The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER AND THEO. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, October 26, 1854.

WOOD

Those of our subscribers who intend to pay their subscription in wood, are informed that we want some now. Printers can't work with cold fingers.

United States Senator.

It being now ascertained that a majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature on joint ballot, will be Anti-Nebraska, the selection of a United States Senator in place of Hon. James Cooper, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, is beginning to be discussed.—Among the Whigs, Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, Gen. William Larimer, of Pittsburg, Ex-Governor Johnston, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, are talked of. There are many reasons why, in our opinion, the Free-Soil men, without distinction of party, should unite on DAVID WILMOT for that office, provided he will accept it. No man in the State has labored more faithfully or efficiently for the cause of freedom than Judge Wilmot. For his straight-forward course and manly adherence to principle, he has been denounced by the hireling presses of the Administration, and threatened with political annihilation.—When it was found that he chose to follow the guidance of principle rather than the behests of party, as if at a preconcerted signal, the pack opened upon him, in full cry, and evinced a fixed determination to hunt him to death. It was even said that by deserting his party, he had already sealed his own doom. But, in truth, instead of his having deserted his party, he has only maintained the principles that made him what he is, and his party—or rather the party leaders—have deserted him. His course has been approved and ratified by the *people* of Pennsylvania, and most emphatically by the people of his own district. Pollock's majority in this Congressional District is 4,694 in a gain over Pierce's vote of 6,550. Does that look like Wilmot's being deserted by the people? He was never so popular—never so strong as now; and fortified as he is in his own integrity and the confidence of the people, those pigmy foes who have attacked him with so much vehemence, cannot injure him, but will be themselves slain by the recoil.

It is not for his own sake that we advocate Judge Wilmot's election to the Senate, but because of the effect of his taking a seat there at this crisis, and of the influence he would exert in the National councils. The struggle between Freedom and Slavery is not at an end. The Slavocracy are playing a desperate game for supremacy, and they will fight it out to the last. Every avenue through which they may seek to make further encroachments, must be guarded, and for that purpose we must have vigilant sentinels on the bulwarks of freedom. We know of no man who would be more keen-eyed to perceive the danger, or more prompt to sound the alarm, than David Wilmot. The friends of freedom throughout the North must look to it, that they send such men—men true and fearless in their antagonism to slavery—and none others, to Congress.

We should glory more in the election of Judge Wilmot to the Senate now, than in that of any Whig in the State. It would demonstrate that the maintenance of principles, and not the resurrection of a party, is our object; and it would tend to cement together the Free-Soil men into a great and invincible Freedom party, with the power and the will to place Pennsylvania in such a position that hereafter it can never be a question with the slavery conspirators whether they may count on our aid or our opposition. With Pollock for our Governor and Wilmot in the Senate, they would know where to find us; and should another occasion arise like that of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it would then be demonstrated whether or not Pennsylvania's voice can be heard and her influence felt as far as Washington.

☞ The Hunker papers generally do not seem disposed to give up the conflict for one defeat, but think that they shall triumph yet. The *Luzerne Union*, of Oct. 18th, speaks of the little giant of the west, and his future prospects, as follows: "The voice of truth cannot be silenced, and justice will always eventually triumph. We now predict that, in less than twelve months, Douglas will again be the most popular man in Illinois, and that very city of Chicago, that refused to hear him speak, will endorse his course and sustain the Nebraska Bill."

☞ Wright, who lately represented in Congress, the Luzerne District, "which has the misfortune to join the Wilmot District," and who sought to remove the taint of the propinquity by his pro-Nebraska speeches and votes, has just been beaten by Henry M Fuller, his old Whig competitor, in a way that will probably satisfy him that he *is* beaten without another winter-long investigation at Washington. Fuller's majority in the District is 2065.

ERRATUM.—An error occurred in the table published in the Register last week, in the column giving the vote for Johnston, in 1851, in Silver Lake and Springville.—Springville gave Johnston 149 votes, and Silver Lake gave him 74, and not Silver Lake 149 and Springville 74, as appears in the table, the numbers being there accidentally misplaced.

☞ The *Allentown Democrat*, which predicted the election of Bigler by 20,000, in case the rest of the State should give as good an account of herself as Lehigh, commences an editorial with,—"*We have met the enemy and we are* theirs."

