

The Huntingdon Globe.

BY W. LEWIS.

HUNTINGDON, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

VOL. II, NO. 18.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE,
Per annum, in advance, \$1 50
" if not paid in advance, 2 00
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.
Terms of Advertising
1 ins. 2 ins. 3 ins.
Six lines or less, 25 37 50
" 10 lines, 50 75 1 00
" 15 " 1 00 1 50 2 05
" 20 " 1 50 2 25 3 00
" 30 " 2 00 2 75 3 50
" 40 " 2 50 3 25 4 00
" 50 " 3 00 3 75 4 50
1 square, 3 m. 6 m. 12 m.
" 3 00 5 00 8 00
" 5 00 8 00 12 00
" 7 00 10 00 15 00
" 9 00 14 00 23 00
" 15 00 25 00 38 00
" 25 00 40 00 60 00
Professional and Business Cards not exceed.
6 lines, one year, 4 00

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Kansas Legislature and Hon. John L. Dawson.

SHAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
Territory of Kansas, Aug. 30, 1855.
To the Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON.

The undersigned, citizens of the Territory of Kansas, have learned with much regret that you thought proper to decline the acceptance of the office of Governor of this Territory, so appropriately tendered to you by the President of the United States. They, in common with their fellow citizens of the West, have marked with deep interest and unqualified approbation, your career as a public man. They have observed that sound nationality which is conservative of the rights of the States, whether North or South, and more particularly do they, as Western men, feel under obligations to you for your exertions in behalf of the Homestead Law, a measure of more importance to them than any which has engaged the attention of Congress for many years past.

Though the comforts of a residence amidst the refinements of a more advanced state of society may have been more alluring to you than the possession of office on this frontier, we venture to hope that they are not so seductive as to disincite you to make us a visit, and to accept of the hospitalities of frontier and equatorial life. To this end we beg leave to invite you, at such time as may suit your convenience, between the first and the middle of the month of October, to be amongst us for the purposes indicated. We can promise a fine climate, the sight of a country of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, and a greeting by generous and cordial hearts.

Please signify, at your earliest convenience, your acceptance or rejection of the invitation.

With profound respect, &c.
Lucian J. Eastin, Member of Council,
(K. T.) Leavenworth.

D. A. N. Groves, " Paola.
David Lykins, " Leavenworth.
R. R. Rees, " Whitehead.
Wm. P. Richardson, " Fort Scott.
William Barbee, " Tecumseh.
John Donaldson, Council, Paola.
Hiram J. Strickler, " Paola.
A. M. Coffey, " Paola.
M. W. McGee, Member of House,
Washington.

Wm. G. Mathias, " Leavenworth city
Thomas W. Waterson, " Whitehead.
Joel P. Blair, " Bryan, K. T.
John M. Banks, " Willow Springs.
W. H. Tebbel, " Osawatomie, K. T.
F. J. Marshall, " Marsyville, K. T.
E. W. Young, " Singar March.
Wm. A. Heiskell, " Paola.
Saml. A. Williams, " Fort Scott.
O. H. Browne, " Glendale.
D. L. Croysdale, " Tecumseh.
Samuel Scott, " West Point.
Jonah Weddle, " Kickapoo City.
Geo. W. Ward, " Douglas, K. T.
A. Payne, " Leavenworth.
And. McDonald, Council, Leavenworth.
Thos. Johnson, President Council.
John H. Stringfellow, Speaker of House.
Joseph C. Anderson, Speaker pro tem.

BROWNVILLE PA., Sept., 16th 1855.
GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF KANSAS:

Circumstances which I need not particularly advert to, which yet are imperative in their nature, compel me to decline the invitation which you extend to me in such flattering terms, to visit your Territory. However high the gratification which I should experience from the acceptance of the hospitalities which you so cordially tender me, and from beholding those attractive regions in the glory of a prodigal and luxuriant nature, I yet console myself, that for any purpose of public usefulness which I might propose by such a visit, it is yet quite unnecessary. If any opinions and views of so humble an individual as myself, can be regarded as of importance with regard to the present posture of your Territorial affairs, it will afford me pride, not less than pleasure, as I hold it the duty of every good citizen to promote, to the extent of his influence, the welfare of his country—to place them unreservedly at your service.

