



**The Susquehanna Register.**  
H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.  
MONTROSE, PENN'A.

**WHIG STATE TICKET.**  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
Moses Pownall, of Lancaster county.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
A. K. McClure, of Franklin county.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Christian Myers, of Clarion county.  
Register Office Removed.  
The Printing Office of the Susquehanna Register  
is removed to the REAR OF LYONS & CHAND-  
LER'S STORE, fronting on Chestnut street.

**More Democracy.**  
The Washington Union, the central or-  
gan of the great Democratic party, and  
the quasi organ of President Pierce, has  
recently furnished another instance of the  
consistency of the party to which it be-  
longe. The party who profess to com-  
prise all the democracy of our country,  
being again reinstated in power, it was  
natural to look for some expression of  
their devotion to the cause of human  
freedom and attachment to republican in-  
stitutions. But instead of that what do  
we see? The Union comes out in a long  
article eulogistic of Russian despotism,  
which it represents as the form of govern-  
ment best adapted to promote the happi-  
ness and prosperity of the Russian peo-  
ple! Such an opinion from such a source  
of course excites much surprise and in-  
dignation among all who had thought De-  
mocracy any thing more than a name.—  
The indignation may be well enough, but  
we can see no great cause for surprise.—  
What else could be expected but that  
they who cherish slavery as a blessing in  
America, should feel and express an ad-  
miration for despotism in Europe? De-  
mocracy, in this country, is a very good  
thing, especially about election time; but  
it would not answer at all in Russia,  
where "chivalrous Emperor" and "able  
diplomats" kindly consent to bear the  
burden of government, and save the peo-  
ple all the trouble of thinking for them-  
selves. If we could but destroy our Com-  
mon School system, and reduce the great  
body of the people to a state of ignorance,  
like that of the Russian serfs, might we  
not become as happy and prosperous as  
they? This may be worthy of a thought  
of government, and the Union informs us  
that the people of Russia are the happi-  
est in Europe. And yet Europe has  
some Republican States, and many that  
are comparatively free. Is not the infer-  
ence legitimate that the best form of gov-  
ernment is a despotism? How grateful,  
then, ought the people of Hungary to  
feel to the Russian Czar for sending his  
legions to assist Austria in crushing their  
foolish attempt to establish a free govern-  
ment. Had Hungary succeeded, surround-  
ing nations might have followed her  
example, and none can tell where the  
mischievous might have ended. All the world,  
then, or at least all the admirers and ad-  
vocates of absolutism (including the Union)  
must feel exceeding grateful to Russia for  
her interference. This is probably one of  
the acts to which the Union refers when  
it speaks of the "energy of will, honesty  
of purpose, and force of genius" that the  
rulers of Russia have displayed.

The case of Hungary is by no means  
an isolated instance. Russia stands ever  
ready to aid in suppressing the attempts  
of the people of Europe to obtain their  
rights; and no other nation in the world  
at the present day exerts half so great an  
influence in opposition to the freedom of  
mankind. And it is to such a govern-  
ment—a government whose base inter-  
ference against a brave people fighting for  
freedom, lately excited the just indignation  
of every true American heart—a govern-  
ment that manifests a grasping desire  
to extend still wider its already gigantic  
proportions, to bring still broader realms  
under the control of a single despotic  
will—a government that, judging from its  
acts, lacks but the power to wipe every  
free institution, every republican govern-  
ment from the face of the earth—it is to  
such a government that the Washington  
Union turns with admiration, expressing  
a belief in its stability, and a desire to  
"consolidate and perpetuate" its friendly  
relations with the United States.

**Ascried Extremism.**—Dr. Kane whose  
health is now restored, will set sail from  
New York, in a few days, on his Arctic  
Expedition. The crew are provisioned  
for two years. Their destination is Smith's  
Sound, and thence, if the ice happens to  
break, they will push forward to their  
trip into the unknown polar sea; but if  
it closes, they will resort to their dogs  
and sledges—which latter are built so as  
to serve as boats in case of need—and will  
investigate his desolate region northward  
and westward in search of the lost naviga-  
tors.