PARTIES.

The present condition of parties in the United States is peculiar, and causes much speculation among thinking men. The Whigs, as a national party, are disbanded, and the Democrats are so to a considerable degree. The national Whig party ceased to exist, when the Southern Whigs, in direct opposition to their Northern brethren, joined with the Administration Democracy in forcing through the Nebraska bill. And the recent elections at the North show that, however desperately the leaders of the Hunker Democracy may labor to maintain a national organization, the idea of continuing a party connection with the slavery extensionists is repudiated by the masses of the Northern Democracy. A process of amalgamation is now going on between Southern Whigs and Democrats, under the name of "National Democracy;" and the party, so strengthened, will doubtless retain a considerable body of voters, composed chiefly of foreigners, office-holders, and office-seekers, at the North. Thus we have the division fairly made, the Southerners and their dough-face allies at the North forming one party, and the Free-Soil men of the North forming the other. The latter, having thrown off all party ties to save the country from slavery domination, by uniting their forces, have just carried several of the great Northern States, by such overwhelming majorities as show conclusively that the Free-Soil sentiment is powerful enough to control the nation; and if the Free-Soil men are true to themselves and their principles, it will do so, in future. Divided, they can do nothing—united, they can do everything. In Ohio and other western States, the Anti-Slavery men have united, under the name of "Republicans," and the union bids fair to be permanent. They have, at least, the prestige of success to sustain them, having just carried Ohio by about 80,000 majority, and Indiana by some 20,000. Of course many political intriguants and partisan presses, there as elsewhere, still cling to the Administration, and denounce all such alliances; but as the effect of following these doughfaces would so evidently be to give back to the Slaveholders the power we have just wrested from them, their counsels will probably be little heeded by honest and earnest men.

In short, the course of events throughout the States, points unmistakably to the formation of a great party, whose controlling principle shall be, unyielding opposition to every form of slavery aggression. Much danger to the country, and many wrongs, might have been prevented, if this thing had been done sooner; but it is not yet too late.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

It seems that the Prohibitory law is defeated in Pennsylvania. By far the greater number of counties in the State have decided in the favor of the votes against it being chiefly opposed to the populous German counties. In Susquehanna county, the majority for the law was 1,115, and we believe that, but for the absorbing interest of other questions, deemed more imperatively to demand immediate action, and in some degree calling off attention from the subject, it would have been much larger. On the other hand, Berks County, which gave 3,350 majority for Bigler, gave 7,988 majority against the law. If we omit Berks, the balance of the State has decided for the law by some thousands majority, and we therefore propose that a Prohibitory Law be enacted by the next Legislature for the whole State, except Berks and such of her anti-prohibitory sisters as may express a desire to be exempted from its operation.

Correspondence of the Register.

NICHOLSON, Wyoming county, Pa., October 21, 1854.

Years ago I read in an old book, of one who gave it for "his opinion that he who should make two spires of grass grow upon a spot of ground where but one grew before, was more a benefactor of mankind, than the whole race of politicians put together."

My visit to the Cattle Show and Fair lately held in your place, in connection with the political scenes so recently enacted in our midst, brought vividly to my mind, the sentiment to which I have referred, and deeply impressed me with its correctness. For some time past we have witnessed the efforts of those who were desirous of office, to get the nominations of their respective parties, or any party, and some have been modest enough to nominate themselves as Independent. Then the dear people must be persuaded that these same regularly and irregularly nominated Law-makers and Law-executors, are just the very nicest kind of men to serve them, and ought to be elected by overwhelming majorities. Of course the Printer bestows upon his favorites, the most fulsome eulogies, and many a man gets of him a character and recommendation for peculiar fitness to serve the dear people, of which his friends were not before aware; and the Printer is just as ready to calumniate all opposers—that is easy enough; he has only to tell his Devil to set up the types and it is done.

