

# M'ARTHUR DEMOCRAT.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION," BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THAT INSTRUMENT AND TRUE DEVOTION TO OUR COMMON COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. A. BRATTON EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 3.

M'ARTHUR, VINTON CO., O. FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855.

NO. 39.

## The M'Arthur Democrat.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
\$1.00 per year, and if not paid within the year, \$2.00 will be charged.  
These Terms must be strictly complied with, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One square, thirteen lines or less first three insertions.....\$1 00  
Each additional insertion..... 25  
Cards one year.....\$3.00.  
A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the year.  
All advertisements payable in advance or on demand.

Agents for the "M'Arthur Democrat."  
The following Gentlemen will receive and accept for Subscribers and Advertisements, for this Paper, in Vinton County, Ohio.

LEYTON COX,	Henden Furnace.
WM. TAYLOR,	Mt. Pleasant.
JNO. CLARK, Sr.,	Harrison Township.
J. BLOER,	Bloers Store.
J. GILLEN,	Wilkesville.
ADAM LYNN,	Swan.
J. EASON,	Knox.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY, FOR VINTON COUNTY, OH IO

R. P. HEWITT, Judge of Probate Court  
W. L. EDMISTON, Clerk Com. Pleas Court  
E. F. BINGHAM, Prosecuting Attorney.  
WM. TISUE, Sheriff.  
JOSEPH MAGEE, Auditor.  
J. SWEPSTON, Treasurer.  
JAMES MALONE, Recorder.  
NELSON RICHMOND, Surveyor.  
GEO. ULLOM, Coroner.  
County Commissioners,  
J. DOWD, J. KINNEY & JOHN SWAIM,  
School Examiners,  
O. T. GUNNING, G. W. SHOUCKEY and  
E. A. BRATTON.

## IRON FURNACES, With their Post Office Addresses.

CINCINNATI FURNACE, Westfall, Stewart & Co. Manufacturers of the best quality of Pig Iron. Hamden, Reads Mill P. O.

EAGLE FURNACE, Studley, Bentley & Co. Manufacturers of the best quality of Pig Iron. Eagle Post Office.

VINTON FURNACE, Means, Clark & Co. Manufacturers of best quality of Pig Iron. Vinton Furnace Post Office.

HAMDEN FURNACE, Finzee, Tait & Co. Reed's Mill Post Office.

BIG SAND FURNACE, Bartlett, Dana & Co. Manufacturers of the best quality of Pig Iron. Post Office at Athens, O.

MERCHANTS OF VINTON, WHO ARE Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, etc.

McARTHUR.—John S. Hawk, J. K. & J. D. Will, T. A. Martin, Owen E. Ward, J. C. Brown, E. A. Bratton, J. & E. Dodge, Shucas & Reynolds.

HAMDEN.—Erd, Dill, D. D. T. Hurd, H. B. Moore, J. B. & W. B. Wilson, Wm. C. Gleason.

WILKESVILLE.—S. S. Mory, John Gillen, Cline & Gardner, Felton & Lasky, James Bleske, Carr & Strong.

ALBANYVILLE.—Peter Miller, Marcus Miller, Joseph W. McCoy.

FRATZVILLE.—Phillip Sain, Mr. PLANK.—Phillip Sain, FRATZVILLE.—Sweepston & Sweepston, H. W. Goodfield, Hewitt & Willson.

ARL'S MILL.—J. Bloer, BEEKHEM'S MILL.—William Tinsie

## FURNITURE ROOMS

McARTHUR.—E. P. Bothwell.

## DRUGGISTS.

McARTHUR.—G. B. Will, HAMDEN.—Davis & Collins, WILKESVILLE.—Cline & Gardner.

## BOOT AND SHOE STORES.

McARTHUR.—J. G. Sweetland, B. C. Griffin

## E. F. BINGHAM Attorney at Law,

McARTHUR, OHIO.  
Will practice in Vinton and adjoining counties. Office three doors West of the Post Office.  
Feb. 9, 1852. 24cf

## MILTON L. CLARK.....JOHN F. PLYLE

## CLARK AND PLYLE, Attorneys at Law.

McARTHUR, OHIO.  
Will practice in partnership in Vinton County. Office, four doors east of Sisson & Hulbert's Hotel.  
Feb. 21, 1854. 19.