**Passengers are now sent over the  
Brie' Railroad, from New York to Dun-  
kirk in about sixteen hours, and on to Chi-  
cago at a much slower rate over the new  
roads, but retaining that City in two  
days.**

**What Can the Matter be?**  
Disappointment is the lot of man. We  
fear that neighbor Chase of the *Montrose  
Democrat*, is not wholly exempt from the  
common lot of mortals. Our readers,  
such of them as read his paper last fall,  
will probably recollect with what glowing  
anticipation he looked forward to the time  
when he should visit Harrisburg in a leg-  
islative capacity, and what advantages his  
constituents were led to expect from the  
fact that he was "acquainted with the  
Governor." Mr. Chase has been and re-  
turned, and is probably better acquainted  
with the Governor than before. Judging  
from an article in last week's *Democrat*,  
the Governor does not appear to improve  
on acquaintance.

What has occurred to produce a mis-  
understanding between these two distinguish-  
ed personages we know not, but Mr.  
Chase is indignant. He talks of "relin-  
quishing our hold of men who love us  
when candidates and insult us afterwards,"  
and of "teaching traveling politicians,  
heartless demagogues, and political plat-  
form-makers, a lesson unpleasant for them  
to learn." He seems to think that North-  
western Pennsylvania has been rather surly  
treated, in the distribution of the spoils,  
wherein we don't know that he is wrong.  
He seems to think that "the North" would  
do well to constitute him their leader,  
with plenary power to right their wrongs,  
wherein we fear his feelings have led him  
astray. However, with that easy impu-  
dence which becomes him so well, he as-  
sumes the leadership, for the nonce, and  
throws defiance in the teeth of the "politi-  
cians and demagogues" of the party, ap-  
parently forgetful of the fact that "a house  
divided against itself cannot stand," and  
that each blow he strikes must recoil up-  
on his own head. When we first read his  
indignant tirade, we suspected that he was  
smarting from wounds received in his  
own person, or that of a friend; but a  
further examination convinced us that he  
was only seeking to manufacture popular-  
ity out of the state of feeling that exists  
in some of the neighboring counties, with  
regard to certain appointments recently  
made by Governor Bigler.

He goes on to say "Let the whole North  
combine, and it cannot be resisted;" "let  
us set up for ourselves," &c.; all which in-  
dicates a very bad state of feeling among  
the harmonious democracy, and exhibits  
a narrow sectional spirit in the writer lit-  
tle in keeping with his usual broad and  
patriotic pretensions.

The brief experience of our Representa-  
tive appears to have taught him, what he  
ought to have known before, that the lead-  
ers of his party are a set of corrupt dem-  
agogues, whom the people ought to unite  
in ejecting from their places as speedily  
as possible. So mote it be.

**Religious Statistics.**  
Statistics of some of the leading benevolent  
societies:  
The American Bible Society has pub-  
lished during the year (ending May, 1853),  
799,370 Bibles and Testaments. Since  
the number of Bibles and Testaments whole  
number of Bibles and Testaments since  
1808, 9,088,352. Receipts of the Society the  
last year, \$346,542. (\$37,787 more than  
the year preceding.)

The American Tract Society has circu-  
lated during the year, 9,173,000 publica-  
tions, of which 881,000 were volumes.—  
Has given away during the year books  
and tracts amounting to about 61,000 pa-  
ges. Total number of publications by  
the Society since its organization, (28  
years ago), 137,893,480, in 119 different  
languages. Receipts last year \$385,286.  
Expenditures \$385,075. Number of col-  
porters employed, 612.

The American Home Missionary Society  
employed last year 1,087 ministers of  
the Gospel (22 more than the year pre-  
vious) in 27 States and Territories. Under  
the Society during the last year 47 churches  
were organized. Fifty-four houses of  
worship built, and 64 are now in process  
of erection. Receipts last year, \$171,734,  
being \$11,671 more than the preceding year.

The American Board for Foreign Mis-  
sions has 111 Missionary Stations in 220  
parts of the world, employing 220  
Missionaries and 213 Assistant Missiona-  
ries, not including any of the converted  
native teachers. Receipts during the  
present year amount to about \$300,000.

While Fred. Douglass, the colored  
orator, was delivering his late speech at  
the Tabernacle, the following pithy dia-  
logue is said to have occurred between  
two warring auditors:  
"That Douglass is a pretty smart fel-  
low."  
"Yes," replied the other, "but he has  
white blood in him. He is only half nig-  
ger."  
To which the first responded: "Well,  
if half a nigger can make such a speech,  
I wonder what a whole nigger can do?"