The nominations being made, the respective candidates and their friends, straightway enter the canvass with a zeal worthy a better cause, in order to make their election sure.—The candidates strive to become all things to all men, that they may win the greatest number of votes. If there be a diversity of sentiment or interest among the people, no matter how conflicting, the aspiring politician can suit them all. No stratagem or trick that can avail anything is to be left untried.—These same aspirants for political fame, would fain have us believe, that the welfare of the State can be more safely committed to them for safe keeping than to any others. They flatter themselves with their vast importance, and the "ignobile vulgus," with the idea that they are entitled to high rank among human benefactors; but into what insignificance do they all sink, when contrasted with the plain honest farmer, who by his skill and industry makes two spires of grass grow where but one grew before. Our country may be filled with such men as the mass of politicians of this day, and instead of being a whit the better therefor, shall be rather the worse, but the tiller of the soil who strives by his skill and genius, to secure the largest reward of his toil, not only turns the wilderness into a garden, but is among those who confer the most substantial of earthly benefactions upon their fellow beings.

It was highly gratifying to witness the zeal displayed at the Fair by the producers of the useful and beautiful; it evinced an interest in the highest and noblest of earthly pursuits, very commendable to the citizens of Susquehanna Co., and yet it seemed to me there was a not very creditable deficiency in some departments of the exhibition.

The crops in this section were materially affected by the drouth—but a few instances they have not been worth harvesting, but as a general thing, their quality, and the thoroughness with which they have been secured, nearly makes up for the deficiency in quantity. Our farmers are improving this glorious October weather in making preparations for winter.

To me this month is among the most pleasant of the year. The hills and valleys are clad in their most beautiful array. The gay tints, however, which now invest them, will all vanish as the chilling frosts, and autumn winds, scatter far and wide the leaves. Nature is now spreading before us many lessons which if duly conned must make man better. But lately, the forests were clad in the verdure of spring, and now we see the change gradually coming over them, which is soon to strip them of their glory. It seems a melancholy pleasure, but I love to note this change, for I know that spring will come again, and all nature will assume new life; type or of a nobler resurrection.

There stands at the end of the bridge, just across the creek, in sight of my chamber window, a Maple, of beautiful symmetry. Its foliage began to change some two weeks ago, and the process has gone gradually on, till now not a green leaf remains. At first there was a beautiful bright red spot upon this side, contrasting strangely with the green in which the rest of the tree was decked. It reminded me of the hectic flush, which once in the ministry of euthanasia in benefactions, I saw upon the cheek of one lovely and beautiful, whose life was slowly ebbing. There was a paleness of countenance, except the delicate and circumscribed bloom upon the cheeks; beautiful, yet a strikingly morbid indication—like the unnatural red which autumn paints upon the perished leaf.

There is in one of my books, a passage so truly descriptive of the type of fever termed hectic, that I venture to transcribe it. "But there were times—and often too—when the sunken eye was too bright, the hollow cheek too flushed, the breath too thick and heavy in its course, the frame too feeble and exhausted, to escape their regard and notice. There is a dread disease which so prepares its victim, as it were, for death; which so refines it of its grosser aspect, and throws around familiar looks, inspiritly indications of the coming change—a dread disease in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet, and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightening load; and feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life—a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life and life the gaunt and grisly form of death."

I refrain from further pursuing this topic, for to you it might be prosy and tedious; meantime please excuse past neglect and present brevity, and expect yet again to hear from Truly Yours S. S. S.

For the Register.

FRIEND FRAZIER:—I see that several towns are claiming to be *the* "Banner Towns" on the Temperance question. The following is the best that I have yet seen published.

BANNER TOWN.—"Lewisburg gave 360 votes for the prohibitory law, 28 against.—Any town with licensed hotels that can poll a strong or proportionate vote than that, will please mention it.

Montrose did almost as well as the above. But we claim the 'Banner' against any town in the State. With at least *three* Licensed Hotels, GREAT BEND gave *one hundred* and seventy seven votes for a prohibitory law, and three against. See the official returns, which are correct. J. DuBois.

☞ A FIRE IN THE REAR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"The South has been startled by Mr. Douglas's recent defence of the Nebraska bill at Chicago. He endeavored to reconcile the people of Illinois, by assuring them that it repealed the constructive recognition of slavery south of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. In other words, Mr. Douglas advocated the Nebraska bill on Abolitionist grounds."

Mr. Douglas finds himself between two fires, and both are burning him. In a few days he will have the Richmond *Enquirer* down on him, and be consigned by that paper, as Gen. Cass has already been, to the "limbo of lost politicians."

