sick and tired of old issues. They want something new, bold and expansive. They want a policy in keeping with steam, railroads and telegraphs. They want new leaders, new homes and new ideas. The new policy must come from the South-must be sustained by culty of getting a majority in the present the independent press, and the leaders in Congress must be men so seated and fixed in the heart of hearts of the Southern people as to command our approval, even if leading us against established prejudices and party gods. We have the men for the emergency. We will have John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, in the House, and Jefferson Davis, of the same gallant State, in the Senate. They are both

declare that, as Mr. Buchanan owes his elec-

tion to the South, he will be a traitor, and in-

sensible to every feeling of gratitude, if he

forget and disregard the obligations it implies;

if he does not look to our interests in Cuba.

if he does not fortify Walker in Nicaragua,

and forestal Spanish and French designs upon

be! Mexico, with her eight millions of Roman

Catholics, will doubtless be a strong tempta-

tion for the head of a Democratic Administra-

tion! And Cuba and Nicaragua must certain-

men of principle, regarding fidelity to noble ends infinitely more honorable and glorious stitution, according to the Lancaster Examiner, than ignoble success. They are inured to the battle harness, both civic and military, and in peace or war, the South will always know where to find them. They have no mean past at their backs, but they are men of the future, their full value, and they will be first paid out too, and in settling the great question which must be met, sooner or later, they will have conspicuous parts to enact. That question is this, to wit: Whether this Union shall be of stock held by each one-that is, for every

contradiction in terms,) or Southern and Na-

There, we have given the programme as made out by the Southern slavery-extensionists. We wonder how their Northern Democratic brethren will relish it. As we remarked last week, there is trouble ahead, and we think Mr. Buchanan must be satisfied that he will have some difficulty in satisfying the South, and at the same time meet the expectations of a large majority of his party at the North.

well to subscribe for it.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1820.

Since 1820, when Monroe was chosen for a second term, with but one opposition electoral vote, the Presidential elections have been less decisive than is generally supposed. That is to say, the popular majority for the successful candidate has never been excessive; and often he has actually wanted a majority, and had only a plurality. This was the case, for example, in 1844, when the votes cast for Clay, and those thrown away on Birney, exceeded, in the aggregate, those polled for Polk, making the last actually a minority President .-To go back to 1824, in that year four candidates were in the field, Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. The first received 99 Electoral votes, the second 84, the third 41, and the fourth 37. The election, under these circumstances, devolving upon the House, Adams received the votes of 13 States, Jackson of 7, and Crawford of 4. In 1828, Jackson was chosen by the plurality voice, obtaining 178 Electoral votes of 261, which then constituted the Electoral College. In 1832 Jackson was again chosen by the popular voice, and this time by an even greater majority, receiving 170 Electoral votes more than his opponent,

This brings us up to 1836, or twenty years ago. In that year Van Buren, though elected President, beat Harrison in the popular vote only 14,000, though he had 170 Electoral votes out of 294. Four years afterwards Harrison seemed at first sight, to have had three times | It pressed an ultramontane despotic Jesuitism as many supporters as Van Buren, for he obtained 234 Electoral votes, while his antagonist had but 60; yet he only beat the latter, in popular vote, about one hundred and sixtythousand, out of a poll of nearly two millions four hundred thousand.

Another curious feature in the election 1840 was that the popular vote exceeded by nearly two-thirds that cast in 1836. Van Buren, for instance, distanced as he was, received 364,000 in 1840 more than he did four years before. In 1844, as we have said already, Polk was actually a minority President; and yet he beat Clay by a larger popular majority than Harrison had beaten Van Buren; the vote being, for Polk, 1,536,196; for Clay, 1,297,212. The Electoral College stood, however, 170 for Polk to 105 for Clay.