That we may not be deterred by the first aspect of difficulties of this kind, we should remember that they are no novelty in our history. Troubles arising from religious dissensions and persecution, and from disputes in relation to territorial limits, and between proprietors and communities, have at various intervals of our colonial existence thrown a cloud over our happiness as a people, shrouding it for a time in a depth of gloom which seemed to threaten a total eclipse.— Thus we have witnessed the excesses of religious fanaticism, as exhibited in the rise of the Salem witchcraft and the persecution of sects; and those of local jealousy, in the different boundary disputes in New England, and other portions of the confederacy, some of which have even led to foreign wars. All of these are troublesome and irritating, and to the genuine patriot discouraging subjects.

But they have all successively passed away, and if evils were borne along in their train, these too have proved but transient, and skies of brighter promise have still succeeded, and at this day we have yet to thank God as the most favored of all the tribes of men, who in different ages have been the recipients of his country. This should teach us not to be disheartened by the menacing aspect of the peculiar troubles which now disturb Kansas. Let us be sure, that out of these too we shall come unscathed; and with this unflinching confidence in a protecting divinity, let us march steadily forward in the ranks of duty.

To place us on the vantage ground, whence we may see truly the condition of the question involved in the Kansas troubles, it is proper to advert to a few facts and considerations, which, though either unknown or lost sight of, are yet important in their bearing, and necessary to be kept in view, in order to a proper apprehension of the causes which have drawn the question of slavery into the political arena, and to estimate aright the movements of individuals and parties in regard to it. It is matter of authentic history, that at the breaking out of the Revolution, the slave States were engaged in a noble contest with the avarice of the parent country, for throwing off the institution of slavery.— That contest, as it is well known, found slavery nearly universal within the old limits of the Union. In no single instance within the history of this government has it been voluntarily introduced. The increasing magnitude of the evil had already awakened the fears of the far-seeing patriots of the South, but their efforts towards its removal were vain, so long as England continued to apprehend detriment to her manufactures, from the substitution in the colonies of white labor for that of the negro. The successful issue of our struggle for liberty did indeed remove the difficulty arising from external restraint, but the designs of the benevolent were for a time diverted by the new activity imparted by freedom to the productive energies of the nation, and by the tempting appeals to interest presented by the golden rain which flowed in annually increasing amount from the extending production of cotton. The sense of the evils of slavery was, however, only suspended, and the statesmen of the South are still found appealing to their fellow citizens, until 1832, in tones of earnest and anxious argument, for the adoption of some effectual means for its gradual diminution and final extinguishment.

Prior to the passage of the Missouri Compromise Bill in 1820, patriots of all sections of the country had been of one mind,—the common good of a country the one object of the aspirations and labors of all. At that time the influence of the North and the South in Congress was nearly poised, and the history of the events of the day shows conclusively, that the contest which resulted in the passage of that act, was one for power, entirely regardless of the interest or welfare of the slave. It was the effort to obtain the political direction of the country, and the control of its legislation—to shape its policy in the building up of sectional interests, by the adoption of measures protective of manufactures internal improvements and commerce, and by the application of the resources of the national treasury—which led to the fierceness of that struggle, and seduced Congress into an over-stretch of its powers in order to quiet the tremendous excitement. The question having been put to rest for the time by the acquiescence of the nation in its domestic relations, attract any regard from the North, and the efforts of Southern philanthropists for the amelioration of his condition were not yet intermitted. In the third of a century which has elapsed since the law of 1820, State after State North of the line of slavery, has been added to the confederacy, each contributing to swell the influence of the free States. The question of political power has thus at length been fully settled, but the excitement which was begun for extensive political objects, has since passed into fanaticism, and those who were abolitionists from over-wrought benevolence have become the prey of demagogues, who continue the agitation for their individual benefit in the attainment of power and place—to the prejudice of the country, and at the sacrifice of its peace and the stabilities of its institutions.