☞ Matthew Covert and Elizabeth Crane Charged with the murder of Stephen D. Crane, in Vestal, on the night of Nov. 5th, 1853, were recently put upon trial, at Binghamton. Messrs. Dickinson and Wright defended the accused, and F. B. Smith, District Attorney, and Hon. Ausburn Birdsall appeared for the people. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

☞ If we may believe the census, every fifth person in the United States owns a horse and every tenth a dog. And it costs more to support the dogs than it does the ministers.

☞ A Woman's Rights Convention met in Philadelphia on Thursday last, and was called to order by Mrs. E. L. Rose, of New York, was chosen to preside, assisted by Lucretia Mott and five other ladies as vice presidents. Miss Lucy Stone, who is attired in Bloomer costume, appeared to be the ruling spirit. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. T. B. Gage, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Tracy Cutter also took a prominent part in the proceedings. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and David Bustin, a colored man, and Miss Susan Cox, a sister of the Rev. Doctor Cox, were also among those who spoke during the day.—The resolutions adopted, demand for woman the right of suffrage, a more extended sphere of industrial employment, a better education, and a protection of her rights of property.

Rescue of 420 Shipwrecked Chinese by a United States Brig.

The China Mail of July 22d announces the arrival at Hong-Kong, from Pratas Shoal, of the United States brig-of-war Porpoise, Lieutenant Rolando, commanding, with five hundred and twenty shipwrecked Chinese, rescued from starvation on the shoal. The poor creatures had subsisted for some time on succulent roots, which were found on the island. Four of their number had died. Yet, during part of the time a junk, dispatched for their relief, was busy saving property while lives were perishing around them. The Porpoise was dispatched to their relief by order of Commander Ringgold, at the request of the American consul. The China Mail says:

"The future history of the United States surveying squadron in these eastern seas will contain no brighter page, than that which records the account of this errand, 'on humane deed intent.' It should be printed in letters of gold, and margined with the word 'glory!'

"Captain Rolando's officers speak of his personal exertions in a tone of much affectionate pride. It appears that for two nights, and the best of two days, he devoted his whole soul, taking neither food or rest, to the important business on which he was engaged, and in which he has so ably succeeded. We do not know how the American Government requite meritorious service of this kind; but we presume neither he, nor any one engaged in the trip, will be overlooked. Six crowded were the decks that, for the sick men of the crew, beds had to be made in the vessel's tops."

The Administration awaking to a Sense of the Painful Reality.

It will be remembered that at the time of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Administration organs at Washington predicted that the opposition to the Administration would recuse, would not be much of a shower.—A change has come o'er the spirit of that dream:

[*From the Washington Sentinel of Saturday.*]

In the great and destructive flood that has inundated Pennsylvania, Ohio and the ark of Democracy has saved, we are sorry to say, but few of the sound and National Democratic candidates. The results of these election have been made distrous.

It is much to be feared that the next House of Representatives will be an *opposition* House. It is possible that our apprehensions may not be realized. It is possible that the elections may leave us with a small majority. But whether with or without a majority, it is in vain to endeavor to disguise the fact that a great and sudden change, temporary it is true, and not on cardinal principles, has taken place in the public mind. It is also vain to attempt to dispel the fact that the immense masses of our country men north, south, east and west, that united to place a Democratic Administration in power, have dwindled into a minority in some sections of the country.

Locofoco Nationalism.

The following paragraph appeared last spring in a Pittsburg paper, and was passed round by our Locofoco Journals as a capital article in its way. It may afford a moment's amusement to the reader to peruse it now; and if those who paraded it in their papers last spring, could fall in contemplation of their style and sentence, it might also them good to look at it's article again. Here it is, at their service:—

"At the present writing we are in possession of nothing in relation to the proceedings of the late Whig convention, further than the fact of the nomination of Mr. Pollock, of Northumberland, as candidate for Governor. Connected with this are flying rumors of foul play toward General Larimer. The Whig party never had much wit, and it has just required this crowning act of stupidity to endorse its claims as the brainless party. Mr. Pollock may in the course of time be something, but if he lives to be as old as Methuselah he never can be Governor. Larimer and Liberty would have made a rally cry and given the masses something to fight for, but the leaders of the late Whig party may screech until their throats are sore on the anti-Nebraska platform it will surely break down with Pollock astride of it. The Whigs deserve what they are certain to receive, the most essential drubbing that they ever got in this State. Were we a betting character, we should not mind going a suit of sable on *Bigler*, and give fifteen thousand in the game. That cute Editor might *go a suit of sable* now, with much propriety, if it would tend to mitigate his folly.