## JOHN D. HOVEY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

ALBANY, ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.  
February 23, 1855.—4m.

## E. A. BRATTON, Attorney at Law,

McARTHUR, OHIO.  
Will practice in Vinton and adjoining counties. Office, one door east of the Blue Corner.

## DR. DUNLAP, DENTIST.

Office, McArthur House.  
McARTHUR, OHIO.  
Feb. 16, 1855.—1r.

## CHAS. A. M. DAMARIN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE.

No. 55, FRONT STREET,  
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.  
January 30, 1854.—1y.

## R. LLOYD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & LEATHER  
FRONT STREET, PORTSMOUTH, O.,  
January 30, 1854.—1y

## LOVE'S VICTIM.

O! list to me, Lizzy,  
You sweet lump of candy!  
Love makes me feel dizzy,  
Like sugar and brandy;  
My vision is reeling—  
My brain is all burning—  
And the sweet cream of feeling  
Is curdled by churning;  
For my heart 'neath my jacket  
Is up and down jumping,  
And keeps such a racket  
With its thumping and bumping,  
O! show me one smile—'tis my last suppliance!  
I crave nothing further—'twill be my salvation!

O! Lizzy, I'm worried—  
I feel it all over;  
I'm done up and bursted—  
A broken down lover!  
The joys of my bosom  
Have cut stick and vanished;  
I know I should lose 'em  
When my true love you banished;  
The world has grown dreary,  
In sackcloth of sorrow;  
Of life I am weary,  
And I wish that to-morrow  
Would dawn on my grave, in that peace-  
ful valley,  
Where I'd care not for you, nor for Susan nor Sally!

I know 'tis a sin to—  
But I'm bent on the notion—  
I'll throw myself into  
The deep briny ocean,  
Where mud eels and cat-fish  
On my body shall riot,  
And flounders and flat-fish  
Select me for diet;  
There soundly I'll slumber  
Beneath the rough pillow,  
And crabs without number  
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;  
But my spirit shall wander through the gay  
court bowers,  
And frisk with the mermaids—it shall be  
the powers!

## Henry Clay's Opinion on Natu- ralized Citizens.

[Extract from Mr. Clay's celebrated speech in defense of the American System, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 8, 1832.]

"The honest, patient and industrious German, readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself with difficulty in our society.— But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the NATIVE OF THE EMERALD ISLAND. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that IRELAND was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open-heartedness, the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterize the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt, that if the current of emigration were reversed and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish immigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

## Horace Greeley when a Boy.

The Boston Mail thus refers to Horace Greeley when a boy, when an apprentice in an office in Vermont. On a visit connected with political matters, to the Hon. Rollin C. Mallary, then one of the most distinguished members of Congress, and the most able champion of the "American system," we went with him into an obscure printing office at Poultney, Vermont, his place of residence. Among other things, he called our attention to a young compositor, who was rather awkwardly 'stuck in types,' and who then full grown, was evidently an apprentice in the office.

His legs run a good deal more than a 'leet' through his pantaloons; the sleeves of his coat scarcely reached below his elbows; his hair was very white and flaxen, and he was, on the whole, in the aggregate, taken separately and together, the greenest looking specimen of humanity we ever looked at; and this is saying a good deal, for 'we keep a looking glass.'

Here is a beautiful sentence from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent, nothing more true:

"Call that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers, as to pain inflicted or pleasures denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its dark mantle over him his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells, and his face may be unknown by his neighbors—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow, but he has a gem with which he would not part for the wealth defying computations, for fame filling a world's ear, for the highest power, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal's eye."