The unconstitutionality of the Compromise Act was indeed admitted at the very next session of Congress, so far as Missouri was concerned, by the joint resolution of March, 1821, under which, and not under the Act of 1820, that State was received into the Union, upon the footing of the old States, in all respects whatever, excepting a fundamental condition which in no wise impairs the truth of the general assertion. Congress having thus early disregarded her own act, from a perception that in its passage she had gone beyond the constitution, the progress of time showed, in the continuance of the Abolition excitement, its total inefficiency, and the unconstitutionality of such legislation having been almost universally conceded, that body possessed the clear right, which it exercised in the passage of the Bill for the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, to repeal the law of 1820, and vindicate the constitution by the restoration of the true doctrine, and thus to remove the question from their deliberations.

It is the pride of the English judiciary, as well as of our own, upon discovering an erroneous decision, to rectify the error, by a re-affirmance of the law; and similar reasons of justice and consistency, form the proper vindication of the Congress of 1853-4 in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The relative expediency of free and slave labor in Kansas, with reference to the influence of either upon production, upon the morals and general interests of the Territory—what effect the adoption of either may have upon the progress of settlement,—upon the advancement in the value of property,—and to what extent it would increase or diminish her representation in the councils of the nation, it is not my province to discuss. These are questions which

are all committed by your organic law to your legitimate voters, who are thus supposed equal to the responsibilities which it imposes.

In the repeal of the law of 1820, and the organization of Nebraska and Kansas free from the restriction which it imposed, Congress only asserted the right of the people to form their own government according to the will of the majority, a right which lies at the basis of all our institutions, and which we cannot take exception to, without calling in question the very principle which has given us all our distinction as a nation, all our superiority and greatness. It is the same principle which built us up from feeble colonies into wealthy and important provinces, and which occasioned our resistance to British tyranny, and led to the establishment of American nationality. By virtue of that principle it is, that the States of the Union and the confederacy everywhere exhibit laws framed upon principles of equality and justice, and administered by tribunals characterized by intelligence and virtue; that the productive energies of the nation have produced such fruits in agriculture, manufacture and commerce; that the works of American invention are sought, for their admitted superiority, by the most enlightened nations of Europe; that we have an entire stretching from ocean to ocean, with thousands of miles of easy intercommunication; and that the ships engaged in our commerce traverse the waters of every sea. All these, and more than I have space to enumerate, are the wonderful results of the principle of popular sovereignty as displayed in our government and institutions, and whose successful working cannot be denied without the assertion that the experiment of a Republic is a failure.

I am not ignorant of the peculiar state of things exhibited by your Territory in the effort to carry out the law of your organization, in the establishment of a local government. Not content with the impartial fairness with which the subject of slavery is disposed of by that law, we have seen attempts to take undue advantage over the well disposed citizen who emigrates of his own free will and choice, for the purpose of a bonafide settlement, by bands of men, sent out in numbers and with means adequate to the exigency by combinations in the north, for the purpose of anticipating the action of the legitimate settlers of the country, and thus fixing by a fraud, the character of your institutions when applying for admission as a State. We have seen under the feeling naturally excited by such a proceeding, a counteracting movement on the part of the South, from Missouri, and the dispute seems ready to burst forth into the flames of civil war.