☞ THE NEW AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The Maryland colony in Africa, having organized itself into an independent republic and chosen its officers, is hereafter to be styled the 'State of Maryland in Liberia,' a name which, however it may indicate the love felt for their native State by the citizens of the new republic is anything but creditable to their judgment or taste. The newly elected governor is a Mr. Prout. He was inaugurated on the 8th of August, the election having taken place on the 6th. It is not easy to guess what will be the result of a second republic in Liberia.—The first has enlisted a large share of the sympathies of the civilized world, and has received both from Europe and the United States something more substantial in the shape of legacies for the endowment of schools, colleges, and missions, ships for the commencement of a navy, etc. But here is a new and more remote State, in the same locality, asking attention and aid. Its citizens might have done better by uniting with the older republic, which has now attained a firmness of position and respect as a nation not to be despised.

Another Awful Shipwreck.

The high-pressure Steam-ship Nebraska, Capt. Pierce,—S. A. Douglas Engineer, came in collision with the ship Public Opinion, on Tuesday, and, with the whole crew, and several hundred thousand old line democrats, passengers, immediately went to the bottom. A few passengers saved themselves by clinging to some planks from the Baltimore Platform, which had been prudentially or providentially taken on board. The Nebraska was enveloped in so dense a fog at the time, that the crew and passengers *knew nothing* of their danger. Owing to the high rates lately charged by the Marine offices on such risks the vessel was not insured.

The Public Opinion, was not injured by the collision.—*Maumee Chunk Gazette.*

☞ The *State Register* in noticing the Ohio Election says that it partook of a character of intensity that can scarcely be conceived of away from the scene of action.—We chanced to be in Cleavsland on the day of the revolution—for the result of that day's work can only be a revolution—and a quietness and firmness characterized the struggle, which showed that the people were at it and in earnest. The next morning the telegraphic reports were published, and the rejoicing was general and hearty. It was contended by the victors that there had been no election, in fact—only that the earth had opened and swallowed Korah and his troop."

Discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his Unfortunate Crew.

A dispatch from Dr. Rae, dated York Factory, August 4, 1854, has been received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate company, and stating they were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox River.—N. Y. Tribune.

The *Montreal Herald* of Oct. 21st, has the following.

"In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumor was current in town, that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and his crew, and their ships, had been discovered. We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a dispatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae.

"Dr Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853 and returned to York Factory on the 28th August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River Settlement.

"After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way South, to the great Fish River of Back, near the outlet of which, a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food for their unfortunate companions.

"This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who had discovered their remains, but from another band, who obtained the details *viva voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are several silver spoons, forks, etc., on one of which is engraved 'Sir John Franklin K. C. B.,' while others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners to have belonged to the ill-fated expedition.—Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

"This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of eighteen fifty."

The Order of Good Templars.

This is the most popular of all the Temperance Orders extant, and is accomplishing a great deal of good. One of the most interesting features of the Order is its sociality—fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, are all banded together against the arch enemy of mankind: Rum! There are now two hundred and nineteen Lodges in the State, all well attended and in good working order. Applications for charters addressed to Wm. P. Coulter, D. G. W. C. T., Harrisburg, will be promptly attended to. The following is the form of application:

"The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Independent Order of Good Templars well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the GRAND LODGE OF THE I. O. OF G. T., to grant to them a charter to open a new Lodge to be called —— Lodge, No. ——, of the I. O. of G. T., to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Lodge. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5. Books $1.

"Applications to open new Lodges, should be signed by ten persons in good standing in the community, and sent, postage free."

The Result and its Causes.

The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, an independent paper, edited by a gentleman who has for years been identified with the Democratic party, in commenting upon the result of the late election, says:—

"There is no time now to speculate upon the causes of this prostration of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. We have indeed so recently explained the nature of the contest and the reasons for the popular defection from Gov. Bigler, that speculation is unnecessary. *Campbellism* and *Nebraskaism* were the chief causes, and it is hoped that both have now received such a telling rebuke that they will not soon have the effrontery to raise their heads in our midst. The result is an indication of what Gen. Pierce might now receive at the hands of the people of Pennsylvania if an opportunity offered to pronounce upon him. We shall have more to say upon the subject again. In the meantime Pierce and his coadjutors may profitably ponder upon the result and its causes.