**The Mock Actions Surprised.**—On  
passing through Chatham street, it  
will be observed that the little red dogs,  
and the shrill and loud voices of the Pe-  
ter Funks, are seen and heard no more.  
Chatham street is no longer the centre of  
attraction for "green" countrymen.—  
"Harry" Howard and District Attorney  
Blunt have succeeded in their attack on  
the "mocks," and forced them to declare  
in the language of Shakespeare—"Othello's  
occupation's gone." With the exception  
of a few doubtful and suspicious places in  
Broadway, the "mock" business seems  
to be abandoned, and the shrewdness and  
rascality of those who followed it will be  
evident in some new vocation. Harry  
Howard's bill "would them up," as his  
provision were too stringent too warrant  
their success.—N. Y. *Sunday Dispatch*.

**Correspondence of the Register.**  
**Letter from New York.**  
New York, May, 30th 1853.  
Mr. Editor: In my last letter I had  
brought down my report of the proceed-  
ings of Anniversary week to Wednesday  
evening, (the 11th inst.) On that evening  
was held the Anniversary of the American  
and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, an  
association more conciliatory in its  
tone and less ultra in its measures than  
the American Anti-Slavery Society, of  
which I gave you some account last week.  
The great speech of the occasion was  
made by Frederick Douglass, a colored  
man, already well known to the reading  
public, and who was himself a slave at  
the south for 20 years. After having  
spoken for about 40 minutes in a manner  
highly satisfactory to his numerous audi-  
tory, he intimated that he had occupied  
his share of the time and would there-  
fore bring his remarks to a close. Upon  
this there arose loud shouts of "Go on,  
go on," from various parts of the house;  
to which he replied; "Go on is it then,"  
and (throwing down the paper which he  
held in his hand,) "there go the notes." He  
then proceeded for half an hour longer,  
in a strain of clear, close argumenta-  
tion and forcible illustration, such as I  
have very rarely heard surpassed upon  
any platform, depicting in graphic lan-  
guage the wrongs done to his country-  
men at the South; and the depressed and  
unsafe condition of fugitive slaves in the  
possession of nominal freedom at the  
North. Douglass certainly displays fine  
powers as a public speaker, and possesses  
a strong, well balanced mind, as was suffi-  
ciently apparent from his great speech at  
the Tabernacle. He stands forth a living  
refutation, of the ill-founded allegation  
made by some men that the mind of the  
negro can never be elevated to any high  
standard of intellectual development.

The Anniversary of the American  
Home Missionary Society was held at  
Metropolitan Hall and well attended.  
Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cleve-  
land of New Haven, and Rev. A. El-  
dridge of New Bedford. They dwelt at  
some length upon the great and rapid  
advancement of the West in population  
and political power; the consequent ne-  
cessity of supplying its educational and  
religious wants; the dangers to be ap-  
prehended from Popery, Infidelity, &c.

Judge Jessup followed in a few re-  
marks in which he stated that one of the  
greatest obstacles in the way of the Home  
Missionary enterprise is the indifference  
and worldly-mindedness of professed  
christians; and that if the desired good is  
ever to be accomplished, more mothers  
and fathers must consecrate their sons to  
the work and more young men come for-  
ward and enlist in the glorious cause.

The Anniversary of the Bible Society  
was held on Thursday evening (the 12th),  
and was held the 17th anniversary of the American Temper-  
ance Union, at which the Hon. Neal  
Dow of Portland, Me., celebrated as the  
author of the "Maine Law," was the  
principal speaker.

But the meeting most interesting in  
many respects, was that held in behalf  
of the American board for foreign Mis-  
sions, on Friday the 13th. Hon. Theo-  
dore Frelinghuysen presided. The exer-  
cises were opened with prayer and the  
singing of the hymn,  
When shall the voice of singing,  
Flow like a waterfall,  
When shall the valley ring,  
With one triumphant song.

Three missionaries were present and  
addressed the meeting: Mr. Bushnell  
from Africa, Mr. Bliss from Syria, and  
Mr. Goodell from Constantinople. The  
large audience listened with deep atten-  
tion, and though the meeting was long,  
it did not lose its interest to the end.—  
And who, even though his heart might  
not throb with strong sympathy for their  
noble cause, who could look upon these  
men without a feeling almost of admira-  
tion. They are men of talent, men of  
education, men of untiring energy, stir-  
ring integrity and of high moral purpose.  
They are men to whom the avenues of  
wealth were as easily accessible as to  
most others; men to whom the doors to  
distinction stood invitingly open; yet they  
gave up all ideas of aggrandizement, all  
desires after fame, that they might go  
to the lands where darkness and supersti-  
tion reign; to enlighten the ignorant, el-  
evate the degraded, and make happy the  
miserable.