## What was Decided last Fall.

The charge of incompetency and selfishness continues to be preferred, without the shadow of a foundation, against the Democratic State Officers by the opposition journals. They even go so far as to say that last fall the people, "by eighty thousand majority" agreed to trust these miserably incompetent, selfish demagogues no longer." The journals which unhesitatingly falsify in regard to one thing will not be slow to do it in another thing, if there is a prospect that party ends will there by be promoted. It is notorious that the self-styled "Peoples' Convention" that last July put a ticket in nomination in its resolutions made not even an indirect reference to the Democratic State Officers. The only idea that seemed to occupy their attention was the enormity of slavery and iniquity of the Nebraska bill. This seemed in their estimation, and their appeals throughout the remainder of the canvass was to the Abolition and Free Soil sentiment to vote the "Peoples' Ticket," and thereby register an emphatic condemnation of the course of the Administration at Washington for its action with reference to the Missouri Compromise.

Touching the Tax law a decision had been rendered by the Supreme Court, and a cry had been raised against the burthens of taxation, which for the time being created uneasiness in the public mind, and yet not a word did that famous 'Peoples' Convention' utter in regard to it. The Small Note Law had been enacted and persons were studiously at work to influence the public mind in opposition to it; but that Convention uttered not a word in relation to it. It had nothing to say about anything else than slavery. From first to last—from the beginning to the end—it was nothing but slavery. It is notorious that the gentlemen elected a member of the Supreme Court is in favor of the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Tax Law, and is as ultra as most Democrats on certain questions of State and National policy.

It requires the most unblushing hardihood, in defiance of these existing facts, now to come forward and claim that a verdict was rendered against the present Democratic State officers by 80,000 majority. Their case was not in issue, and hence no decision had been made—no judgment rendered.— This thing of asserting that the present Democratic State officers are "miserably incompetent, selfish demagogues," is precisely what any body can make with as much facility as to assert that white is black and that black is white. It is a common place fact that neither of the latter assertions can be proven; and the former assertion, although a fact not so common place, is equally hard to prove. If they are miserably incompetent," as represented, those who make these charges certainly have it in their power to give us some particular instances in which they have furnished undeniable evidence of "incompetency." Prove things as you go—that is the pretty way of doing business. Our opponents, however, are intent upon pursuing a course similar to that of the Quaker in Philadelphia who conceived a prejudice against a certain dog. "I will not kill thee," remarked he to the dog, "but I will give thee a bad name," and straightway he raised the cry of "mad dog." A couple of squares hence, the dog was shot under the impression that he was mad. The desire to get rid of the dog was very good, though not a very fair one. The opposition journals are constantly throwing out some such charges as incompetent, 'selfish,' 'profligate,' and 'corrupt,' against the Democratic officers in hopes that the mass of the people will catch up the charges in the belief that they are true, and aid in displacing them to make way for such reformers as have been in power in Philadelphia under a similar cry, and who have there, within the brief space of a year, multiplied offices, increased salaries and run the city in debt about a million and a half of dollars. Ohioans are reputed men of sense—men who endeavor to profit by the experience of others, whereby they are saved much expense and perplexity—and it is hardly reasonable that they will invite such a state of things as have been brought about in Massachusetts, Maine, New York and Pennsylvania by these imma-  
mulate Reformers.—Daily Advertiser.

A school-boy Down East, who was noted among his play-fellows for his frolics with the girls, was reading aloud in the Old Testament, when, coming to the phrase, "making waste places glad," he was asked by the pedagogue what it meant. The youngster paused, scratched his head, but could give no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin, and cried out—

"I know what it means, master—it means hugging the gals; for Tom Ross is a-lers hugging 'em round the waist, and it makes 'em as glad as can be."

Mrs. Bloomer has gone to Council Bluffs to reside. She permitted her husband to accompany her.

If you want a quiet fireside, marry a dumb woman.