☞ THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The track which was contemplated for the electric wires to pass from this continent to the old world, under the waters of the Atlantic has been changed, and it is now decided that instead of laying it down in the direction of the Irish coast, it will be carried by the way of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, to Norway and Denmark. Science, in fact, is about to adopt as its route in this business of connecting the continents, that which first led to the discovery of our own, and will lead her wires along the track pursued by the adventurous Norsemen who, in the Tenth Century, came West from Greenland to discover a new world, under the leading of Leif, son of Eric. It was thought that in a lower latitude, the vast extent of sea would make the laying down of the wires a work of difficulty, and uncertainty, while the Northern line will not require a submarine wire of more than 500 miles in any one section. Mr. T. P. Schaffner, agent of the Atlantic and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, has got a patent for constructing such a line, and will doubtless proceed at once to accomplish it. When people have more experience and assurance of the way a submarine wire does its duty, they will doubtless be decided on stretching one straight across the Atlantic to the British isles and the coast of France.

☞ NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—On the 7th of November, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are to elect 54 members of Congress. In New York and Michigan, State officers are to be chosen; in Illinois a State Treasurer and county officers, and Legislatures in all the States except Illinois. The Massachusetts annual election and election for 11 Congressmen is to be on the 13th. In Minnesota a Legislature is to be elected some day in November.

☞ J. Ellis Bonham, the Chairman of the democratic State Central Committee, and the notorious doughface, has been beaten in the York district for Congress, by Mr. Tod, an Independent candidate. This is a glorious result, when it is considered that the district was strongly democratic, and that Bonham was a time-serving panderer to the South.

The Effects of a Defeat.

The results of the recent elections has had an astonishing effect on the Washington *Union*. We read with somewhat of astonishment such sentiments as the annexed, cut from an article in yesterday's Union.

In taking its position it should be carefully borne in mind that the democratic party neither assumes that the naturalization laws as they now exist are perfect, nor that foreigners have not on some occasions subjected themselves to just censure, nor that the Roman Catholic religion is based upon the true Christian creed. Citizenship is a boon granted to foreigners by the liberality of our institutions, and this fact cannot be too carefully weighed and appreciated by our foreign citizens. They should constantly remember that the high privileges conceded to them, have been granted upon the reasonable expectation that they would surrender their distinctive native nationalities, and become fused and assimilated to our native citizens in all their feelings, sentiments, and devotion to our liberal institutions. It becomes them now, in view of the late significant expressions of popular feeling, to consider well whether in their past conduct they may have not given occasion to much of the opposition which exists against them. Native Americans are justly proud of their high prerogatives and they are naturally jealous of anything like foreign influence upon their institutions. In those sentiments and feelings we participate to the fullest extent, and it is because we do that we so earnestly repel the imputation, that the Democratic party has pursued, or ever will pursue, "an incendiary policy," in order to conciliate the foreign vote. Naturalized citizens ought to see in the immense increase of foreign immigration within the last few years, legitimate reasons for an earnest investigation by native citizens of the probable influence of this increase of foreign population upon our institutions. This is a fair and legitimate subject for discussion; and if it shall result in the conviction that our naturalization laws are defective and require to be amended and reformed, the naturalized citizens ought not to be surprised or complain.

The *Union* here concedes every point for which Whigs and Americans have contended. Let it be understood hereafter that the question whether our naturalization laws do or do not require amendment, is an open one, and that the affirmative may be taken without subjecting those who take it to the charge of being destroyers of the Constitution, enemies of civil and religious liberty, and other aspersions of a like character.

The Cause.