In 1848 Taylor received 163 Electoral votes, and Cass 127. The great State of New York in this election decided the contest, by going for Taylor, in consequence of the Democracy done; but then it follows that the faith is a being divided; and Taylor was also a minority President. When we compare these elections to those prior to 1820, we see how much more closely contested they have been. In 1804, for instance, Jefferson had 162 Electoral votes, and Pickney, his opponent, 14 only .--In 1803, Madison had 122, and Pickney 47 .-In 1812, Madison had 128, and Clinton 89. In 1816, Monroe had 138, and King 34. In 1820, as we have already mentioned, Monroe had 231 a single Electoral vote being cast in opposi-

Chicago Tribune, writing from Kansas, reveals the next probable plot of the Buchaneers-to wit: the admission of Kansas as a Slave State during the next session of Congress, while Pierce is yet President, so as to relieve Buchanan from the odium of it. He says:

"At the late Border Ruffian election, held on the 6th of October for delegate to Congress and members of the Bogus Legislature, a tickto the tropics, towards Cuba, Nicaragua and et was voted thus-"Constitutional Conven-A large majority of the Ruflians fa-Mexico, they will succeed." They further tion." vored a Convention, which will doubtle s be held about the second week in December .-The reason why I presume it will be held then, is, that many of the leaders of the Ruffians, if not all, will desire to be delegates at such a Convention. The Bogus Legislature meets in the beginning of January, so that should the Convention be deferred, these worthies could not attend it. The Convention of December Mexico. What grand acquisitions these would will draft a Constitution, and submit it to the people in January. The Free State men will have nothing to do with it-will not vote on it so that, of course, the ruffians will have a God, with highest masses and processions of large vote of approval. It can be sent to Congress in February, and enough weak-kneed doughfaces with some few South Americans can do the job. This of course would take the odium of the act from the incoming administration of Buchanan, and doubtless Pierce would be glad to finish the dirty work he began."

> The annexation of Texas, which formed the staple of the issue in the Presidential election in 1844, was accomplished precisely in the same way. It was put through at the short session succeeding the election of 1844, and received the approval of Tyler just before he went out of office. The only obstacle in the way of doing the same thing over, is the diffi-House. But we shall see.

BANK BROKEN .- In the beginning of last week, the public was thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that the Lancaster Bank had failed. Speculation on the part of irresponsible persons is alleged as the cause of its failure. The liabilities of the inconsist of about \$700,000 of circulation, and \$250,000 of deposits. The notes in circulation will, we think, all be redeemed, ultimately, at of the assets. The stockholders are individually liable to the note-holders, to the par value Northern and Sectional, (to use a seeming | share of stock held by any person, he is liable to the amount of fifty dollars to make good the redemption of all the notes in circulation. in case the assets of the bank shall not be sufficient for that purpose. Under the worst possible aspect of the case, therefore, there is no room to doubt that the note-holders will all be paid to the last cent. The only inconvenience they can suffer will be a delay of some months. unless matters are infinitely worse than they are supposed to be.

THE Cosmopolitan Art Association will make HARRISBURGH TELEGRAPH .- We invite at- their next distribution of statues and paintings tention to the advertisement of the Harris- on the 28th January. This association offers burgh Daily, Semi-Woekly and Weekly Tele- rare inducements for becoming subscribers, graph in our columns. The Telegraph is an furnishing magazines, &c. to the full amount saw. The weight of the machine is about 150 excellent paper, and those desirous of procur- of subscription and a chance for becoming lbs., and the expense of manufacturing small. string, to which string is attached a card, on ing a journal from the State capital would do owner of a fine statue or painting. See adver- | S. Ingersoll of Green Point, New York, is | which card is written, in large letters: "To be tisement in to-days Joarnal.

IS ROMANISM TO BE FEARED AS A POLITICAL POWER ?

As the American party is accused of a desire to make political capital out of the Protes- to the 8th inst. tant spirit of the country, it is well to see whether those who do not sympathize with the Americans have not deemed it necessary to take ground against the political intrigues of Rome on this continent, and to warn the American people against her ultimate designs. We, therefore, deem it not untimely, or out of place ogratic Review, the organ of the Democrats of and Prussia were in preparation. the Union, in 1853. The language is as pointed and foreible as any that ever appeared in an American paper :

"We feel," says the reviewer, "As all the world feels, that the present Roman Catholic Church organization is entirely and wholly a political complot. It may be that the form of belief that Church once possessed is wholly unchanged and unchangeable; but if so, its modern divines are its most abominable profes-

