BEGISTER.

STILLMAN FULLDR. Actist Editor. [During the absence of the publisher in the duties of his appointment as Deputy Marshal.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1850.

The constant engagement of the publisher of this paper in his official duties as Deputy Marshal, (excepting when interrupted by temporary ill health, as within the past week,) and the illness of the present acting editor for the last few days, must excuse in part the leanness of the editorial department this week. As usual just after an election, there is a dearth of interesting news to be found in our exchanges, which, with this lack of editorial, leaves the paper to depend much upon the ingenuity or inventive genius of the Printers. Our issue is unavoidably delayed somewhat this Week by the press of job work which has occurred previous to the election.

THE MENAGERIE. We refer our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Raymond Ca and Van Amburg's Menageries, by which it wi be seen that these extensive establishments, no united in one, will exhibit in Montrose on Frida the 18th inst. As this promises to be one of the most extensive establishments of the kind that he ever visited our place, we presume it will dratogether (as we doubt not it deserves) a large con course of people to witness its varied curiositie and " see the elephant"

Election Items.

By a slin from Wyoming we learn that the L cos were about 200 ahead of the State ticket that county, Wright (Loco) being nearly that much ahead of Fuller (Whig) for Congress; while fo State Senator, Smith is only 50 or 40 behind Sar derson.

From Luzerne, as far as heard from, we her that Fuller is ahead of Wright for Congress, thoug we have no definite returns to determine the re cult. P. S. Later rumors say that Wright clected.

A telegraphic despatch from Erie county yester day says that Walker (Whig) is elected to Congres In that district, which of course is a Whig gain-The Wings cannot, however, expect to carry al the districts in this State which they did in '48, some unusually strong Loco districts having in that election gone Whig.

Telegraphic news from Philadelphia, via. New York, says that Gilphin (Whig) is elected Mayor. The Locos carried the Mayor last year. The Whig ticket generally has triumphed, as usual, in the city, and Hon. Joseph R. Chandler is re-elected to Congress in that district. Hon. Henry D. Moore has also been re-elected in the 4th district, Philadelphia county.

Alexander E. Brown, an able and distinguished Whig, is reported to have beaten James M. Porter for Representative in old Northamton. This is a glorious triumph, indeed, if true.

News from Ohio says that the Locos have probably carried the Governor, as was expected, owing to the Free-soil division drawing off a portion of the Whig vote in the Reserve region, while it is thought the Whigs have gained the Legislature .-The Whigs have also gained a member of Congress in place of Sweetzer, Loco.

Death of Hon. Chester Butler.

We see with regret the following sad intelligence in the Philadelphia Daily News of Monday: The Hon. Chester Butler, Representative in Congress from the 11th district, died at the American House in this city, on Saturday afternoon. He reached the city on Wednesday, and had been suffering for a few days from a nervous affection. He was about 50 years of age, and a gentleman great ly esteemed in all the walks of life. He was for a number of years a member of the Legislature from Luzerne county, has filled various important trusts. and enjoyed to an eminent degree the confidence of his constituents.

The corps was taken to the house of Josiah Randall, Esq., on Saturday evening, from whence it will be taken to-day to Wilkesbarre for interment.

A Sacrional Contest.—Both parties in Colum bia county were united on Mr. C. R. Buckalew for a State Senator, he being the regular mominated Locofoco candidate, while both parties in the new county of Montour, lately cut from the lower end of Columbia, went in for the re-election of Valentine Best, who was so denounced by one faction of the party last winter for his independent course on some questions. There has been a contest for years in different sections of old Columbia-first about the removal of the county seat from Danville up to Bloomsburg, and since that was effected, for the division of the county, which was effected by Senntor Best last winter, by which Danville, (where he resides) was again made a County seat. In this ectional strife the Whigs of Luzerne were left to take their choice between two Locos. Probably most of them voted for the man they thought Rest.

The Massachusetts Whig Convention met on Tuesday, and nominated George N. Briggs for Governor, and John Reed for Lieut. Governor .-These faithful public servants have been annually chosen to the above offices for a number of years, and we rejoice to see them again in the field. Men more worthy of the suffrages of a free and intelligent community, could hardly be found.