The American Missionaries have been  
charged by the enemies of the cause, (for  
every good cause has its enemies,) with  
extravagance and an abuse of their power.  
At the meeting of which I speak these  
charges were fully met and refuted by  
Capt. Foot of the U. S. Navy, who said  
he had visited several missionary stations,  
and could testify from actual observation,  
to the unimpeachable conduct and fideli-  
ty of the missionaries, and to the widely  
useful and noble results of their labors.  
After the singing of a hymn the meeting  
adjourned.

In the evening was held a meeting at  
the Tabernacle in behalf of the Five  
Points House of Industry, and at the same  
hour a large assemblage was convened at  
Metropolitan Hall to witness the presen-  
tation to Father Gavazzi of \$3000 in mon-  
ey, and two beautiful copies of the bible,  
one in English, and the other in Italian.  
And thus were ended the proceedings of  
Anniversary week.

**OSCAR.**  
The Misers' Journal states that some of  
the members of the last Legislature, to show  
their contempt for the proposed Maine Law  
carried bottles of liquor into the House of  
Representatives.

**News and Notions.**  
—Gold has been recently discovered in  
Texas. It is thought to exist in large quan-  
tities.  
—We saw a fellow (the other night) affec-  
tionately embracing a tree box. Physical  
debility and spiritual manifestations were  
the cause.  
—The individual, who stole a march has  
been put into the same cell with Procrasti-  
nus, the thief of time.  
—Gold has recently been discovered in  
this place. It was firmly embedded in the  
curtains of an old lady's wraith.  
—There are some seventeen or eighteen  
Episcopal Clergymen in Pennsylvania whose  
annual salary does not exceed \$160 to \$170.

—It is thought by French physicians that  
Louis Napoleon cannot survive much longer  
than a year. He is in very ill health.  
—Bryant, of the New York Evening Post,  
who is traveling in the East, writes that the  
bigotry of the Moslems is fast relaxing.—  
They now get drunk like christians.  
—They had a great religious revival in  
Bedford county, last winter, and now we  
learn that at the last court, there was not a  
single criminal case on the docket and the  
grand jury were discharged.

—A person confined in the Court House  
at Trenton, with a view to escape, undertook,  
on Monday night, to set fire to the building,  
by igniting the bed clothes in his cell. He  
succeeded in getting a fire, but was  
smothered to death by the smoke.  
—The papers in all parts of Pennsylvania,  
Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin  
concur in saying, that the present indications  
warrant high expectations of the coming  
year. From Illinois there have been some  
complaints, but no more than at this time  
last year.

—Joseph K. Groves has been tried at  
Clinton, N. C., on a charge of kidnaping  
George G. Fidelity, and sentenced to be hung  
on the first Friday of July. An appeal, how-  
ever, has been taken to the Supreme Court  
of the State.  
—Queen Victoria, upon receiving the news  
of the melancholy accident which resulted  
in the loss of President Pierce's only son,  
personally wrote a letter to Mr. Rogers, in  
condolence for the sad affliction the Presi-  
dent had sustained.

—Andrew Grant, free colored man, con-  
victed last week of an assault and battery,  
at New Castle, Delaware, was sentenced to  
pay a fine of \$300 and the costs, and be  
sold to the highest bidder for the term of  
five years.  
—CAUSE AND EFFECT.—It is curious to  
notice the effect of the recent railroad ac-  
cidents on the apprehensions of travelers.—  
Crowded, warm, and dusty as the rear cars  
always are, you will generally find the first  
one always empty.—*Utah Register*.

**Spirit Rapping.**  
A number of spiritualists in this city,  
with one or two, we believe in Chicago, re-  
ceived intimation that they must enter a  
certain large and unoccupied house.—  
They accordingly set for the key of the  
"every secret society." Where they enter  
ed to them, the house which it was to be used  
for the purpose of "rapping," and they  
were met by the most terrific screams.  
He declares that it sounded as if some  
one was suffering from the fear and pain  
of a murdered man whose bones  
were declared to be buried in the cellar,  
and so she initiated his dying agonies.—  
The spirits finally ordered the digging up  
of the bones, and designated a certain  
gentleman to use the spade. It is assert-  
ed, though we know not with how much  
truth, that the spade was taken up bod-  
ily by the spirits, and carried to a place  
on the cellar bottom, directly over the al-  
leged deposit of the bones. And here  
our reader! the gentleman of the spade  
stripped and went to work. After dig-  
ging a deep hole, and finding no bones,  
the pursuit was relinquished. These are  
the main facts, as they came to us, and it  
is proper to say that this utter piece of  
ignorance of the spiritualists, but the pri-  
ncipal actors are some of the leading minds  
in this strange delusion. If there is no  
devil, as the spiritualists affirm, there is  
something that answers all the legitimate  
purposes of a devil.—*Spring Rep.*