The interest at stake are even held by the excited and excitable portion of the community throughout the States, but which are fortunately everywhere limited in number, to be of that importance which will justify Disunion. But while there is no imaginable contingency which can render expedient the disruption of the Union, there is nothing in the case of Kansas which can justify even a resort to violence. It is not the determination of a few thousands of men, whatever their political complexion, and no matter whether from Massachusetts or Missouri, which can permanently fix the character of the institutions of a State. They may do so for the moment; but it can be permanently done only by the interests of the population, as determined by climate and soil; and the relative productiveness of free and slave labor. This haste to be foremost in the race is therefore doubtless of less importance than excited passion may persuade us it is. Certainly in any event, Disunion is never to be thought of as a remedy. The very fact that for every imagined grievance Disunion is held up as a threat is sufficient to illustrate the despatch of that remedy. The enormity of the proposition is sufficient to stamp its own fallacy, while its positive inefficiency cannot fail to strike the commonest intellect. Contemplate for a moment the consequences of that remedy! Suppose that in consequence of the impossibility of settling to our mutual satisfaction the vexed question of slavery, the Union should separate into two great organizations, without any natural boundaries. By this arrangement the subject of slavery south of the dividing line, forever passes from the control of the North, while the South is left to feel the full force of its evils entirely within her own limits. For how long could two such organizations, with constitutions so opposite, maintain peaceful relations in such close contiguity! In the antagonism of feeling which would naturally exist, mutual encroachment upon each other's rights would soon occur. A border broil in two contiguous states would thus, by sympathy and a common interest, draw to their assistance other States on both sides of the line, till the two powers should be engaged in a war, which, in respect of the bad passions which it would evoke, and the frightful atrocities to which it would lead, may scarcely find a parallel in history. In the progress of such a war,—which it can hardly be supposed would be of brief duration, but which would doubtless be prolonged until one party or the other should be entirely wasted in the conflict,—the clear perception of human rights would grow confused,—with the suspension of the pursuits of peace, their value would be forgotten; and the very idea of a republic would fade out; and a people, mentally as well as morally degraded, would soon offer their willing necks for the yoke of some military chieftain, who, alike regardless of the enslaver and the enslaved, will seize the occasion for the permanent establishment of his authority, and rule them with a rod of iron. Thus, instead of ameliorating the condition of the slave, we shall be enslaving ourselves. That this is no idle picture, we may learn from the case of Athens and Sparta, both members of a common confederacy, when, after the civil strife of the Peloponnesian war, the former passed under the kingly rule of Philip of Macedon, and from that of the States of the Achaean league, which flourishing only while united, in an evil hour listened to the voice of internal jealousy, and, calling in the assistance of Rome, was organized under her yoke. Disunion, therefore, affords no remedy for the

domestic dissensions of the States, and is only to be contemplated as the opening door through which a passage may be found to a stronger government, when the miseries of anarchy shall have proven us incapable of governing ourselves. Of a ruin so complete, so dark and so hopeless as that, to this proud achievement of man's intellectual and moral nature, may Heaven forever avert the day.

I would, therefore, earnestly exhort every friend of Kansas, by his love for himself and his children,—by his desire for the welfare of his remote posterity,—and by his love for his country—her past achievements, and her present position in the van of nations in this the most enlightened age,—to cast away the most cherished passion, of prejudice, and momentary excitement, and listen to those of moderation, of reason, and of justice—the practical lesson of whose teaching is, that violence can accomplish nothing of any permanent value, and may be productive of irreparable mischief. Let every one who is without legal qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, carefully avoid interference; and let every legitimate voter use his privilege with scrupulous regard to the rights and feelings of others, and the Kansas troubles will vanish as by magic; and one of the most trying—will be afforded of the fitness of our countrymen everywhere and under all circumstances, to be entrusted with the privileges and responsibilities of self government.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, let me thank you most cordially for the unsolicited honor of your invitations, and let me express the pleasure it would afford me to enjoy the observation personally, of the many interesting features of your territory—her broad and fertile plains—her rich valleys, and her genial climate. The development of her resources presents a magnificent field for the energies of her population; and I trust they will be guided by a wisdom which will lead to complete success. For the commendation which you are pleased to express of my efforts in behalf of the Homestead, I hope to have the opportunity, another season, of thanking you in person. Of the policy of that measure, I yet entertain profound convictions, and hope still to see it placed upon the Statute Book. Accept my assurances of regard for each of you individually.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN L. DAWSON.

The Cost of Sebastopol.