JENNY LIND Sing in Providence, R. L. on Monday night last. The first ticket was put up and be fined \$500 and imprisoned six months, and on sold to Col. Ross, of the Providence and Worcester conviction by trial of having caused the escape of Express, for six hundred and fifty dollars—twenty a fugitive, to be fined \$1,000, subject to recovery five dollars, more than Dodge paid in Boston, and four hundred and fwenty-five more than the New and clerks of the U.S. Courts, &c. &c., for their E York batter paid and arrest

Jo Barker, the Mayor of Pittsburgh, is model officer in his treatment of drunkards. He compels them, before leaving his august presence, not only to take the temperance pledge but to take from one State or Territory for the pursuit of a funn oath that they will observe it. We take the gitive, and his re-capture in another State or Terrifollowing from a Pittsburgh paper:

A man was brought before Mayor Barker ves A man was brought belove mayor harrer yesterslay morning, on the information of his wife, who charged him with having abused her badly. A fine of 25 was imposed upon him, which he could not may. He was then ordered to jail for ten day. But after consisting with his wife and friends, the Mayor concluded to let him go, if he would take an oath to drink no more while living, with which he complied and left the office.

THE BLECTION. Whig townships in this county have shown a very opinion upon. neaper turn but, which leaves the result nearly as asual in this county. It seems to have been impos- An Appeal to the Friends of the Colored sible to arouse the sleepy portion of the Whigs to the reality that there was any chance to make their votes count any thing even on the State or District contest, so used are they to counting their efforts in vain in our county struggles. We may dwell more at length on the impracticability of giving away to this feeling hereafter. For the present, we merely give below the reported majorities on Congress, as far as ascertained up to the time of going to Press, along with the vote given for Governor in 1848 in the several townships in this county. Although our opponents have failed to "roll up" the entire 1500 majority they talked of, they have done enough in that way for this time. C Governor in 1848. Congress in 1850.

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Congressional Summary,

SUMMABILY DISPOSED OF The Newark Advertiser thus sums up the doings of Congress: "They have purchased books for their individual property with the public money to a very considerable amount; under what clause of a constitution, according to some of them, exceedingly parsimonious of powers to do good, we are not informed. They have also found time to vote themselves pay for thousands of miles of travel, which they know they never performed. They have, notwithstanding their pledge for the payment of the public debt, alienated tens of millions of acres of lands of the United States for one purpose or another, with a lavish hand. Congress is rarely sparing of the public treasure. An economical Legislature is almost a solicism.

"They have reluctantly saved the sailor's back rom the cat and colt. But they have not saved the pockets of the people from the postmaster in the least degree. They have not saved the birth right of an American mechanic-protection from his government-from the robbery and frand of the foreigner. How much could be done by an American Congress, if they could only look upon the government as an instrument of beneficence to the community at large, instead of a source of ben- | ed to go to school because they are colored differefits to a section or party!

One thing they did on Sunday morning, which will exert as great an influence as any of their the more. We feel that we are wronged. acts: some of the members drank to drunkenness A disgraceful scene of course ensued; some votes could not be given at all; and some were given by mistake, and many, when the session closed, did not know what had been done."

NEW AND IMPORTANT MANUFACTORY IN BROOME COUNTY .- We are informed, says the Broome Republican that John H. Turnbul, late of Glasgow, Scotland, has purchased at Corbettsville, in this county, a large tract of land and one of the best water privileges in this country, for the purpose of manufacturing Pyroligneons Acid. This is a busisess comparatively unknown here, as there is but one other establishment of the kind in the United States. These acids are extensively used in dyeing, and we understand Mr. Turnbull's Manufactory will give employment to over one hundred workmen. From our knowledge of the country and the busi ngss we think he has been fortunate inselecting his location which with beautiful and romantic scenery possesses the advantage of a peculiar adaption, is a business point of view to his purpose.