**JUDICIAL AFFECTION OF A JUDGE.**  
The jury in the case of the State vs. the  
negro, Ed. Fanny, for poisoning the fami-  
ly of Mr. Henkins, were dismissed yester-  
day morning by Judge Colt. Two of  
the witnesses in the case were examined  
Wednesday, and when the Court adjourned,  
the jury, as usual in such cases, were  
required to remain to themselves. They  
were accordingly found quarters in the  
Planners house. During the night, one  
of the jurymen, named Thomas Shields,  
escaped the Marshal and went home to  
his wife. When the court met yesterday  
morning, the judge was informed of the  
proceeding. When Shields was question-  
ed as to his reasons for leaving and dis-  
obeying the orders of the Court, he replied  
that he had been a married man for twelve  
years, and had never been away from his  
wife one night in the whole of that time,  
and that he found it utterly impossible  
to be absent from her. The State At-  
torney suggested that another jurymen  
be found in his place, to which proposal  
Mr. McClain, the counsel for the defense,  
objected, and the Judge dismissed the jury,  
ordering an especial venire of fifty ju-  
rymen for the 8th of next month. The  
judge fined the delinquent \$50 for his con-  
tempt, which fine was afterwards  
committed to three days imprisonment in  
jail. The proceeding was rather a novel  
manner of showing contempt of Court.—  
*St. Louis Intelligencer*, May 20.

**Old Ministers.**—There are seventeen  
Methodist preachers in the New Jersey  
Conference who have been in the ministry  
over a quarter of a century. Henry  
Boehm and William Smith commenced  
their itinerancy 51 years ago; Thomas  
Neal has labored 45 years, Manning Force  
42 years, and George Banghart 41 years.  
Edward Stout has been in the ministry  
39 years, R. W. Peterbridge 38, Wa-  
ters Burroughs 37, Edward Page and  
Bartholomew Weed, 36; Charles Pittman  
and James Shaw, 35; Isaac Winter 31;  
John C. Shaw, 28; James H. Dundy 27,  
and Sedwick Bunting and Thomas Sov-  
eign 26 years. A majority of these vet-  
erans are yet hale and vigorous, and are  
working zealously and energetically.

**The Secret Police of Europe.**  
As an open, recognized department of  
the State overruling everything, exam-  
ining everything, minding everything, his  
powers of control are tremendous; a re-  
lay of telegraphs, it reports from the most  
distant parts of an empire the approaches  
of danger, and thence again a legion of  
colored, it rushes to the scene with its  
potency of velocity. There is no secret  
writing of trouble. But there is a secret  
writing of the service, the dread hands  
of the Espionage, unknown to them-  
selves, which in passes a mysterious ubiquity  
and a tenfold effectiveness to its power.  
There is a fine passage in Gibbon, quoted  
by De Quincy, in his *Casars*, in which,  
describing the reach as well as the inten-  
sity of the Roman Imperial power, he  
speaks of the impossibility of an offending  
subject escaping punishment. "If he fled  
to the wilderness, it pursued him there;  
it tracked him over the pathless waters  
of the sea, and in the heart of populous  
cities, often the most secure and lonely  
of hiding places, its eye penetrated his  
concealment or its hand reached him  
from the throng." Thus all parts of the  
earth became to him only so many words  
of an immense prison.

