

Selected Miscellany.

WISCONSIN.—The Republicans have elected their Governor, and have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Ex-Governor Hammond has been elected to fill the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant by the death of Mr. Butler.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT has granted a pension of \$150 a year to the mother of the late Mr. Hugh Miller.

TRIAL.—A recent number of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer says "there are but two parties in the country, the one opposed to the institution of slavery, and the other in favor of it."

THE FREE-STATE PARTY OF KANSAS.—The Delegate Convention of the Free-State party of Kansas, met at Lawrence, on the 24th inst., to take into consideration the present political position of the Territory, and determine the course to be pursued relative to the submission of the Constitution prepared.

PRIVATE ADVICES received from Mexico represent the condition of distraction and anarchy as worse than public intelligence had it, and the next mail is anticipated with deep anxiety by the legation in Washington.

ENTIRELY TOO SPIRITUAL.—It is said that in New York there is one grog shop for every eighteen families.

As it might be expected, THAT community casts twenty thousand majority against us, or in favor of what some people term Democracy.

The Democratic Legislature of this State has made a treaty offensive and defensive with the banks. It is arranged, first, that the banks shall give the State sixty odd thousand dollars; and, second, that the State, in consideration of this bonus, shall justify and sustain the banks in refusing to pay their notes in coin as they promised to do.

At the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING of next Court, being Dec. 21, The Rev. ANDREW McINTYRE will deliver the address. Singing by the Condesport Choir.

Let there be a full house, for we shall pretty certainly have a good time—a genuine old-fashioned Temperance Meeting.

The entire sum of all who have any direct connection with Slavery, as owners or hire, is less than three hundred and fifty thousand—not half as many as the inhabitants of the single city of New York.

At the municipal election in New York on the first of this month, Daniel F. Tiemann, the people's candidate, was elected Mayor, over Fernando Wood, the regular Democratic candidate, by 2500 majority. This is a great victory, and will be hailed with joy all over the country.

There is to be a great military festival and political "drunk" at Harrisburg on the occasion of Gov. Paeker's inauguration. This is as it should be—we think the whiskey party should have the "fall-trium" of their favorite hobby.

The Mirror's Journal advocates a law prohibiting Banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than \$10—in conjunction with a Federal General Banking Law which shall establish a Currency Department—thus compelling a specie currency and making all Bank-Notes of \$10 and upwards "legal tender." We like the suggestion—as a medium between the ultra Banking and Hard Money Systems.

The English are at present boasting great at their success in India. But it is very clear that Delhi was not a Sebastopol; nor are the Sepoys Russians. They had no Tottleben, to environ them with difficulties.

The London Times recommends the universal adoption of the English alphabet in India.—Es.

Why not adopt it? Missionaries and foreign Merchants spend years in studying languages, and often in reducing them to writing; and when they have done it, it is nothing but gibberish. It must one day all be done over again, because the English alphabet is not adopted at first. Say what we may, no tongue ever spoken among men, appeared so likely to become universal as our mother English does at present.

The following ominous notice appears in the last number of the Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal. MARRIED. BANNAN-DAYES.—In Philadelphia, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Charles S. Williams, D. D. BENJAMIN BANNAN, Esq., Senior Editor of MEXIC'S JOURNAL, Pottsville, to MARY MARTHA SHERWOOD, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles T. Dawes, Vicar of Dilborne, Staffordshire, England, and grand-daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood.

which has been sent out thus far, is by no means sufficient. The Mormons are evidently roused and excited, and prepared to do their utmost. It is said that they can call into the field at least ten thousand fighting men, while twenty thousand Indians are reported to be ready to join their forces. They have a foundry where cannon and shell are cast, a powder mill and a factory, where revolvers, rifles and pistols are prepared, and many thousands of the finest horses. Their power of resistance is therefore great, and the proclamation of their leader indicates that they have determined to exercise it to the utmost. The authorities at Washington must be fully aware of the crisis, and are doubtless exerting themselves to the utmost. It is clear, however, that they have mistaken the temper, as well as miscalculated the disposition of the Mormons. Under the present aspect of affairs, either the troops will be compelled to pause until reinforcements are sent, or a bloody contest is inevitable. The effect of such a movement as the latter, would be to rouse the entire Western country, and lead to a war of excitement against Brigham Young and his infatuated followers.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

The Potter Journal.

CONDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning, Dec. 10, 1857. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

We have the pleasure of announcing that arrangements have been made to hold a

Temperance Meeting at the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING of next Court, being Dec. 21.

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The President and Cabinet are a unit in favor of the Bogus Constitution for Kansas, and the Washington Union, the President's mouth piece, is enthusiastic in praise of the action of the Leocompton Convention. This is just what every intelligent man ought to have known Buchanan would do if elected—side with Slavery on every question as it comes up. He has no will of his own.—He is clay in the hands of the potter. It is most prudent to anticipate from him the worst possible acts. It is understood that the "fire-eaters" have entire control of him. Indeed, they openly boast of it.

Progressive Democracy.

The Washington Union of the 17th proclaims the doctrine, as an article in the democratic creed, the constitutional right of the slaveholder to remove with his slaves to any FREE STATE and hold them there! The first great aggression upon the north was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Next came the Dred Scott decision; then the Buchanan letter to Silliman declaring that the constitution carries slavery into all territories of the United States. Now we have the fourth step in this down hill road to despotism, that the constitution over-rides state rights and carries slavery into all the States. The Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger is informed, on good authority, that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren county, in that state, and has brought with him five or six slaves whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision. Anything further, gentlemen?—Missouri Democrat.

In view of this action, the Warren Ledger exclaims: "See what a glorious triumph the Buchanan party have achieved!" Were the Ledger printed in South Carolina, its rejoicing would be natural, but as a Pennsylvania paper, professing to be in favor of freedom, its plea is an insult to the intelligence of a free community.

Our County and its Needs. That this is not the easiest county in the States for farmers, is a fact not to be disguised. But it is also a fact, that this county possesses advantages which are not yet fully appreciated. We think it is now pretty generally conceded, that every person who has a home here, would do well to retain it—that it will not pay to sell out and go West. This being conceded, it is our duty to devote ourselves to the improvement and development of our adopted homes.

The Educational movement is so well under way, that we trust it will go on prosperously and triumphantly. But this can only be done by the action of the people themselves. Let them take an interest in the election of the best men for School Directors, and cooperate with them—the Teachers and the County Superintendent; and the Educational improvements of the county, will soon be as conspicuous and as fortunate, as our Temperance reform.

What the county most needs at this time, is a better system of husbanding her resources, and improving her advantages. Too much money is spent out of the county, for what might be produced in it, and too little is accomplished, with the money brought in and used here.

Thousands of dollars are every year sent out for provisions, that might be raised here. Beef and mutton can be raised in this county as easily as in any part of the United States, in this latitude, and they are more healthy than pork. Why then should our hard earnings go in thousands to the west to pay for that greasy bilious article of food, that is, to say the least of it, not a necessity to any head. Let every farmer raise his own meat and a little to sell, and see how quick an improvement will be made in the prosperity of the county.

We think we note a favorable feeling on this subject already, and we desire to strengthen the feeling ten fold. Sheep will grow fat on briars and patches of grass that would be worthless without them, and every farmer in the county who has not a small flock, is suffering a loss which he ought to stop at once.

The present fall should be a lesson to be improved. It has been very unfavorable for securing crops and doing ordinary fall work, but it has been highly favorable for fattening sheep and cattle. In fact they have almost fattened themselves. Thus the farmers who had them, saw his work going on during all those rainy unpleasant days.

As this is the time to review the work of the season, to see what has been accomplished, and what may be accomplished next year, we shall renew the subject as we find leisure for writing.

The following comments of the Delta, a paper of North-Western Missouri, on the action of the Missouri Legislature, will compare favorably with the Dough-Face papers of this State.