Hear how the Sunbury American, a Democratic paper, be it remembered, explains the overthrow of its party administration, in this State—it is truthful to the very letter:

The result of the election on Tuesday last for state officers, though adverse to the democratic party, was nevertheless neither surprising or unexpected. The fatal mistake made by Gov. Bigler in the appointment of Judge Campbell, as one of his cabinet, sealed his fate, as it must inevitably that of any man who sets up his own will in opposition to that of the people. From that moment commenced the decline and fall of Gov. Bigler's administration. It was almost ill advised and unfortunate a measure, and shows how little foreknowledge men in high places often exhibit. The people in this country are the sovereign power, and even if they are wrong, they will suffer no rebuke at the hands of their servants. We saw plainly that the appointment of Judge Campbell would prove fatal to Governor Bigler, and we stated so at the time. The time has gone by when a Governor of Pennsylvania can set at defiance the expressed wish of the people. Party ties or party discipline are not sufficiently strong to restrain them from an expression of their feeling of disapprobation. We believe Governor Bigler to have been an honest but ill-advised man, whose political death may be justly ascribed to Campbellism, or an attempt to curry the favor of a few political demagogues at the expense of justice and correct democratic principles. The lesson is not without its moral, and though severe, may in the end prove beneficial.

☞ THE CONTRAST.—From one end of the country to the other the infamous conduct of the Arctic's crew in seizing the boats to save themselves, while the men, women, and children on board were left to perish, has excited a just indignation. They are denounced everywhere and by everybody. The contrast between them and the crew of a steamer lost not many months since, on the coast of Africa, is thus graphically and beautifully presented by the New York Express:

"The circumstances connected with the loss of the British steamer Birkenhead, on the coast of Africa not many months since, are still fresh in the memories of all. The steamer struck on a sunken rock, stove a plank at the bows, and went to the bottom as we believe in half an hour's time. There was a regiment of troops on board. As soon as the alarm was given, and it became apparent that the ship's fate was sealed, the roll of the drum called the soldiers to arms on the upper deck. The call was promptly obeyed, though every gallant heart there knew that it was his death summons. There they stood as if in battle array—a motionless mass of brave men—men who were men indeed. The ship was every moment going down and down; but there were no traitors, no deserters, no cravens there. The women and children were got into the boats, and were all, or nearly all saved. There were no boats for the troops, but there was no panic, no blanched, pale, quivering lips among them. Down went the ship, and down went that heroic band, shoulder to shoulder, firing a *feu de joie* as they sank beneath the waves. Men like these never perish; their bodies may be given to the fishes of the sea, but their memories are, as they ought to be, immortal.

☞ GOVERNOR JAMES POLLOCK.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, an Independent paper, alluding to the election of Judge Pollock, says:—"He is represented as a high-minded, honorable gentleman. In private life beyond reproach. He was a just and able judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Repeatedly elected to Congress by the vote of Whigs and Democrats, emolument, and there is no charge of his ever proving unfaithful to his trust.—And now, to crown all, he goes into the highest office in the gift of the people of his State, and it is to his great credit, that men of all parties have contributed to his election.—May his administration prove a benefit to the people.

☞ NEWSPAPERS.—For eighteen months past, enlarging was all the rage with newspapers. Size was the test of merit. But we believe without exception, every publisher has burnt his fingers thereby. The New York Tribune, which was spread out so extravagantly was the first to come down. Many papers are following its example. The New York Sun, we observe, has cut off a column on each page. The Indianapolis Journal has taken off a column. The Cincinnati Dailies have increased their subscriptions 20 per cent. The reason assigned for these changes, is the augmented prices of most items entering into the cost of the newspaper business.

ITEMS.

—The twelve counties composing the Western Reserve of Ohio, unitedly, give an anti-Nebraska majority of 15,682.

—Dr. Brandreth is put in the field for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth district of N. Y.

—The present population of Texas is estimated at about 500,000, and it increases at the rate of about 150,000 a year.

—Governor Bigler recommends Thursday, November 30th, to be observed as Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

—One of the banners at a public meeting in Illinois was, "eternal opposition to an administration that gives millions to Slavery and not a cent to commerce."

—The number of inhabitants in Ireland, has fallen off two millions in the past five years. Of this number, about a million and a quarter have come to the United States, half a million to the Canadas, and the other quarter of a million to various countries.

—The New York Journal of Commerce says, "the information we have obtained is correct it would appear that since January last, the fitting out of vessels for the slave trade has been a regular business in this city."

—The motto on the Kansas Seal, contains in a few words as monstrous a perversion of the truth as could be embodied in the same space.—"POPULI VOCE NATA" *Born of the Popular Will.* Think of the popular will as just expressed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana!