The secret police of Europe achieves  
a similar universal universality. Its force,  
composed of some of the highest dignita-  
ries as well as the most wretched crea-  
tures of every class and calling—women  
of rank, and waiters in the cafes, the  
shop clerks, the domestics about your  
table, and even the lowest frequenter of  
the gambling houses and brothels, lurk  
everywhere, to caveat drop to waylay,  
to pervert and to accuse. Your property,  
your freedom, your life itself hangs on  
their reports, and long years after the  
circumstance on which a temporary sus-  
picion may have grown, the records of  
the secreted constabulary—his modern  
Vehm-gericht—will rise up against you  
like a book of judgment, and betray you  
to awful penalties. Where they are not  
like as the accusation; and your fate  
will only be known to the sweetest  
young family who miss you from the fre-  
side, and the cherished friends that shall  
feel the warm greetings of your hand no  
more. Scarcely a prison-house in Eu-  
rope from the watery dungeons of Na-  
ples to the cold solitudes of Siberia, that  
does not bear the signs of victims that  
have flitted away in this silent manner,  
as if they had exhaled or been carried  
bodily "from sunshine to the sunless  
land."

As an example of how this espionage  
is carried on, we were told last winter,  
in Paris, that a lady of fashionable so-  
ciety, who proposed to give a ball, applied  
to the police for the usual patrol which  
attends on such occasions, to preserve or-  
der, and regulate the arrival and depart-  
ure of carriages. The officer demand-  
ed six blank invitations, as a condition  
preliminary, which the lady of course re-  
fused. "Will you allow me, then, to  
look at the list of your guests?" asked  
the man of the law, and when the lady's  
agent showed it to him, he replied with  
a smile, "Never mind about the blanks,  
there are already ten of your friends among  
the number of the invited." Thus the  
creatures of the State manage to be at all  
public assemblies, as well as at almost  
every secret society. Where they enter  
do not go themselves, the terror of them  
does, so that distrust and suspicion is of-  
fered insinuated into the most friendly in-  
tellectual subservience is the only safety.  
says Mr. Silles, our former charge at Vi-  
enna. "The very name of police," says  
another American, who lived long abroad,  
"is a word of terror, and the apprehension  
which it causes is equally felt by rich  
and poor. It is in every one's mouth;  
and the stranger is no less annoyed by  
its inquisitiveness regarding himself, than  
he is surprised at the hum-like submis-  
siveness and fear which it universally in-  
spires."—*Putnam's Magazine*.

**SANTA ANNA'S INTENTIONS.**—The New  
York *Journal of Commerce*, Democratic  
paper, assuming the question of whether  
the new government of Mexico desires  
war, expresses the opinion, that it does  
not; and says:  
"If we are mistaken, the meaning of  
Santa Anna's bluster," &c. and the evil eye  
which he squints towards the United  
States as though he were ready to swal-  
low us up alive; we answer, that it means  
just what the Washington *Union* means  
when it virtually defies all Europe. It  
means, that he would like to tickle the  
vanity of his people, and thereby gain popu-  
larity with them, and influence over them.  
He knows that public sentiment in the  
United States is strongly averse to any  
more spoliation of Mexican territory at  
present, and therefore that he may talk  
large without any real danger of provok-  
ing a war."  
Not a bad back-banded blow.

**THE LEADERS OF THE CHINESE REBEL-  
LION.**—Letters from Canton state that  
all of the stories connected with the great  
rebellion in China, none has been so per-  
severed in from the commencement as  
that assigning leadership and influence  
to foreigners; and there really seem many  
grounds for the belief. They are called  
by many the "Christians," the "God  
worshippers," and it is said that they ob-  
serve Sunday. The latest takes this  
form:  
There are four men wearing thin Chi-  
nese dress, but talking the Chinese  
language well, who are at the head of the  
rebel council of war, and without whose  
large a step is taken. These men  
are generally supposed to be French Jes-  
uits; and as Catholicism forms an element  
of the combination, the further north they  
go the stronger they become, as that reli-  
gion is more widely diffused in that  
quarter. Their success in battle against  
the imperialists, and the military skill  
which has characterized some of their  
movements, give additional force to the  
supposition of foreign aid.  
The loss of life at Wu chang fu, when  
taken by the rebels is said to have been  
very great, and the captors were espe-  
cially bent on demoralizing temples with  
their idols.

The following which we clip from  
the Richmond *Express* and the State organ  
indicates pretty clearly the condition of  
the party. It is a confession of the desert-  
ions from the party are extensive.  
A democratic meeting at Carrollton,  
Alabama, on the 2d inst., resolved, gen-  
erally, that in politics, as in war, the true  
policy is to shoot deserters." This is pre-  
tending to be doctrine, and one that will  
be extensively resorted to in Virginia,  
during the present canvass.  
The state of things must be desperate,  
when martial law is to be proclaimed and  
deserters are to be shot.