The legislative halls of the border ruffians have been desecrated. They were desecrated by James B. Gardenhire, who declared in a public speech that white labor backed by Yankee enterprise, would more rapidly develop the vast resources of Missouri, than the niggers and their sleepy masters. The anti-Benton politicians of Jefferson, in public meeting assembled, assured the world that Gen. Gardenhire was mistaken—that he was an abolitionist—that they were opposed to free soil and negroes, throughout. The way it came about was this: a wealthy land company in Jefferson, of which Gardenhire was the master spirit, invited the industrious citizens of the north to come and build up their city; they also offered to donate \$100,000 for building a college, to be under the control of the northern Methodists. Of course this afforded the national demagogues a fine chance to get up a big howl about abolitionism, and to persecute a Protestant church. Jim Green, the agitator, delivered a spluttering nigger speech on the occasion, when Gen. Gardenhire replied to him in a manner which made the senator feel as small as a greasy three-cent piece after it had been squeezed in the fist of a loofeoo money-shaver.

We don't believe that Jim Green, or any of his nigger-worshipping followers, have any right to dictate to the people of Missouri as to whom they shall sell their land, and what denomination shall build colleges. This is a party that preaches against proscription, and now they are proscribing a Protestant church and the citizens of another section of the Union!

Buchanan and Free Kansas. We ask all persons who read the handbill for the Buchanan mass meeting at this place, and who remember the appeals made to Free Kansas democrats to vote for the Cincinnati platform, to digest the significance of the following Telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Kansas question was discussed. A number of leading Southern Democrats have arrived within a day or two, and their influence upon the councils of the Administration is always very manifest. The Leocompton Constitution is to be forced upon Kansas if it can be got through Congress by the most stringent party drill. The South insists upon it, and the Administration acquiesces. Personal as well as party considerations have tended to produce this decision. It is considered a good opportunity to check the aspirations of Governor Walker and Senator Douglas, and to purify the party from the remnants of Free-State sentiments. Governor Walker, if not removed, will have a policy in Kansas prescribed to him which he cannot follow, and which will compel his resignation.

The South insists upon it, and the Administration acquiesces, and thus it has been ever since the election of James K. Polk. Whatever the Slave Power demanded, the administration granted.

Under the Leocompton programme, the people of Kansas are not allowed a single word upon the general spirit or the particular details of their State Government. As regards the body of the Constitution, the people of Kansas are not allowed the alternative of adopting or rejecting it. And yet James Buchanan, the idol of the Pennsylvania professing democrats, in the face of his oft repeated declaration that the people of Kansas, should have a fair chance to form their own Constitution in their own way, now accepts this Leocompton fraud because the South insists upon it. What does he care for the people of the North. Have they not submitted for years to the rule of the South, and will they not continue to submit?

Mr. Buchanan is sold, body and soul to the slave holders, and will acquiesce in whatever they demand.

The Chicago Times, said to be the mouthpiece of Senator Douglas, tells more truth in the following extract than we ever knew Douglas to tell in a four hours speech. The Times is commenting on the exultation of the Washington Union at the Leocompton Convention, and thus replies, with true Anglo-Saxon pluck: "If the person conducting the Union were a sane man, he would know that Mr. Buchanan would never have been President, nor any of his cabinet now in office, had the Democratic party in 1856 hinted at the possibility of the people of Kansas being denied a vote on their constitution! and yet the Washington Union, in its issue of the 18th, 19th and 20th ult., can hardly find words enough to express its gratification that the principles of the Democratic party have not only been shamefully degraded but actually trampled under foot in Kansas. The Union may exult, but the Union is not the Democratic party. The Democratic party stands pledged in every hamlet in the United States to secure to the people of Kansas the privilege of making their own constitution, and that pledge, though a Union newspaper and a cabinet officer stood at every cross road throughout the land forbidding it, MUST BE MADE GOOD."

Don't forget the Agricultural Society's meeting advertised elsewhere.

The Kansas Constitution.