## [From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.] Brigham Young's Manifesto.

Intrinsically the sayings and doings of the Mormons are of no great account, only as showing the length to which human credulity can go, when strong appeals are made to the faith rather than to the reason of mankind. But the political bearings of the extraordinary sentiments of that peculiar people, are matters of great and continually increasing interest, inasmuch as they present for public consideration questions which have never, as yet, been definitely settled, and to settle which may require a profounder wisdom than is often put in requisition to meet the exigencies of human governments. Their government is neither more nor less than a Theocracy—government professedly derived from God himself; and Brigham Young is the Prophet, the viceregent of God.— He combines in himself all the prerogatives of Prophet, Priest, and King. He is a Law-giver potent than Moses; a Priest at least equal to Aaron, and a King equal to David or Solomon. And besides, as a Patriarch he places himself on the platform with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, setting aside the teachings of Christ and the Apostles, who gently insinuated that one wife was sufficient, and in the face of civilization asserting that polygamy, though a diabolical thing for the men and women of the world, is a capital thing for the latter Day Saints. And here is a sect more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of proselytism than any other under heaven—more assuming as regards political matters than any other class of men, and more bold in the declaration of their assumptions. And it is one of the questions of the day, how are the people of this country to manage and dispose of this matter?

Doubtless Mormonism will endeavor to conform itself to the spirit of our laws and institutions, and for the present, at all events, it will do so, so far as externals are concerned. And still it will contain, in the very body and soul of its church, that which will forever be in opposition to Republican form of government. This is distinctly evident from the nature of these things.— A people ruled by God through divinely appointed instrumentalities, are the last to submit to the laws and institutions of men outside of their sectarian enclosure. And it is no new thing under the sun for religionists suffering from a plethora of divine light and grace, to become exacting in their demands, and pugnacious in the maintenance of their assumed superiority. In our midst are those who are prone to appeal from the laws of the land to the land to the higher law which their interpretations have put into the mouth of God, and the Catholic Church is said to be a dangerous institution because its authority is supposed to over-ride that of human rulers. What, then, shall we say of Mormonism? It is bold, frank, and inflexible in the utterance of its doctrines and dogmas. Armed with invincible determinations, and seemingly conscious alike of its power and the righteousness of its cause, it does not resort to the subterfuges of hypocrisy, but declares its object in the face of the world, and defies the powers of earth and hell to prevent the accomplishment of its mission. What shall be done? Let it alone. Force, the usual weapon of ignorance, will only multiply the victims of the delusion. It must be tolerated, in common with all other errors of opinion or belief. But it must be kept within due bounds. If it becomes meddlesome, aggressive, belligerent, or dictatorial, then let it be driven back within the sanctum sanctorum of its own sectarian sphere, and kept there, till it learns how to behave itself. Till then, allow it to "have free course, run and be glorified or be otherwise disposed of according to the verdict which an enlightened world shall bring in, after due consideration.

As a matter of general interest, we subjoin the following extracts from a speech delivered in Great Salt Lake City, by Brigham Young, in February last. Taken as a whole, it is a strange admixture of piety, philosophy, humility, and slang—a rare specimen of oratory illustrative of the relation between the sublime and the ridiculous.

"Brethren and Sisters—Our friends wish to know our feeling towards the government. I answer they are first-rate, and we will prove it, too, as you will see if you only live long enough; for that we shall live to prove it is certain; and when the Constitution of the United States hangs, as it were, upon a single thread, they will have to call for the Mormon elders to save it from utter destruction; and they will step forth and do it.

We love the Constitution of our country; it is all we could ask; though in some few instances there might be some amendments made which would better it. We love the federal government and the laws of Congress. There is nothing in those laws that in the least militate against us, not even our excluding common law from this territory.— I can inform our lawyers who plead at the bar here, that the Congress of the United States have passed laws giving up the privilege of excluding common law at our pleasure, and that too without any violation of the Constitution or general statutes. They have also given us privilege to stop drunkenness, swearing and gambling, and to prevent horse racing, and to punish men for robbing or hurting each other. The Constitution of the United States, and the whole federal government, in their acts, have given us this privilege.