Synopsis of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Congress, by a large majority, has passed a bill for the arrest and return of runaway slaves, of which

the following is a synopsis: 1. For the appointment of Commissioners by the United States Courts in the States and Territories, whose duty it shall be to hear the demands and grant certificates to the claimants of fugitive slaves

or their appreliension.

Commissioners shall appoint assistants to ex ecute their duties in the counties, and shall all of them have power to summon the posse commitates

to their aid.

3. Testimony of claimant or agent to be prime facia evidence against the lugitive, whose evidence is not to be taken; and upon a hearing before any magistrate, justice of the peace, U. S. judge, commissioner or essistant, the testimony of the claimant or agent, the fugitive slave is to be delivered

up,
4. Persons hindering the execution of the law to

by law.

5. Prescribes the fees to marchals, and deputies

services under this act.

6. Additional persons provided for to assist, if necessary, in the reclamation and transportation to his master of a fugitive, and their compensation de-

It is provided that a certificate shall be given

8. It is provided that when a marshal or his deputies permit the escape of a fugitive from their pos session, they shall be amenable to the value of the slave; and for default of duty in his capture, amena ble to a fine of \$1000.

For the advertisement of a great nature curiosity, see another column; and for the curiosity itself come to town to morrow.

We publish the following at the request of with them, when they deny meven a "nagro" room

DEAR FRIENDS :- We belong to the proscribed

race. We are hated, and denied the full enjoyment of civil, religious and social freedom, for no other reason than that God, who has created all things, and pronounced all his works good, has in his "handi-work," tinged our skins with a darker race. We, however, in the light of reason and christianity claim a common brotherhood with the whole human family. The Bible, which we have been taught to reverence as God's only book given to man, and the truths of which we love, informs of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," and also that lie is no "respecter of persons: But in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh dence of God has placed us in your midst, and we your hands. Yet we do not feel that you have become tired of the demands of justice or humanity. You are aware that most of us are poor, and you know the cause of our poverty. We now and ever have desired to labor "working with our own hands" for free-man's wages, and at the same time to elevate ourselves in the scale of being. We want to be protected or at least let alone in the enjoyment of our natural and inalienable rights. We want Free Soil and freedom to pursue our own happiness in the ways of righteousness. These we have resolved to maintain so far as we do enjoy them at the peril of our lives. More we think we have a right to enjoy, and more we will seek to gain. We ask no more than the Bible and the Declaration of American Independance authorizes us to ask. We all thirst for that knowledge of which we have been deprived. We ask the means of education, at least for our children, and are will ing fully to compensate, for such means of education so far as lies in our power, and as others do Being unable to sustain schools of our own, we have heretofore asked and enjoyed the benefits of those which have been established in common with others: We have witnessed with pleasure the erection in Montrose of a large, beautiful and commodious building for an Academy, and some of us have labored to some extent in its erection, having been assured that we should enjoy the benefits of the school as others were to enjoy them. At the opening of school some half dozen of our little ones were sent, and received into the primary department, and our hearts were gladdened with the thought that christianity had gained a triumph over prejudice and hatred of color. Some two weeks those children were allowed to attend the school, and then by vote of the Treatees were excluded. and for what! Because they were not neat, quiet, well behaved and anxious to learn as others! No. The teachers will witness to this fact. Was it because they would not pay their tuition! What then were the reasons! None other than those which grow out of caste and prejudice against our color. We are grieved if not insulted. Heaven fall from the eyes of those little ones as they come to their mothers and asked to be washed and dressed for school, and are told that they are not allowently from the other children, overcomes us. The