In order to form any correct estimate of the immense labor, expense, and desperate valor the capture of Sebastopol has cost the Allies, in addition to the terrible sacrifice of life, recourse must be had to the report of General Niel, who had commanded the engineering department of the French army since the death of Bizot, and to the second report of Pelissier, which resumes in a very complete and lucid manner the incidents of the combined assault and the general history of the siege. To borrow at once the concluding passage of this report—"Thus," says the Marshal, "terminated this memorable siege, during which the relieving army was twice beaten in the open field, and the means of defence and attack of which had assumed colossal proportions. The besieging army had in its different attacks about 800,000 rounds, and our approaches, dug during 336 days, of open trenches through a rocky ground, to an extent of 86 kilometers (54 English miles), were made under the constant fire of the place and with incessant combats by day and night." During the siege there was employed no less than 80,000 gabions, 60,000 fascines, and nearly 1,000,000 canisters. "There are no remarkable sieges in history, have hardly ever attained to more than a tenth of these extraordinary proportions. Nor are the results of the casualties of the army less extraordinary. The final combined assault—taking the official reports—cost the French army no less than 7,551 men killed, wounded and missing; the British loss on the same day was 2,447, so that the total loss of the Allied armies amounts to not less than 10,000 men on this dreadful occasion. But if to this number of victims be added the large losses sustained by both armies at Balaklava, at Inkermann, at the attack of the 18th of June, and at the battle of the Tchernaya, besides the constant drain of men by sorties and in the trenches, which exceeded 100 men a day, we conceive that the losses sustained by the besieging forces under fire cannot be less than 50,000 men, and probably surpass that number; to these must be added the still more unhappy victims of disease and privations, who were at one time swept away more rapidly than by the sword of the enemy; and we are probably below the truth in estimating these losses at 40,000 for the Allies, which would raise the total to 90,000.

Marshal Pelissier's report gives us a full and accurate statement of the enormous means brought to bear in the final assault. Of the French works, the approaches on the left had been advanced to within thirty or forty yards of the Flagstaff and Central Bastions, and to within twenty-five yards of the salient of the Malakoff Redoubt and the Little Redan. The French artillery had constructed 100 batteries perfectly served, and presenting 300 guns in the left and 250 on the right attack. The English engineers had been unable, from the rocky nature of the ridge on which the Great Redan was planted, to advance nearer than 200 yards from that work. General Harry Jones had, however, brought 200 English guns to bear on this point. One of the consequences of the advantageous proximity of the French to the works they were about to storm was that the explosion of the mines which gave the signal of the attack blew in a part of the counterscarp, and showed the men they had little to fear from the Russian counter mines. At the distance at which the head of the English sap was still placed no such effect could be produced.

The French left attack against the Central and Flagstaff Batteries, under General De Salles, was organized with much care. Six regiments of the line were told off for the at-

tack on the Central Bastion and five for that on the Flagstaff, besides Gen. Cladini's Sardinian Brigade; twelve more regiments were brought up to act as a reserve on this point only, so that the left attack must have been made by 10,000 men supported by 10,000 fresh troops. Nevertheless, this attack failed from causes somewhat similar to those which led to the defeat of the British attack on the Redan. The Russians retreated behind the lunette, from which they kept up a fire of grape and musketry, which baffled the assailants and at last drove them back to their trenches. Marshal Pelissier had however reserved the flower of the French army for the attack on the Malakoff, under the commands of General MacMahon and General Bosquet; it was there that the Zouaves and the Chasseurs were principally engaged, and it said that about 30,000 men were brought into the trenches by instalments of one-third at a time to act against the Malakoff and the Little Redan. These troops were carefully provided with everything they could require in their desperate enterprise. The hill of Malakoff was surmounted by works which had assumed the form and strength of a regular pentagonal fortress, of about the same extent as the Citadel of Antwerp, intersected by every kind of earthwork and garrisoned by about 3,000 men. The ditch surrounding it was 18 feet deep, the scarp 18 feet high, so that the defenses to be scaled were 36 feet from the bottom; and similar works were repeated within the first entrenchment. With incredible rapidity and energy the French troops swept over these tremendous obstacles, overpowered the garrison, and then held the work for four hours against the repeated efforts of the Russians to recover the position. No greater or more difficult exploit is recorded in the annals of war, and the immense loss sustained proves by what desperate effort the advantage was gained.

From the San Juan Central American, Sept. 20.
Resources of Nicaragua.