We hope the people of Kansas will avail themselves of the opportunity of voting upon the slavery question presented by the schedule of the late Convention. However poor the boon may be, compared with the right they should have enjoyed of passing judgment upon their entire Constitution, their position may be improved, and we do not see how it can be seriously injured, by expressing their sentiments upon that question. By voting, the whole country will be taught what their wishes are, if the election be fairly conducted, as we hope it may be.—Philadelphia Press, Dec. 5th.

Will the Press inform us how they can vote under the provisions of the Constitution they are called to pass upon? Will the Dictator allow their names to be registered as voters? Again: Would the editor of the Press have the people of Kansas recognize the authority of Calhoun & Co., by voting at the December election. We see a little inconsistency in the policy of the Press in this matter. It first says the Convention was without authority, and then asks the People of Kansas to recognize an authority which it says does not exist.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.—A Philadelphia writes to the N. Y. Tribune 2nd inst., as follows:

The relief law of October last was paid for with money. It reaches only to April, just long enough to make more legislation necessary the coming session; so a new hue and cry is got up in anticipation, and if the banks expect more indulgence they must pay more money. The banks in this city were told in the terms that if they would pay so many thousand dollars they could have what legislation they pleased. But they sturdily refused to pay a dollar. Message after message was sent to them from Harrisburg, offering to do the job at a greatly reduced price. They telegraphed back their determination not to pay a cent, and the bill then up was immediately defeated. Here was a great mass. Certain friends of the banks happening to be at Harrisburg at the moment, took round a hat on their own responsibilities. Money must be had, and the next day was the last of the session. One distinguished gentleman put in the hat a thousand dollars; a merchant of this city pitched in another thousand; then there were sums of all sizes from a hundred dollars down to as low as ten, thrown in by different classes, until the whole amounted to the magnificent pile of \$5,000. This money went—but hold! somebody knows where, and if sworn upon a sufficient number of evangelists, could tell. Next morning, the bill passed, though the price demanded by the thieves had been \$100,000. Here was a clear loss or miscarriage to the amount of \$94,000, which the hobby men are bound to make up this winter, by again blackmailing the banks. The hue and cry against them is a promontory of the game to be played. Our banks know it like a book. But if they would stand square up against this thieving combination, and agree to wind up rather than be plundered, they would thus exert the right kind of legislation free of cost.

Out-Meriting Merod. Just at this moment, our own, and all other Christian Missionaries, are in eminent peril in the East Indies. The sympathies of Christendom are very properly excited by these unlooked for dangers.—God forbid that we should not weep with those that weep, and be in peril with those that are in peril. But while it is clearly our duty to be in warm sympathy with missionaries in that distant region, it is no less our duty to remember the perils of honest men in our own country. Great as are the dangers of a residence in India at this disturbed juncture, they are not as great as in the Southern States of this confederacy. It is safer to preach the Gospel among the infuriated Sepoys, than among Southern slave-holders. No Christian minister can safely preach a whole Gospel south of Mason and Dixon's line. Christianity in its fulness is more effectually excluded from the slave States of this nation, than from any other region on the globe. Let a man preach against the sin of slavery in the slave States, and his life is at an end. So deadly is the persecution maintained against this part of religion, that silence everywhere prevails. The Gospel is abandoned for the sake of peace. It is safer to preach a whole Gospel in any other country on the face of the earth than in this where slavery has sway. If India abounds with murderous heathens, thirsting for the blood of Missionaries of the Cross, so also do the United States; we have them blood-stained and ferocious beyond all precedent at our own doors.—Instead, therefore, of exhausting our sympathy on foreign missionaries, we must reserve a portion of it for the martyrs on our own ground—for the anti-slavery evangelists in our slave States.—Northern Independent.

Gov. Walker and Gov. Robinson. The country will not have forgotten the remarkable prediction of Governor Robinson, of Kansas, made soon after Governor Walker's arrival there, that a few months would force him to take refuge with the Free State party. Governor Robinson understood thoroughly the desperate character of the Pro-Slavery or National Democratic politicians in Kansas, and he clearly foresaw that a quarrel was inevitable between

them and any Governor who had a reputation to lose.