We are told that it would injure the school were our children to continue in the enjoyment of its privileges. What is this but making right give way to worldly expediency, even if the fact be admitted? We have heard arguments of this kind offered in favor of Slavery itself. "It will injure my business at the South," says the merchant, " if I do not, discountenance anti-slavery men and measures." "It will lessen the circulation of my paper," says the editor, "if I do not favor Slavery and applaud the Slaveholder." " It will keep funds out of our treasury," says the church and minister, # if we open our mouths for the dumb" "We shall lose votes and political power," say dough-faced politicians. and unprincipled parties, "if we do not bow down to the slave power." We are told that some of the citizens of Montrose will take their children out of school it ours are admitted into it. The South tell the North that she will withdraw from the "Union" if Slavery is not protected where it is, and extended into newly acquired territory; and if the fugitive from stripes and chains and unpaid toil, is not given up and sent back to hopeless bondage. The North yields, the bonds of slavery are strengthened, new slave territory is added, and the so called Free States are made a hunting ground, upon which the kidnapper with his blood hounds may pursue us, whether we were born in Slavery or not, and seize us as his lawful prey. We are glad to know that all of the trustees have not been influenced by arguments like these, and did not consent to the wrong which has been done to us and our children. To those who were and all their backers we would recommend a prayerful consideration of a question asked and answered by an inspired Apostle-"Shall

we do evil that good may come ! God forbid." We are told again that it would be wrong to was being erected that we could enjoy the privilege of the school? Why were we told to send our children when it commenced? Why was the principal of the school told that no such distinction would be made, and why did one of the trustees lead two of our children into the school and sent them there! More than all this, why did God make a "mixed" world and establish a "mixed" church, without " respect to persons?" Why are all the nations of the erth with their different hues, from the white man to the black permitted to mingle in the State and in the church? Why do not these opposers of "mixed schools," oppose the mixing of laborers on their farms, on their roads, in their quarries and their houses! Why do they ask us to serve them at their tables, and firesides, and in their carriages? Why do they ask us to dandle their white children upon our knees? Why do they present their white faces in our barber shops to be shaved byour dark fingers! Why do they admit us eternal life, and partake of the supper of the Lord | Gazette,

Although the majority in several of the Loco-some of the colored people of this vicinity. The in their Academy, where we may drink of the loco streng holds is somewhat reduced (excepting matter complained of, is something we know but always such towns as Lenox and Harford, the little about and forbear at present expressing any leta room in an Asademy mere sacred than a room in the house of God, the means of human knowledge than the symbols of the body and blood of Christ! Why send the white missionaries among the dark skinned heathen to teach, and not let him teach at home? What greater dangers are there to be apprehended from a mixture in school than in the positions to which we have referred! We ask for no unjustifiable or unlawful mixtures. Though our color be as black as Ethiopia, and hated of unchristianized or professed christianized man; yet hue than that which characterizes the Anglo Saxon God is pleased with it—he dwells by his spirit in mion with us, and promises us heaven sweet commi and happiness and glory, and that is enough for us

> on this point. We are told once more, that those who favor our exclusion from the privileges of the Academy will offer, we would most freely accept. But as it is we cannot. We ask no such favor at their hands, righteousness is accepted with him." The Provi- and will give them no such privilege of sanctifying their wrong, and placing a flattering unction to their freely acknowledge the reception of many favors at souls. It would be done but to fetter us in caste, degrade us as menials, and increase, the prejudice which has already become high against us.

If our true friends will aid us we shall be glad. This is what we now solicit. If they can not open schools which are already established to us, we ask that they will aid us in establishing one of our own Our number is too few and our means too limited to sustain such a school as we need. We appeal to the friends of God and humanity for aid. We give you our pledge to endeavor to show ourselves worthy of your benefactions, and shall delight to point out to our children the friends of the human race. We leave to your wisdom what shall be done. "Whatsoever, therefore, ye would that men should do to you, do ye even also to them."

ALEX. DORSEY, Chairman. Wu. Brown, Secretary. Montrose, Oct. 1, 1850.

POSTSCRIPT.

Not so badly beat after all! Just as we are going to press we have news rom a very reliable source that Adams has receivec a majority of between three and four hundred in Bradford Although this cannot change the reselt in this district in favor of Adams without more than a corresponding majority for him in Tioga, (for which we dare not hope,) it shows what might have been done if the Whigs in this county had only done their duty at the polls.

Close of the Congressional session.