We have partaken of a great variety of fruits and vegetables which are indigenous to the soil of Central America. Among these are the orange, lemon, limes banana, cocoonut cocoa plum, alligator pears, Guava, plantains, papayas, marmion, rose apple, granadilla, watermelon, cantalopes, bread fruit, citron, and a variety of others which we have not yet become familiar with. Those of the vegetable that we have seen consist of cocoa, a species of our potato, oreyam, sweet potato, peas, Lima, French, and vanilla beans, squashes, tomatoes, peppers, pumpkins &c. We have no doubt that a great portion, if not all the products of the States east of cultivated here. We notice many fruits and plants similar to the growth of Florida and the more northern States, but they are more matured and in a greater variety. The cactus grows to a gigantic height. And the sensitive plant exhibits in a marked degree its peculiar characteristics.—Beautiful roses with a variety of their species grow wild and luxuriant.

The vegetable productions of commerce are principally sarsaparilla, annato, aloes, ipecacuanum, ginger, Vanilla, Peruvian bark, cowage, Copal, Gumma-Gabic, Copavia Caoutchouc, Dragons Blood, Vanilla and Oil Plant. The staple products of the States, and those which arrive in great perfection, are Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Indigo, Maize, or Indian Corn, Rice, Chocolate, Cocoa, Coffee. Among the valuable Trees may be noticed Mahogany, Logwood, Brazil-wood, Cedar, Lignumvitae, Fustic, Yellow-Pine, Dragonsblood-tree, Silk Cotton-tree, Oak, Copal-Tree, Buttonwood, Ironwood, Rosewood, Nicaraguawood, Calabash, &c. Wheat and other cereal grains flourish in the elevated districts and northern part of the Republic.

In fact one can have any climate they wish from the atmosphere of the plains to the broken forest and mountainous country which extends even to the coast. The mineral resources of Nicaragua are numerous, consisting of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and coal mines, the latter are easy of access and within a short distance of the coast. Sulphur is found in great quantities, also nitre, sulphate of iron, and a number of other minerals.

The beef of San Juan is very good but there is not so large a stock as in the interior, still there is sufficient for practical purposes, and we venture to say that any amount of the Durham species could be raised here or a few miles higher up the coast. While animals abound such as the tiger, wild hog, monkey, etc., all of which are harmless, except when attacked.

The poultry is excellent and plenty of it, also birds of all kinds, parrots paroquets, bullfinch, canary and almost every other species that the tropics produce. We have had the pleasure of lurching on snipe and can warrant their flavor. Fish, Oysters, Clams, Shrimp, and Crabs can be found in the bay and rivers. The Jack Fish, Drommer, and a species of Sheeps-Head we think peculiarly fine. Clams are round and small but very tender and delicate. The Cow-Fish is considered a great relish by the natives, but we have not yet mustered courage to partake of this, or the Alligator, we shall continue to notice from time to time the natural productions of the country as they are developed and brought before us.

WATERING CATTLE.—Among the many causes of stock not thriving as much as might be desirable during the winter, is their too scanty supply of water. A few have running water in their cattle yards, and their stock drinks as nature requires it; but most farmers water their stock either at the pump, or by driving them to a running brook twice, or often but once a day. Watering is done by rule from fall to spring, regardless of weather or food. I have observed stock so dry as to refuse to eat dry food, but after being watered they eat it voraciously. Now, it is a well-settled fact that no animal will thrive well suffering for want of food, water or shelter. Let those, therefore, who want to turn out their stock in the spring in good condition, attend to these things and let them see that the poorer and weaker stock get as much as they want.—Farmer and Visitor.

From the Pennsylvaniaian.
Alas! Poor Coffroth!

We extract from the State Journal of California, of Sept. 20th, the following paragraph in relation to the accident which happened JAMES W. COFFROTH, a State Senator of California, elected originally by the Democrats, but recently by the Know-Nothings.— Years ago, we were closely associated with Mr. COFFROTH, and probably were mainly instrumental in converting him to Democracy. He started in March a Whip, became a compositor on the Spirit of the Times, and subsequently foreman of the Printing Office. He was next employed as Clerk in the business office, and just before the Spirit of the Times was sold by Col. Du SOLLE, became assistant Editor. Many of the articles claimed by him as his own productions, were written by another person. So were the light: literary articles which he made love to the ladies. He left Philadelphia hastily, for reasons which did not add much to his integrity, and we mentally predicted that he would play the part he has just acted, when he was first elected by the Democrats. He was a fine looking man, and quite prepossessing in his manners, but extremely faulty at heart. His punishment is probably deserved, if his vices has increased with his years.