**The Earthmen.**  
Two children of this aboriginal tribe  
of Southern Africa have been brought to  
England from the banks of the Orange  
River. The Earthmen are branches of  
the Bushman tribe, and derive their name  
from the fact that they burrow in the  
ground. They are shrouded like vermin  
by the Hottentot and the Kaffir. Their  
chief sustenance is game; but at these  
seasons of the year when it is no longer  
to be found, they live upon locusts, eat  
the curd of milk, and derive a scanty  
nourishment from the suction of the skins of  
the animals they have slain. The speci-  
mens of these peculiar creatures, who in  
their original nature are scarcely a re-  
move from the brute creation, are four  
or five inches in height. They are not  
likely to grow to any period of their life  
to a higher stature than four feet, for this  
small measurement is about the average  
of their race.

These curious children, who are re-  
spectively 14 and sixteen years of age, are  
described as being exceedingly intelligent  
the intercourse which they have had with  
the family with whom for the last few  
months they have been associated having  
so far had its influence as to bring forth  
its superior attributes which they obvi-  
ously enjoy in common with the rest of  
the human species. Their appearance is  
anything but disagreeable. The flat nose,  
the breadth across the eyes, and the thick  
lips betray their African origin; but the  
expression of the face in either case is  
mild, and by no means displeasing, whilst  
their deeply-bronzed skin is smooth and  
delicate. The hair of the head has the pe-  
culiarity of growing in small tufts or balls,  
the scalp in other parts being perfectly  
bare. These little Earthmen are naked  
to the waist, which is girded with a mat  
of feathers. The forehead is encircled  
with chaplets of grass, and the neck,  
wrists and ankles are garnished with  
glass beads. They speak a little Eng-  
lish, and have already been seen to do  
some simple tasks, such as thrumming a tune  
on two of the pianoforte; and singing di-  
vers negro melodies. There is evidently  
much latent intelligence.

**A Martyr Heroine.**  
It is stated in the New York Times  
that a report had just reached the Hunga-  
rians in that city, through various private  
hands, of an event outraging all yet  
known of Austrian cold-blooded, judicial  
tyranny. During the spring of 1853, two  
years after the revolution, and in the  
midst of the quiet of slavery, all Hunga-  
ry was aroused by the news, that a young  
and distinguished lady had been sudden-  
ly arrested, the Countess Bibtha Tekeli.  
She was high-born, one of the oldest  
families of Hungary—a family beloved  
for its many deeds of heroic patriotism.  
She had been owner of large estates—but  
though of the aristocratic order, none  
loved her better than the peasantry.  
"They all knew her as the friend of the  
poor." And in many rural districts, the  
Sunday Schools and schools for the lower  
classes owe their origin entirely to the  
self-sacrificing labors of this lady. Sus-  
picion had never breathed upon her name.  
She loved Hungary, and she was a wo-  
man of heroic spirit. These are supposed  
to be the reasons of her arrest. The  
charge against her was, that she was in  
correspondence with Kossuth and Maz-  
sini. "No one, even there, supposed the  
fold her long. The news now is that in  
these first Spring days, the young Countess  
Tekeli was privately executed in her  
prison—probably that of Gros Warden."

A simple fire Annihilator, for domestic  
use is described in the Troy *Edget* by  
an insurance agent of that city. Hear  
and save your houses!  
"Why will not people avail themselves  
of modern discoveries to save their prop-  
erty from fire? A package of two or  
three pounds of sulphur, disposed in such  
a manner as to be among the first things  
to burn, or at hand to be thrown into the  
fire after its commencement, before the  
air rushes into the building, will arrest it  
as surely as water, and is better than  
water when varnishes or resinous gums  
are burning.

Oxygen and sulphur have so strong  
an affinity that in the combustion of sul-  
phur the oxygen of the atmosphere is con-  
verted into sulphuric acid gas, at which  
point fire is arrested.  
"I tested this principle and thereby  
saved my property some years since, an  
account of which I gave through your  
columns at that time. It is impossible to  
conceive how much human suffering might  
have been averted had that suggestion  
been attended to by ship and boat owners.  
I never read the accounts of the terrible  
loss of human life on board our ships and  
steamers without thinking that they might  
have been saved by a package of brim-  
stone in the forenoon."

**RAILROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—If the  
resources of a state can possibly be devel-  
oped by the construction of railroads,  
Pennsylvania is likely to thrive immensely hereafter, as  
railroads have been either completed or  
under construction in every portion  
of its domain. We have now, less than  
four separate railroad lines projected or  
completed from east to south crossing  
Oswego: viz, from east to west, 1. the Pen-  
nsylvania Railroad, with its new eastern  
connections; 2. the Chambersburg and  
Allegheny road with its connections, the  
Pittsburg and Connellville, Chambers-  
burg Valley and Columbia; 3. the Sun-  
bury and Erie route with its connections  
and 4. the new York route to the west  
from Easton to Mercer. From north to  
south: 1. the Pittsburg and Erie road;  
2. the Allegheny river road; 3. the Sus-  
quehanna river road; and 4. the Phila-  
delphia, Easton and Water Gap road.—  
When all these roads are built they cannot  
fail to be the greatest features of the  
country through which they run.

The Superintendent of the D. & L.  
& W. Railroad has issued the following  
order for the observance of the employ-  
ees of the road. It is just such a "rule  
as should be in vogue upon every mile  
of railroad in the country," and in fact with  
community will sustain Mr. Dotterer in  
his endeavors to guard against accidents,  
which are so often caused by the drink-  
ing habits of persons who have trains  
in charge.  
"6. The use of intoxicating drink of  
all kinds is strictly prohibited, and any  
person reported violating this order, let-  
her on or off duty, accompanied with  
satisfactory proof of the fact will be  
promptly discharged."

**Old Bull's Colony.**  
*Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*  
Ozark, Potter Co., Pa.  
Tuesday, May 24, 1853.  
Great preparations are making here by  
Old Bull personally and his followers to  
celebrate the coming Fourth of July on a  
magnificent scale. On that occasion he  
expects a large number of his musical  
brethren to assist in the ceremony. He  
is fitting up a grand concert room, 100  
feet in length and 30 feet wide, which  
will be one of the upper rooms of his own  
dwelling.  
His Colony seems to be progressing  
very rapidly for a new country. Old Bull  
is certainly an extraordinary man; he  
can see him up at daylight in the morn-  
ing, mounted on his famous Norwegian  
horse, riding around examining his lands.  
After his breakfast you will find him as-  
sisting the mechanics in their operations,  
raising buildings, &c. After dinner he  
may be found working on the roads with  
quite a number of hands.  
The schools of the Colony are flourish-  
ing under the care and instruction of a  
number of teachers from New England.  
These schools he visits daily.  
When he executes a deed for land to  
his countrymen he inserts a clause depriv-  
ing them of the privilege of selling it  
quora, except as a medicine.  
**Blackmanly.**  
The Paris Correspondent of the Phil-  
adelphia Register gives us the following:  
"A shocking paper relates a funny lit-  
tle anecdote about an old man who lived  
very happily until Mrs. Stowe's three  
loggies in his head all sorts of colored  
manias. The old man rich as a Southern  
planter, had from that time but one fixed  
idea—to make a black man happy.—  
Therefore, he dismissed his white domestic,  
and went to an Intelligence Office to  
obtain a black one. They gave him a  
groom as black as Erubus. The old man  
received him with the affability of an  
American Senator, and introduced him  
into his house rather on the footing of a  
friend than a servant. This state of things  
lasted a week, when the old man received  
an anonymous letter  
"Sir," it is said, "you have in your ser-  
vice a dyed-in-the-face fellow, a white  
devil of the lowest species. You are a  
duppe of a pot of blacking." Indignant at  
this revelation, the old man conducted the  
man into a closet.  
"Wretch," said he, "I know all. There  
is soap and water and a towel; I give  
you an hour to pack up your clothes."  
At the end of an hour, he returned and  
found his man as black as ever. "What!"  
he cried, "you are not yet washed?" But  
I am black," replied the other; "I can't  
wash myself white." "I tell you rascal,  
that I know all." Wash yourself."  
At the end of two hours there was a  
new visit to the closet; the black was  
still black, and there were reasons for it,  
which belonged to the coast of Guinea,  
(irritated by what he took to be the  
dye), the old man conducted his domestic  
to the commissary of police; the magis-  
trate, having proved the servant fast col-  
ored, his master took him back and redoub-  
led his kindness toward him.

**Mrs. Stowe in England.**  
The enthusiastic reception of Mrs. Har-  
riet Beecher Stowe in England, furnish-  
ing most rare and interesting exhibits  
a most singular fact, which justly excites  
surprise and wonder in that country as  
well as the