At noon Monday, the first session of the Thirty-First Congress terminated. The session, says the National Intelligencer, has, from its beginning to its close, been one of unprecedented length and labor. The elements of sectional strite appeared, at very outset, to have combined, by distracting and dividing the National Councils, to arrest the progress of public affairs; and for several months cemed to threaten to reduce the Government to inaction and imbecility, through the failure of Congress to pass the annual bills necessary to keep it in operation. The political atmosphere within the walls of the Capitol became so excited that the conflicts of inflamed passion and prejudice might without much exaggeration, be compared to the storm of a few nights ago, when the incessant knows that we have the feelings of men, although flashes of lightning from cloud to cloud kept the passes our manhood is denied. To see the tear natural atmosphere for some time in such a blaze as to blind the keenest vision, and, with the accompanying roar of Heaven's artillery, to strike with awe, if not with fear, the stoutest hearts. But to all such conflicts, political as well as atmospherical, however menacing, there must be a t Certain questions being at length disposed of, both Houses of Congress were happily restored to reasons given for their exclusion only saddens us a frame of mind adapted to the transaction of busiss and have work steac the whole of the short remainder of the session. Something even more favorable may be said of the effect upon Congress of those measures of compromise, as styled by some—pacification, as styled by others—which thave stilled the storm. The spirit of conciliation has shed a visible influence, in regard to almost every question of legislation. which has been since agitated, over the members of the two Houses of Congress, who will in turn, it may be trusted, diffuse it among the constituen-

cies to whose bosom they are about to return.

The night of Saturday being the last on which any bill could pass Congress, so as to be in a state to be presented to the President for his approbation, both Houses sat late, in a trial of physical strength on a contest between them on disagreeing votes upon one or two amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill; a contest which did not terminate until four o'clock in the morning of the Sabbath, when absolute exhaustion rather than conviction obliged each House to recede a step, and so to suffer the bill to pass. The passa step, and so to suner the one to pass. The passage of that bill was in effect the crowning act of the session; containing, as it does, besides the ordinary appropriations for carrying on the Government, important legislative enactments, such as the rules prevented from coming up within the session in the form of distinct bills. We cannot pretend We cannot pretend to enumerate or particularize them; the cl extending the Capitol buildings-one of the ques tions on which the two Houses at first disagreedforms part of the bill as it has passed, the amount of appropriation only being reduced from two hun-

dred thousand dollars to one hundred thousand. Late on the same evening the bill which had previously passed the Senate granting land boun-ties to soldiers of former wars, received the sametion of the House of Representatives, and may be considered as a law. This bill may be regarded from the amount of the public lands which it disposes of, as one of the most important acts of the

Of those measures which appeared to us imperatively to demand legislative interposition, but which have failed to receive it, was the great subject of the depressed condition of the manufactures of the country—that of iron especially—requiring a modification of the tariff; and the Hiver and Harlave a "mixed school." Why was not this found out before! Why were we told when the house or bill, the passage of which was due to the great interests and wants of the West, hitherto not sufficiently regarded and respected by the General nent. This last bill, we have no doubt. would have commanded majorities in both Houses of Congress, could it have been reached in time to

FIRE On Tuesday morning last, between two and three o'clock, the slumbers of our citizens were disturbed by the cry of "fire," an alarm to which they have hitherto been almost strangers . The fire, we understand, was first discovered to be issuing from an ice-house in the rear of the large frame building on Main street, occupied as a Drug Store by Dr. A. Curtiss & Co. and by J. H. Bulley as a clothing and fancy store. This building being but partially finished on the second story, yielded readily to the flames and was consumed in a short time. The dwelling of Mr. J. W. Drum adjoining, was totally destroyed together with most of its contents, though we are lappy to state no lives were list. The exertions of our citizens on the oc-casion were highly commendable, and through their efforts, the calamity, which threatened to be still more serious, was arrested before it had communieven into their "negro pows," to hear the words of first has not yet been clearly determined.—Pittston

Fore News. Andrel of the Bleamshin Cambrie Halifax Telegraph Office, Oct. 3, 1850. -The steamship Cambria, Capt. Leitch, arrived at

Halifax at 7 o'clock the morning. She left Liver pool on the 21st ult.