SENATOR COFFROTH.—This gentleman, says the State Journal, is elected to the Senate by about one hundred majority. It is related of him that, at Benicia, in 1853, he made the following remark: "If ever I desert the democratic party, may my right arm be withered." Our readers are already aware that on the day of election he fell from his horse and so completely shattered his right arm that it was thought he would be compelled to have the limb amputated. A remarkable coincidence!

HEROISM OF A DOG IN THE CRIMEA.—The following account of the exploits of a dog in the Crimea, which we translate from the Gazette of Trieste, surpasses everything heretofore recorded of the devotion and bravery of this noble animal:

"A great sensation has been created in the camp of the allies by the heroic deeds of a dog belonging to Colonel Mettman, of the 73d Regiment of the Line. On the 16th of August, during the battle of the Tchernaya, the quadruped broke his chain, fought in the ranks of the army, saved the life of a sergeant and a soldier, and took three Russian prisoners. A ball struck his foot, but the wound only embittered the animal the more. He threw himself upon a Russian officer, flung him to the ground and dragged him prisoner by his coat collar to the French. A physician has bound up the wound, and the four-footed hero is convalescing. He will probably receive some mark of honor, as another dog in the English army has been rewarded with a medal for his devotion to his master."

Baltimore Election.

As a fit companion for the Democratic triumph in Pennsylvania, we chronicle the result of the election in the city of Baltimore. The Sun, of the 11th inst. says: "The number of votes cast yesterday amounts to 22,380. Of these 11,808 were given to the democrats and independent anti-Know-Nothing candidates. These figures represent an average democratic gain of 3,777 over the vote of Mr. Hinks, the K. N. candidate for mayor; who was elected by a majority of 2,741; it consequently represents an average Democratic majority in all the city of 1636."

Thus do the strong holds of the dark lantern party wheel into the Democratic ranks. But a year ago the worshippers of "Sam" were shouting themselves hoarse over their success. "The triumph was heard but 'invaluable Sam'!" "The triumph victory of the Americans!" "where for the Democrats party?" &c. How the tune is changed now! The smile of exultation has fled from the faces of these midnight conspirators. The bullying assurance of these riors has dwindled down into Uriah Heap meekness; and instead of hooting at Democracy, they damn each other. Such is the end of Know Nothingism, and it is a fitting death for a party born in Sing Sing.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Galveston dated to Sunday have been received by an arrival at this port.

Captain Callahan, in command of the Texas Rangers, has had a battle with a force of Mexicans and Indians; 700 strong. Forty of the enemy were killed, and four of the Texans. The enemy retreated. Capt. Callahan calls on Texas for assistance, as he is expecting another attack. He is determined to exterminate the Indians.

Galveston papers of the 6th inst. note several fresh Indian outrages on the frontier.— A daughter of R. N. Davis, of Medina county, was lately killed by them, near his dwelling. A man named Skidmore had also been killed near Fort Belknap, and another named Vonfier near Castroville. Capt. Wallace and a party attacked a gang of Indians near Medina killed two and capturing several horses.

It is a work of considerable difficulty to believe all the stories of vegetable life that come to us in the California papers. We can stand beets as long as a man's leg and thirty inches in circumference, onions as large as a peck measure, and cabbages weighing sixty pounds; but when they swear to a hundred and twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and potatoes weighing half a hundred, we begin to hesitate. But their big trees are the wonder of the world. The Mammoth Grove is a forest of such monsters. Situated 4,500 feet above San Francisco, it has come to be a summer resort of the people. The largest tree is 95 feet in circumference; and two are 95 feet in circumference, and 300 feet high, and beautiful to look at.— At the grove is a first class hotel. In the body of the big tree there is a house 24 by 80, which contains two fine bowing alleys. The stump of this tree is intended for a ball room.—Buffalo Advertiser.