"For a temporal existence it prostrated itself to the use of Kings; it loaded the Armada of Spain with bulls and excommunications, and joined its thunders to the canon law of Louis XIV. It blessed Louis, the well beloved, in his amours, and played at give and take with Harley and Bolinbroke, with the Stuarts, with Frederick, with Suwarrow, and with Catharine. upon France in obedience to the interests of its supporting despots till the invincibleFrench people arose in their agony and chopped its head off at the guillotine. It broke the Cave of the winds and let out on the world Mirabeau. Dumouriez, Camille Desmoulins, St. Just and Marat. It opposed, truckled to, excommunicated, and crowned with its oils and the iron tossure of Italian sovereignty, Napoleon. It compelled the abandonment of Josephine, seated an Austrian girl on the neck of the Empire, sold itself to the Holy Alliance, raised up the younger Pitt, Castlereagh, to the rule of England, leagued in the third partition of Poland. gave Lombardy to Vienna, and gave Sicily once more to Naples, fulminated its thunders against the Irish rebels of '98, petitioned, through its servants, for the "Union" of their country with the English monarchs, and endorsed the hideous desolation of that land. Doubtless for the benefit of the faith was all this political object, and the Church a political machine. That is the issue presented to us in these days. We have not sought it, it is pressed upon us; and not being cowards we meet it. We are called on to yield our intellect to a dictum which arrives at the absurd and vain conclusion of demanding our bodies for the uses of depots. We have seen this Church in our own day purchasing the Papal tiara one time from a French prisoner, by administering the sacrament of bigamy to a Bonaparte, tlereagh, George III., Prince Regent and Alexander, were by its own decress, schismatics or infidels. We have all read the secret treaty of Verona, and protocols attached, and know the Papacy against the people, and how earnestly they guaranteed the States of the Church, to the Vatican, if the Vatican would continue to act in their service. Again, we have seen it, in 1848, restore itself to the Eternal City, by the bayonets of a usurper. We have seen it belie all its promises of years, accept the hospitalities of a Neapolitan Lazzarone, shed its

in solemn accents, 'We believe!"" LOVE AND MURDER .- At the late November Sessions for Erie county, Pa., a man named Hayt was found guilty of murder in the second degree, for killing Miss Calista C. Allen. It appeared that Hayt, who is about 42 years of who, however, did not reciprocate his attachment. Nothing dannted, he continued his attentions, and aided at the same time the girl's father in many ways. On the day on which he killed the unfortunate girl, he called at her house. Her mother told her in his presence that if she did not want him, she ought to tell him so. She said she had, again told him so, and suddenly left the room. Hayt followed her, and placing a revolver at her forehead, fired. The mother ran, Havt fired at her, but she fortunately falling, he missed her. As she ran out of the gate, he again fired at her. He then returned to the house, picked up the girl, laid her on a sofa, placed the pistol to her ear, and shot her again. He immediately gave himself up to the officers, and owned that he had killed her. He seems to have been laboring under some violent mental excitement. Early in life he had been disappointed.

vestments over Lord Russell, over Queen Vic-

toria and her babies, over Francis Joseph,

Radetzky, Swartzenberg, and hail with un-

mitigated delight the triumph of rascality .-

We have seen a bishop of Frejus make prayers

for the success of the vile and mean murderers

of innocence and unarmed people, and praise

the Eucharist for the same. We have seen it

everywhere protecting infamy and opposing

rights; and with brazen impudence it presses

end of this continent, demands that we swal-

low it, cross our paws reverently, and whisper,

MACHINE FOR CUTTING DOWN TREES .- The Scientific American, publishes an illustration of a portable machine for felling trees, which, if it answers the purpose as represented, is certainly a valuable invention. The cutting is done with a horizontal saw, so arranged as to be readily fed up to the tree to be felled. As soon as the saw has penetrated far enough, a HALIFAX, Nov. 20 .- The steamship Niagara

arrived here at midnight with Liverpool dates

There are additional symptoms of a close union between France, Russia and Prussia .-It would appear that France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and Prussia to the second meeting of the European Confer ence, while England is said to oppose the admission of the former and Austria of the latter. to direct the attention of our readers to the Treaties of commerce between Russia and following remarks, which appeared in the Dem- | France, and railway treaties between Russia

Neapolitan affairs are without change. Lord Palmerston has delivered an address on education before a large assembly in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. He also made two speeches in defense of his foreign policy. In Lord Palmerston's speech at Manchester he used the following expression, which had been the subject of much comment :-- "I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance will depend on the fidelity with which the conditions are fulfilled. If the power which provoked hostilities faithfully carries out the treaty, there can be no doubt that peace will long be

On the 7th just., the Directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, during which they considered the expediency of making a further change in the rate of discount, with a view of arresting the continued outflow of gold. A resolution not to make any change for the present, was arrived at by a majority of only one.