England. - It is stated, on the authority of a orrespondent of the London Herald, under date of Paris, Thursday evening, that arrangements are on foot between Spain on the one side, and England, France and Holland on the other, by which Spain,

the publication of the decrees of the Cabinet Synod of Thurles, in reference to the educational colleges or governments in Ireland, which has been condemned in toto greatly to the surprise of all the

well wishers of that unfortunate country.

The Liverpool Journal and Chronicle, which, beus that "God hath made of one blood all nations aid us in establishing schools of our own. Were it the popular feeling among that body, are loud in not for the unrighteous principle which actuates the their disapproval of the course adopted by a sec tion of the Irish bishops, at the command, it is said, of the Pope. The Chronicle says:—This is a mournful announcement, over which the statesman may well ponder, for the blackness of the past is unredeemed by the slightest hope of the future. This difference of creeds, which it was the object of an enlightened patriotism to heal, by uniting the youth of Ireland of all denominations, so that all would be cared for is to continue it seems, under ecclesiastical sanction, with all its horrid brood of evils, bad passions, and personal and sectarian antipathies. The curse of the past is doomed to hang over the land, and a system of education, admirably adapted to the requirements of the country, i rudely pushed aside by the prejudices of the Irish

At several public meetings in different places, has been proposed to bestow a suitable testimonial of public approbation upon the brewers and dray-men of Barclay & Perkins establishment, for their treatment of Gen. Haynau. As an offset, the Times states that preparations are making at Vienna to greet the General on his return, with what that journal styles a splendid demonstration of loyal devotion. The garrison is to serenade him by torch light, and the Emperor is to raise him to the rank of a Marshal of the Empire. It is also stated, on the authority of an Austrian journal, that the Austrian minister, at London, has been instructed to demand the puni-hment of the men who assaulted

FRANCE.—The only important political incident of the week has been the discovery of an Orleanist plot, the documents connected with which, whilst they do no appear to implicate any person, afford-ed the Paris and London press for food for long ed-

The President returned to Paris on Thursday and his tour is said to have been attended with brilliant success. Some of his friends have confinenced to agitate the question of allowing him another 3,000-000 france for his personal expenditures; but the proposition meets with little favor, and in consequence, he has, it is said, come to the determination f making no further progress this season.

Of the whole number of 85 provincial councils, 49 passed resolutions in favor of the revision of the stitution, with the view, as is understood, of prolonging the powers of the President. Of the 36 others, 12 uniy passed resolutions decidedly

averse to the proposed change.

About 700 emigrants, chiefly belonging to the old Guard Mobile are about to leave for Califor-

months, over last year, is stated at 25,000,000 francs. THE DANISH AND SCHLESWIG WAR,-Advices from Hamburg state that on the 12th the Holstein army made a forward movement, with the intention of attacking the fortified bridge across the Schlye at Wessunde. The Danes were driven from their unfortified positions at Koshendorff and other points, into their entrenchments, where they cannon-aded the Holsteiners for about an hour, but with out effect, when the firing ceased and the Holisteners began to retire. The Danes then replaced the bridge, which they had prepiously removed, and crossed over with the intention of harrassing the retreat of the Holsteiners, but found them so strong as to render it unadvisable to press them closely. to confer with them upon public measures, and to

established his head quarters at that town; but was subsequently forced to retire, owing to the near proximity of the Danish ships. The army bivouacked at night at points somewhat in advance of their previous position, and on the following day the Danes still declined to give them battle. Hesse Cassel -The Germans were occupied

last week, with the sudden and precipitate flight of the Prince of Hesse Cassel. Disputes having occurred between the Prince and the Chamber, as to his right to impose taxes without the consent of the latter, and the people having obtained the sanction of the legal tribunals to their resistance of the illegal taxes imposed by the government, the Prince found the place too hot to hold him, and fled. The Hessiery appear to be getting on very well without the Elector and his infatuated ministers,

and it is said to be probable that other States will shortly follow their example.

From Chagres. Arrival of the Steamer Cherokee, With One Million Five Thousand Nine hundred &

twenty dollars in Gold. The Cherokee left Chagres on Wednesday, 25th

Sept., and Kingston, Saturday, 28th Sept., for New rk. Left steamers Georgia, Empire City and Alabama, at Chagres waiting the arrival of pass-engers, the mail's bullion having all arrived. They all had steam on when the Cherokee left, and ex-

pected to sail the same day.