—Western papers state that a train comprising 9 waggons and 50 Mormons, crossed the Missouri eastwardly, a few days since, in search of a new home; they had left Salt Lake on account of the oppression and immorality of their church.

—The Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, is discussing their defeat with "the coolness of a soldier philosopher over the ruins of an exploded powder magazine. The editor says, "The prominent cause of our defeat is traceable to a failure of Democrats to adhere with fidelity to the regular organizations of the party."

—The Dutch have refused in a positive manner to make any compensation to Mr. Gilgan, for the imprisonment and loss he suffered in the island of Java. The Dutch minister told our minister that the crime of a foreigner who violated the Dutch laws on Dutch territory, would justify punishment, but never *indemnity!* This is very sarcastic and decisive, and seems to show that the Mynheers are sinners in the European sentiment which just now, nettles all the old governments against this country, and that they rely upon the support of those governments in any dispute with us.

Roman Catholic Council.

Little has transpired says the *Evening Post* in regard to the discussions of the Roman Catholic Council held in this city, although it is now a week since the Bishops and theologians who composed the body adjourned.—We learn, however, that the subject of the recognition of journals and reviews as exponents of religious views, or as diocesan organs was submitted to a committee, and was the subject of report and discussion. The practical evils of the present system, in which too often, incompetent adventurers are permitted to pronounce *ex-cathedra* upon the doctrines of the church, and to carry excited passions into the controversies of the day were dwelt upon by the members of the Synod with general deprecation. The personal and political alterations in which these presses engage, their frequent attempts to array class against class, and even diocese against diocese and their *exposition* of controversy, which indoors them not only rush into all the excited discussions of this country, but to import from abroad the partisan animosities of other lands, were also pointed out as "injurious to the cause of religion."

The opinion of the Council, we learn, was that the connection between the church and their self-constituted oracles should be publicly severed; and that when an organ was to be recognised it should be placed in charge of competent theologians, and confined within strict limits of theology.

Such sheets as the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Celt*, the Boston *Pilot*, the *Irish-American* and *Brownson's Review* will under this decision be *secularized* or entirely suppressed. Perhaps, in honor of its pretensions, the *Review* may be merely placed in theological straight-jackets.

☞ AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO.—The steamer Bay City, at Rio Janeiro in distress, reports that in endeavoring to make Rio she was fired at three times by the English naval brig Bonitia, to make her heave to, though after three previous blank shots had been fired, the steamer being under sail, had waited for the brig to come up, and had her flag flying. This is the captain's story, who adds that when the steamer was boarded the English officer asked why he had not heaved to, to which he replied that he had done so before the shots were fired. The steamer's papers were examined, and the fact of her having been hove-to noted on the log. It seems that the English were looking out for a Russian frigate, supposed to be somewhere on the coast. The U. S. Consul at Rio made a record of the facts, and has sent it home to the government at Washington.

☞ ANECDOTE OF A TAME LEOPARD.—While on the subject of wild animals, I may mention a leopard that was kept by an English officer at Samarang, during our occupation of the Dutch colonies. The animal had its liberty, and used to run all over the house after its master. One morning after breakfast, the officer was sitting smoking his hookah, with a book in his right hand, when he felt a slight pain in the left hand, and on attempting to raise it, was checked by a low angry growl from his pet leopard. On looking down, he saw the animal had been licking the back of his hand, and had by degrees drawn a little blood. The leopard would not allow the removal of the hand, but continued licking it with apparent relish, which did not much please his master; who, with great presence of mind, without attempting again to disturb the pet in his proceeding, called to his servant to bring him a pistol, with which he shot the animal dead on the spot. Such pets are not to be trifled with.

☞ Mr. Mott, the recently elected Canal Commissioner, in a letter published in the *Pennsylvanian* since the election, denies explicitly that he belongs or ever belonged to a secret political society. He has never been, he says, a member of any other than the Democratic party. He says:—

"When I became a candidate of the Democratic party for Canal Commissioner, I depended upon that alone for my election.—While I shall carefully study the interests of the whole people, I can represent the interest of no other party in the official position I am about to assume. I am for the largest degree of civil and religious liberty, and cannot subscribe, and never have subscribed to the doctrine that any citizen known to the Constitution as such, shall be proscribed from civil office or in any degree debarred of his rights on account of his religious belief or the place of his birth."