The condition of the Bank of France shows no improvement.

FRANCE.-Rumors continue of a probable modification of the ministry.

An official editorial in Le Constitutionnel on the questions at issue between the French and English government says : The presence of a naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, and the Austrians in the Principalities, are henceforth only violent means of preventing a solution of the differences which Russia has been the first to propose, in offering to submit to its natural judges. Is it desired rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again desired? Does the English ministry wish to enter again upon hostilities without France ? Not certainly to assure to the execution of the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it to pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised. We repeat that it now depends upon the cabinet of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes, and terminate the anxieties to which the present situation gives rise.

It is rumored in Paris that the French fleet is about to proceed to the Black Sea. It is

NAPLES .- The Paris Patri says the manifesto from the Neapolitan government is daily fifan envoys or both France and England will

Russia .- It is said that a new treaty of commerce has been settled between Russia and Prassia, with the view of an international railway communication. The concession of the how grateful tyrants were for the service of Russian railway to the Credit Mobillier was

signed October 23d. RECENT MOVEMENTS indicate that the Americans and Republicans in Pennsylvania will soon adjust points of difference and organize upon a common platform, embracing opposition to foreign catholic influence in our governmental affairs and the importation of foreign convicts terests, and opposition to the extension of sla-American Republican party. As both parties agree upon these vital points, the movement meets with much favor. There will doubtless be some efforts made in different sections to prevent it; but those who oppose it, will be regarded as disorganizers, who are actuated by wrong motives. We trust that all will be cantious of any seeds of discord, let them come from whatsoever source they may. The on us even in this land, and in its character as signs of the times' plainly point out the chana political scheme of men abhorred from end to nel into which the current is running, and we must look for efforts on the part of enemies to form no hasty conclusions-antl, above all, beware of misrepresentations .- Gaz.

A Modern Sodom .- The New York Express is our authority for saying that the suburbs and streets of the city present, of late, more desecration than ever, of the Sabbath day .age, became enamored with the young lady, The upper part of the city, on Sunday a-week, looked not a little like a race course. All sorts of vehicles were out-from the aristocratic coach to the dog cart. In firing at targets and gunning, a very large business was done. The open lots are used freely for target firing, to the peril of passers-by. The grog-shops were never so free and open as they are now all day Sunday. There is no disguise about them. There is not even the decent respect paid of closing the outside shutters .-Sunday night presents, therefore, a very large amount of drunkenness in the streets. The numerous German dance houses, the lager bier shops, and "the free concerts" were lively, very lively and noisy till a late hour.

> PRETIDENTIAL ELECTION .- The following is the official result in the States given :

| | Fremont. | Fillmore. | Buch'n. |
|---------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| Vermont, | 39,968 | 546 | 10,577 |
| Connecticut, | 42,715 | 2,615 | 84,995 |
| Rhode Island, | 11,467 | 1,675 | 6,680 |
| New York, | 275,853 | 124,656 | 191,908 |
| New Jersey, | 28,351 | 24,115 | 47,943 |
| Pennsylvania, | 147,548 | 82,200 | 230,500 |
| Delaware, | 306 | 6,175 | 8,003 |
| Maryland, | 281 | 46,461 | 39,615 |
| | | | |

INCLINED TO TEMPERANCE .- The St. Louis wedge is driven into the cut, which prevents Democrat says that Ike Cook, Postmaster at the tree from leaning over and binding on the Chicago, has a five-gallon jug of brandy in his bedchamber, around the neck of which is a drunk when Douglas is elected President."

FROM KANSAS. The Convictions at Lecompton—Gov. Geary Getting his Eyes Opened.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Nov. 9, 1856. To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat .- The wenty young men convicted of manslaughter the other day, are sentenced to five years imprisonment, two of which to hard labor, by Judge Lecomptoe, are to be put to work upon the capitol building in a few days, and at night ty. By G-d, sir, this man shall be brought to wear a chain and ball attached to their feet. here and tried, if it shall require the whole While in Lecompton, yesterday, I called upon military arm of the government. Free State the Governor at his office; he has but recently men now in that guard-house might have tak. returned from Southern Kansas, and reports ed in vain, sir, to have been bailed, upon charthat the invading marauders have left the settlements where they have been committing Hayes, who has been guilty of a most atrocious many depredations for several weeks past, and have gone into Missouri. Only one settlement must be admitted to bail. I will tolerate no is now troubled with them, and that is in the vicinity of Fort Scott, where a party of rob-

bers from Arkansas have been stealing all they

ordered a company of troops to be stationed

there to drive them out.