The Chrokee brings passengers from the Oregon and Northerner, and bullion by the former yessel. The Oregon made her passage to Panama, including the landing at five different ports on the

Pacific in 17 days' one hour.

The Northerner made only two landings, and reached Panaira in 21 days and 8 hours. The Republic sailed 5 hours before the Oregon, which vessel passed her the first night out, and since then bothing heard of her. She had not arrived at Ban Francisco on the 28d, that being the latest word received from Panama, when the Cherokee sailed

from Chegres.
No new cases of the Cholera have appeared on

the Ithmus lately.
The steamer Panama was at Acapulco on the 10th September, and was visited by the pas sengere returning from San Francisco, who report ed her to be in perfect health. She sailed from Panama 1st September with the Cherokee's pas-sengers, and their friends may be assured of their perfect exemption from Cholera. The disease had subsided on the Isthmus and the health of Chapres

the dispersion of the Squatters. The report brough by the last steamer of the burning of Sacramento proves to be unfounded. Politically and socially all seems to be going on smothly in California. The accounts from the gold m ines are still more encouraging

IRON FOR PENNSYLVANIA - Singular as the fact may seem, it is nevertheless true, that a business house in this city is now shipping to Pennsylvania by the Tidewater Canal, a parcel of Sporch pig iron for a foundry in Harrisbury & What w the opponents of the proposed modification of the present tariff say to this! If British iron finds its way into Pennsylvania loundries will any one pre-tend to deny that the home manufacture must be brosen up wales the tariff in amended !- Balti-

For the Sesquename Register Universal Benevolence

Jenny Lind by the gifts of our Heavenly Faiher, is so admired and loved that none should think it incredible for her to exact the most popular of church or state however exalted their station. church or state nowever examine their station—in reforming the world from the cruelties of the old dispensation of the darkeringes, in behalf or the new licaven and new Earth, wherein dwelled to the courses—as different from the unneeding pecularities of satisfactors. ities of sectarian, as the saving mercy of christian

ty exceeds the law of Moses.

Thus none of the self-righteons, nor open profer on condition of having Cuba protected by the joint on condition of those powers engages to pay the debt due by her to England, and to French and Dutch pray for qualifications to aid her instrumentally in converting mankind into a human family of the

ersal Benevolence
Not built on systems science wrought.
Not built on that which is wholly Divine,
The revelation Christ taught, Our souls for

Heaven to incline.

Heaven to incline.

As by Divine influence, the voice of the pion As by Divine innuence, the voice of the pious catholic Lady Guion, transmuted robbers into honest beings and guarding friends, so may 3 can Lind by the like influence transmute theatres of Lind by the like influence transmute theatres of profligacy into crowded cathedrals of piety uninoyal by tobacco chewers soiling their floors by blessed with better preachers, male and female than we ever heard—not because of the sound christian dectrine only, but heart tendering and through mercy, soul saving voices, clarified by Divine Truth, which Lady Guion prophecied would revive and aline from the north to the conversion of nations, as though a more glorious day we of nations as though a more glorious day was dawning, and thankful should all feel that Joney Lind from her northern clime of Sweden is with out any prejudice against her, one of the instruments thereof to the influencing millignaming a glorious effect, than the best of missionanes here ofore sent by men afar all which with legislating enactments, military force and punishment of death proves abortive of the desirable conversion in proves abortive of the Divine influence arresting all rational minds, and our obedience to its yearing

of Universal Benevolence.
We need not much care what mortals have been whether duelists, gamblers, slaveholders, theatrial actors, inchriates, intolerant bigots, or what not not worse than Paul previous to conversion, if they would but now inhale in soul Jenny Lind we hope Universal Benevolence, they could, through mercy but a few of them, do more good by their temperance sectures, &c., (as is delightfully said of her kind friend Barnum) through towns and Cities, is preventing riots, murders, and incendiary conflagra-tions, in future, than thousands of the military and all the sectarians of their vicinity, as heretofore acting, " ten righteous persons would have sared eity once," and now through mercy, from such di-graces; as visiting by male and female, all classe for this reform, and abounding in "basket and in

store.".
Finally none can better contribute of their voice. talent and surplus wealth, with the use of their printing presses; chapels, court houses, capitals de of the States and United States, than for the spread ing Universal Benevolence.