Now, I will tell you one thing, that I am opposed to, and that this people are opposed to; it is to a man's coming here as an officer, with a piece of sheep's skin in his pocket, having some great man's

name to it, and beginning to set up his rules of discipline for the people, and saying: "I am a gentleman, I am a high-minded gentleman; can you tell me where I can find a woman to sleep with me to night?" and setting up gambling shops, and drinking, and carousing, and strutting up strite, and hatching up lawsuits; hounding out disaffected spirits, and then lecturing the people on morality, wishing them to become like other communities, and saying to Mrs. Such-a-one or Miss Such-a-one, "won't you ride with me—won't you take a sleigh side to-night with me? I am a high-minded gentleman." A prudent father or husband says, "Come here, this is your place; you have no business with strangers." What is the result of this? Why, from most of the high-minded gentlemen you can hear, "God damn the Mormons, they are opposed to the federal government, because they will not allow us to sleep with their wives and daughters"—I am opposed to such men and am after them with the barbed arrows of the Almighty. To what extent? Let them intrude upon the chastity of my family, and, so help me God, I will use them up. (All the congregation said "Amen.") Such characters may cry, "alien, alien; the Mormons are all hostile to the government," and they may cry it until they are in hell.

Corrupt men cannot walk these streets with impunity, and if that is alienism to the government, amen to it. The Constitution of the United States we sustain all the day long, and it will sustain and shield us, while the men who say we are aliens, and cry out "Mormon disturbance," will go to hell. There have been officers here who were not fit to live in our midst, and they ran home and raised the cry, "Mormon disturbances," "Mormon rebellion," "Mormon war," and "treasoners;" but their day is over.

When a man professes to be my friend and the friend of this people, he will take my council, instead of stirring up strife, and practicing iniquity. I dislike the wilfully corrupt, and by and by I will come out thunder like, as I have done upon others who practicing iniquity; and as I did upon a certain individual when he made his glorious speech, and insulted this people from the highest to the lowest, I chastised him, and he ran off and reported as my saving those which I did not say.

It was told him, while he was on the plains, that President Zachary Taylor was dead and damned, and it has gone through the States from side to side, that I said so. It was first given out that the Mormons said so, and then that Brigham said so; well I backed it up, because I knew it was true. I have just as good a right to say that President Taylor is in hell, as to say that any other miserable sinner is there. Was he any more than flesh and blood? I have as good a right to canvas him, in a religious point of view as I have to canvas the peasant upon the dung-hill. He has gone there and so has many others; and the Lord Almighty is removing the bitter branches, as fore-told in the Book of Mormon.

## From Tehuantepec!

### PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION. THE UNITED STATES FLAG INSULTED.

A correspondent writing to the New-Orleans Picayune, from Tehuantepec, April 2, gives a very interesting account of the progress of the revolution. He says:

In my last I informed you that the pronunciados were in possession of the plains, villages and roads; cutting off communications and supplies from this place, collecting contributions, turning out Government officials, and appointing others, here burning a rancho, killing the owner and 'lifting' the cattle, or demanding effects and money as the price of uncertain security. One rancho was shot while defending his house, his body tied to a stake, and fire kindled round him. After their departure, his little son, who was concealed in the chapparral, had witnessed the proceedings, buried the half-burnt body.— The Sup-prefect of Petapa was beaten with clubs till he was left for dead and his wife violated. Here, as I stated, we were in a state of siege, money, provisions and munitions daily diminishing, soldiers occasionally deserting, families moving off till the plaza seemed deserted; a special order indeed was signed to check the exodus. But a small portion of the place is within the barricades, those occupying houses outside of them being much exposed were in the habit of concealing themselves at night in the woods, returning to their homes during the day. But this also being prohibited, they sought shelter in the convent St. Domingo, which by the kindness of the benevolent Cure, was thrown open

to them, and which, for more than a month past, been an asylum for thousands; while between pigs, dogs, cocks, crying children and talking women, the Cure has not lacked materials for an occasional concert, not to mention the guard of soldiers who occupy the upper stories. I mentioned that H. S. H. seems to have abandoned his officials, and that it was only necessary for Col. Salinas to continue his present mode of action for a few weeks longer. When hopeless of assistance, the troops would in all probability desert en masse, and his triumph would be complete.