He expresses himself delighted with the territory. Several persons were in the office when I went in. The Governor entered into it must be set right. conversation with me, denouncing some of the Lawrence people for showing no disposition to | floor with hurried steps, exclaiming every now do him justice; to give him credit for all he and then, in sentences denouncing the act of had done. A citizen of Lawrence was pres- the officials in releasing a murderer on bail, ent, and he defended the residents and free and telling what he was resolved to do about State men from the charges made against them | it, I, soon after this interesting conversation, by his Excellency, and stated his belief, that left for this city. they were disposed to give him credit for all his acts that were just; and proceeded to state that they would denounce him for allowing the | ton City Star, a semi-official organ of the Nafive hundred murderers of David Buffum to tional Administration, takes ground in favor escape arrest, when he had them in his power. of re-opening the African Slave Trade. The The Governor said, the five hundred men referred to were organized as the territorial mi- Carolina, is gradually working its way northlitia, and were called into service by the ac- ward, and by 1860 we may expect to see the ting Governor at the time, and that he had no Northern Democracy incorporating it as a new right to interfere with them.

He also remarked, that the murderer of Buf- so, if they expect to retain Southern support. fum had been arrested, and was now in prison | The Star says: awaiting trial on a charge of murder; that it ... We are glad to perceive public attention and to take no notice of them.

field, Ohio, now engaged as counsel for the all that has been done to put a stop to it has prisoners, informed the Governor that Hayes, only been an increase of all its bad features. the murderer of Buffum, had been admitted to bail by Judge Lecompte.

A free State man present remarked a Thorn shows in Armein a

been released on ball, expressed himself in an ble coolie slave trade (which already equals emphatic and eloquent manner against it. He the African slave trade in extent when that was justly indignant at the outrage, and in a was the greatest) humanity will ere long cry loud tone of voice, he proceeded to state the aloud for the removal of all existing restricbe released on bail? He was committed for murder. He has had no trial. It is an outrage. The Grand Jury have tound a true bill against him. No free State man would have been released on bail, and you know it, gentlemen. I will investigate the matter within and paupers, protection of pure American in- twenty-four hours; and I will report it to the world with my name attached, and it will have very into free territory-under the name of an effect. I don't say this in a braggadocia manner, but I am Governor: I am determined to wash my hands clear from all connection with the outrage; and the President can remove me if he choses. The world will sustain me-my conscience will sustain me-and my God will sustain me. It was the toulest murder ever committed. The murdered man was a poor cripple. All he said was, 'Don't take my horses;' and he was shot right under my eyes, as charged by the free State men. And still the assassin has been admitted to bail. It is an outrage. He shall again be arrested and thwart it. Let each one be on his guard, and tried. I say it openly to all concerned. I care not what lawyers or judges are present. 1

would say it if Lecompte was here, himself." Col. H. J. Titus then remarked, that perhaps the man was innocent of the charge al-

"Then he should have been discharged," thundered the Governor. "How can a murderer be admitted to bail? He has had no trial, the grand jury found a true bill against him; and he has had no trial. It is an outrage. It is enough to make one's hair stand on end. I will publish it to the world. I will make the Senate tingle; it is an outrage. No free State man could have been admitted to bail; he would be now in prison. I am Governor, and this Hayes shall be arrested and have his trial."

Sheriff Samuel J. Jones at this time entered the room. The Governor asked, "How is it Jones, about this man Hayes?" "Oh," said Jones, "he has been admitted to

bail. I am one of his bondsmen."

"What is the amount?" again asked the

"Ten thousand dollars," replied Jones. "I would give that for him at any time. He is a good fellow."

"There it is, gentlemen," said the Governor; "it is a great outrage. I am determined all dangers of the contingencies referred to to investigate the matter."

A free State man then ventured to remark, Sun. that this was the course pursued towards the free State men since the organization of the Territory; that partiality had marked every movement made by Governmental officials, for

The Governor replied with great warmth, "I care not who it is-I am neither free State nor pro-slavery, but Governor of Kansas Territory, and as such I will see that even here justice shall be done. They may murder me if yet show him the truth of an old adage, "there they choose, but I am determined to ment the is many a slip," &c.

itepaph, "Died in the faithful discharge of his duty.' "

The Governor sent word to Marshal Denet. son to come at once to his office.