May the world of editors please insert the above and oblige,

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON VISITED Hummelstown cently, and spoke at a large Whig meeting. It

Harrisburg Telegraph says:

The Governor, in opening has speech to the prople of Hummelstown, on Saturday test, allude to the objections raised by the Locofocos to his ad dressing the people on account of the position he held. He said, in answer to their objections, that as Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, elected by the voice of the people, he should endeavor to discharge his duty with fidelity sustain the constitution, and be regardful of the rights and velstitution, and be regarded of the rights and we fare of the people. He felt the duties and obligations imposed on him by the Constitution and law, and he hoped he should never forget to discharge them; but he had not, and never would, consent to accept any office which would prevent him from counselling with, advising, and consulting with the public, upon measures of general interest. He da not feel that his position as Governor placed ha above the people, or independant of them. In any post in a Republic, he thought the incumbent should not be above taking and receiving advice from those interested in public measures. Such being his views, he had consented to address public meet ings when requested; to mingle with the people, advise and inform them on all questions of public concernment.

Meeting to Repudiate the Fagitive Law.

Several thousand people, white and black at tended a meeting in the Park at noon on Saturday, at which James Hamlet, the first New York young of the man stealers, was exhibited. The greater enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was ad dressed by Messrs W. P. Powell, Rev. John P. Raymond, Robert Hamilton, and Rev. Charles B. Ray, all colored. Resolutions of thanks were fered the gentlemen who had assisted in the iben tion of Hamlet, and a strong aprile of resistant manifested to the Fugutive Slave Law, and the sons who sustained and secured its passage.

It was stated that since the passage of the Figure Slave Reclamation Bill more slaves has no

away than eyer was known before, six worse reaching the City on Sunday, who had fled from Baltimore 22 Mayor Woodhull has announced that none of his

Police would aid or abet in the capture of runaways and cheers were given when this was stated. Ham let was loudly cheered several times, and a Fugitive song was given at the close of the meeting which a great portion of the addience joined.

On Thursday evening another Repudiation meeting was held at the church of Rev. Mr. Joshn, or

ner of Eleventh street and Ferry, Williamsburgh which was largely attended. Still another meeting is announced, to take place on Tuesday ere ning at High-st. Church, Brooklyn.

Another Cuban Invasion A dispatch fr Washington to one of the Sunday papers says the Spanish Minister returned from New Yorks the capital on Friday night, at the request of Webster who had a long conference with him regard to Cuhan affairs. It is said that another Coban invasion is on foot, but that a descent bo first made on Hayli, with a view to the or throw of the government of the black Emp Faustin I. There may be something in this the probability is that our Cuban Heroes have vivid a recollection of their recent abortive atten at Cardenas to make my more demonstration that direction at present.

FUGITIVE SLAVES A Baltimore correspond of the New York Herald states that a party for Maryland is now in the North, endeavoring to rest Frederick Dauglass, the fugitive slave, at that "there are also, known to be several thousand fugitive slaves in Columbia, Lancaster, Harrisbe and Pittsburg, the owners of several hundred of whom have already taken steps for their record, and there will seen be a great storm in that dretion 1990 now being a set

Fugures States Law - The first case under law of the late Congress occurred at New Indians week. A respectable entered man, who is resided in the city shout two years, was arrest by order of the United States Commission, the complaint of a nerson who professed to from Maryland. The proceedings were somethy summary to suit the Resident Automat, and is alledged fugitive was given over to the claim all manacled, and carried away.

PROP. WEBSTER'S FAMILY. It is said that widow and daughters of the late Prof. Webster, about to remove to Fayal, in the Asores, where daughter reades. Her husband is Governor Fayal. We believe Mrs. Websteris a rative of island. Rochester Advertiser.