Why he changed his plan I know not. But on the evening of the 20th ult., he advanced against this place with some 200 men, poorly armed. It is true, and was but little ammunition, some 500 being armed with guns, the rest with machetes. The attack began on the morning of the 21st ult. The street leading to the principal plaza was strongly barricaded. The house in which I live with our Consul, occupies an exposed point upon a corner outside the barricades. We had scarcely time to raise the flag, ere the firing began on both streets. There was no regular charging or open fighting hand to hand, but each combatant sought first to secure himself against harm; to injure the enemy was a secondary consideration. In this manner the fight continued for two days, much respect, however, being paid to the hour of eating and sleeping, though a scattering fire was kept up during the first night.

During the first day, the Government troops occupied the post at the corner of our house, this point commanding the two streets; here, too, stood our flag-staff. At night this guard was withdrawn, and one street, which was not commanded by any barricade, was immediately occupied by the pronunciados. They were striving to raise their courage to the charging point but Ludian like, the poor devils lacked the heart to boldly face their foe. They therefore contented themselves with applying sundry opprobrious epithets to the troops, and occasionally very cautiously poking the muzzle of a gun round the corner, firing and then retreating with an exulting shout. Having no apprehensions of insult or injury under the protection of our flag, the doors were simply locked—though the house was filled with piles of merchandise and effects, while one window was left open, that we might watch the motions of the combatants. Growing weary of this at length, we retired. Early on the morning of the 22d, we discovered that the flag had been torn and carried off.— Knowing well the high and honorable character which Col. Salinas bore, our Consul, while indignant at the outrage, could not believe that he would authorize or countenance such an act. While such an occurrence is much to be regretted, yet in this case has been demonstrated the high regard, the almost sacred character which attaches to our flag.— Those savages who violated it in this instance, know not the difference in national flags. They saw a flag, and tore it down as an evidence of courage.— These same "soldiers of liberty, descendants of the Aztecos, whose sweet musical language they have preserved, so kind hospitable and brave, who have kept up a certain species of Republic of their own"—*is est, Anglice*—a band of thieves too cowardly to rob boldly, committed excesses disgusting to relate, sex was no security, places most holy were no longer sacred. A pious old lady of sixty years, who spends most of time at her prayers in the Church of Jalisco, was seized by a band of the ruffians, and her person violated, not once or twice, but time and again. A young girl who refused to submit herself to their lusts, was shot and killed on the spot, the clothes stripped from the body, and carried off. In the second house from ours were nine females, from fifteen years to fifty, who were all subjected to insult, and such was the case in every house they entered.

Now whilst I write you, our servants are filling the water jars, in preparation for another siege. Last night a large party were seen in the neighborhood, and as to-morrow will be Sunday, (the day they select,) we may look for them with some certainty. We have some news of success, but it is far off—some 200 troops are to leave Oaxaca the day after to-morrow, which will be the 9th; they will be some ten days on the road, so that when they come in all probability Salinas will have possession of the place. In truth, the neglect of the chief authorities, if they came to retain possession of the place and power, has been very culpable. It is true they have written letters and orders and promises innumerable, but they were all characteristic of the people, for whom "poco a poco" would be an appropriate motto.

Truly yours, NADA SABA.

## Philadelphia Municipal Election.

The municipal election yesterday resulted in a majority of one hundred and fifty for the Reform candidates for City Treasurer and Commissioner, who were supported by the Whigs and Democrats against the Know Nothings. The Select Council will stand, nine Democrats and fifteen Know Nothings, and the Common Council thirty-nine Democrats and thirty-eight Know Nothings.

## Severe Illness of Santa Anna.

The Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Bee, states that Santa Anna is so seriously ill that he is not expected to recover. He is suffering from a disease in the head, and lies in a state of stupor. Bad news from the South, it is supposed, aggravated the disease.

## It is computed that 30,000 converts to Mormonism have left the agricultural districts of England for Utah.