The Marshall soon reported him, and his Er. cellency, turning towards him, said, "Mr. Mar. shal. I shall expect you to re-arrest this man Hayes, withous a moment's delay; proceed immediately, and I shall hold you strictly responsible for the faithful discharge of your duges infinitely less criminal, while this man and diabolical murder, right under my eyes, such injustice."

The Marshall was astonished and hardly knew what to say; at last he sat down and encould lay their bands on. The Governor had | tered into a private conversation with Titus, Jones and Woodson-a worthy trio-and they counselled together. The Governor was "kinder out of sorts," and they must pacify him if possible; the judge had made a mistake, and

All the time the Governor paced his office Yours,

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE .- The Washingadvocacy of this project just proposed in S. plank in their platform. They will have to do

had cost him several hundred dollars to do it, awakening to the subject, because it is one of but it had been done, and nothing would be vast importance to the future of an immense said about it by the Lawrence people. The portion of the American continent that cannot man from Lawrence again spoke up, and repu- do its legitimate share in the commerce of the diated the insinuation of the Governor, and | world by and through any other than African stated that the news of the murderer's arrest | slave labor. Though the Holy alliance in 15 had not reached this city when he left, and took measures to stop the trade, and though that this was the first information received of this Government, France and England subsethe affair, and that it should be made public as | quently, by treaty, agreed to do the same thing soon as possible. The Governor seemed dis- at an enormous cost, annually, to all of their posed to charge upon the people of this city a treasuries, it has actually doubled at least in disposition to disregard his acts in their favor. all its victims immolated on the passage, while it has not lessened so far us the number actual-At this time, Wm. Stephens, Esq., of Mans- ly shipped is concerned. Thus the result of No man of common sense imagines that the African negro is not in a better condition in land. Humanity superinduced the abolish-The Governor, exceedingly perplexed and ment of the legality of the traffic; and matters astonished that this cowardly murderer had now look as though, with the increasing horrifollowing-"How in the devil could that man tions on the old trade between Africa and A-

> DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Saturday, Nov. 1st, Mr. Solomon Smail, of Penn township, Westmoreland county, was engaged in killing a beef, at the barn, a short distance from the house. His wife went out to clean the entrails, leaving an infant ten months old in the cradle, and a daughter five years of age in the house, and closed the door. In half an hour or more she returned to the house te look after her children. On opening the door she beheld her eldest child lying on the floor, quite dead, literally burnt a crisp, its hair and every particle of clothing burnt off it excepting its shoes. Its nose was burnt even with its face, and the youngest one in the cradle, so horribly burnt, that it too died in a short time .-Mrs. Smail was badly burnt in attempting to save the infant in the cradle. In a few minutes longer the house could not have been saved. There was a round coal stove in the middle of the room, somewhat cracked. It is supposed that the little girl lit a paper or something else, and the flames communicated to its clothes, and that it threw itself on the cradle. The eldest child was dressed in heavy cotton clothes, and wore a heavy quilted skirt, which readily accounts for the extensive burning of the unfortunate sufferer.

> A HINT FROM MR. FILLMORE.-The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, published at the home of Mr. Fillmore, and regarded as his confidential organ, throws out the following :

> "If Kansas is to be made a slave State by executive interference, if Walker is to be aided in order to make Nicaragua a basis of operation for the acquisition of Cuba, and thus carry out the doctrines of the Ostend circular, which Mr. Buchanan was the first to sign-if this programme is to be followed out, why, nothing is more certain than the complete consolidation of the Americans and Republican parties into a compact position. If Buchanan proves to be the pliant and facile tool of the filibusters and fire enters, we repeat our warning, that the party will not again be saved from perdition by a divided opposition."

> This threat of "complete consolidation" will not be relished by those who refused to support the Union Electoral Ticket in this State. If that had been adopted unanimously, would have been effectually removed .- Phil'a

HENRY A. WISE, it is stated, is at Wheatland, endeavoring to obtain certain written pledges from Mr. Buchanan, favorable to the South, before the Virginia electors cast the vote of that State for him. The Pacific Rail Road letter seems to have somewhat shaken the confidence of the Virginia cabstractionists" in the President elect, and they may