All Governors sent to Kansas, with the exception of the maudlin driver, Wilson Shannon, have soon come to an open rupture with these men. With Reeder, Geary, and Walker, this conclusion has been speedy and uniform. Their prejudices against the Free State party and Free State cause, strongest, perhaps, in Governor Walker's case, have yielded to the evidence of the eye and ear. Face to face with the two parties in Kansas, Reeder, Geary, and Walker, have successively seen where the right is, and upon which side is the overwhelming preponderance, not only of numbers, but of intelligence and moral worth.—Washington Republic.

A Government of Satraps.

In his exultation at having carried Leavenworth county by his frauds at Kickapoo, and presuming that he had thereby secured the ascendancy of his black party in Kansas, Gov. Walker exclaimed at Wyandot to a Republican: "WE have beat you!"

In the same spirit, Gov. Medary, of Minnesota, told on the 17th of October, to the Ohio Statesman: "WE have won a great victory!"

The truth is, the Government of our Territories, instead of being a Government of the people, is, to an important extent, A GOVERNMENT OF SATRAPS.

Territorial Judges and Governors, instead of being elected by the people of the Territories, as they ought to be, are the mere creatures of a central, Executive despotism in this city, receiving enormous salaries, appointed with express reference to their dexterity and unscrupulousness as political managers, and devoting their whole time and energies to subservient interests, not of the people they are sent to govern, but of their own master at the White House.

If we could have a little infusion of genuine popular sovereignty into our Territorial system, the days of the Walkers and Medarys would be ended.

Let us have the people of the Territories elect all their own officers, as well as make all their own laws. Let us have no more Satraps. It is far better to trust the people, in anything and in all things, than this Government at Washington. Popular sovereignty is a good water-ward. Let us carry it out into unlimited practice.—Washington Republic.

Death of James G. Birney.

James G. Birney, who died at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, yesterday, morning, at the age of 65 years, has been suffering during the past twelve years from attacks of paralysis, which has recently been complicated with heart disease, and aggravated by the infirmities of old age.

Mr. Birney was born at Danville, Ky., in 1793. He graduated at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, and studied law with Mr. Dallas in Philadelphia. At the age of 25 he became a planter in Alabama and the owner of thirty-five slaves, but soon afterward entered upon the practice of his profession again at Huntsville, Ky. Early in life Mr. Birney became interested in the Anti-Slavery movement, and not only freed his own slaves, but induced his father to make such disposition of his estate as to have him free at once. In 1834 he attempted to start an Anti-Slavery newspaper in Kentucky, but finding it impossible to procure printers there, commenced its publication in Ohio, where it excited the most violent hostility. In 1844, when living in Michigan, he became the "Liberty Party" candidate for Presidency, and has been thought by the friends of Mr. Clay to have largely contributed to his defeat. Since that time the public have rarely heard of him; but he continued to be the center of a circle of ardent friends. That his youngest son might enjoy the advantages of Mr. Theodore Weld's school, and that he might be nearer the friends of the reforms which he had much at heart, he removed to New Jersey. Mr. Birney has been twice married. His second wife, who was a sister-in-law of Hon. Gerrit Smith, survives him. As a reformer, James G. Birney had none of that rancor and bitterness which sometimes disgrace the advocacy of a noble cause. His character was singularly pure, and his reputation is without a blemish.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. HARNEY says it will require 20,000 troops to put down the Mormons. He knows.

MR. PEASE, of New York, passed thro' our city to-day, with fifty poor children, sent to homes in the west, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. A number of our citizens, with praiseworthy liberality, provided a substantial dinner for these destitute orphans, which was served to them in a room in the new building adjoining the depot.—Syracuse Journal.

By the aid of electricity the city of Lyons, France, has been successfully and brilliantly illuminated. In experimenting, two pieces of apparatus were set up at opposite extremes of the street, upon a frame crossing between the roofs of opposite houses, and so arranged that they sent their beams down the middle of the street. One street five hundred and fifty yards long, in which it was usual to burn forty gas lights, the battery fully illuminated. It is found necessary that the electric light should be elevated to a great height, that the rays may be more generally diffused, and less blinding to the sight than it was necessary for the gas to be.