THE SLAVE QUESTION.

greatness and prosperity of our country been more apparent and promising, than at this particular juncture. The war of 1812, which has been very appropriately called the second war of independence, esulted in the complete establishment of our naour ability and readiness to sustain them. Hence-forth, we have nothing to spprehend from foreign aggression. If we adhero to that excellent maxim, to "ask nothing but that which is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," we have but little reason to apprehend trouble in our foreign intertercourse.

In regard to our internal relations, we can perceive no just cause to mar the harmony of the operations of our federative system, or to retard its progress in the fulfilment of its destiny in the extension of liberal principles. It is true that some weak and timid minds, fancy that they see a speck in our political horizon, arising out of the question of slavery, which is to magnify into a dark cloud of domestic trouble and dissention. For ourselves we participate in no such apprehensions; and were not its agitation kept alive by ambitions politicians, on both rides of the question, who hope to profit by excitement, as well, perhaps, as by some others, who would like to see the storm raised, in order to have the credit of pouring upon it the oil of compromise and conciliation, the little speck which is now glimmering through the atmosphere would gradually disappear,

The course of the ultra abolitionists, is certainly ill advised, as well in regard to the slaves themseives, as to the constitutional right \$ had duties which we une to our fellow-citizens of the slave states .-They have, not only, riveted the chains of the slave in many places, but they have produced an intensity of feeling and excitement, among our southern brethren, unfavorable to calm discussion and rational decision. With slavery in all the states, where it exists, we have certainly no legal) right to interfere; nor do the citizens in the non-holding states, act in good faith, and in accordance with the spirit of the constation, who agitate, from without, in or der to disturb the intérnal security and repose of the people of the slave states. In this view of the subject, we are sure nine-tenths, and more, of the peo-ple of Pennsylvania concur. Ot the other hand the extravogant pretensions of southern statesmen, in regard to the institution of slavery, and its extension, under the constitution, into territories, where it never had existence, excites the decided hostility of thousands of the citizens of the free states, who would shed their blood to vindicate the local rights of the slavo states, as they now exist. against any violent aggression.

We entertain no prejudices or unkind feelings toward slaveholders. With many of them, that Civita Vecchia. they are such is their misfortune rather than their fault. We have the pleasure of knowing many of them, personally, and number among theer many of our best friends, and believe them as good men, in all respects, as any other of our acquaintances .-

does not see that slavery must as certainly give way to the rapidly accumulating population and force of form of government they judged most convenient to white labor, as the natives of the forrest, and save put in train, and promate the reconclination of Pins age life, have had to receive before the tread of the 9th and the Roman people. On the 27th the Con-white man, has observed the progress of the times it then the sembly resolved to adhere to their resolu-to but little advantage. Already, as land is advanto but little advantage. Already, as land is advan-eing in price in the castern and middle states, are many of the enterprizing citizens of those states emigrating to Maryland and Virginia, purchasing A despatch of the Central Committee has protesemigrating to Maryland and Virginia, purchasing lands and cultivating them with white labor; and us te l against the invasion, and informed Gen. O. that population increases and lands rise, this emigration will greatly multiply. Many observing citizens think it much more advantageous to buy these lands, already undermined. at the rates they command, and improve them, than The Gen. replied th to emigrate west.

Maryland we regard now but as nominally a slave state, and we believe her lands would bring more, to-day, if slavery were abolished within her limits, than her lands and slaves, together, as she now is, The people of western Virginia, and even in some parts of the state cast of the mountains, are but little attached to slavery, and would be pleased if they it was said the French would occupy it before to were rid of it. The movements in Kentucky, are indicative of the feeling there, and Missouri, it is

NEW-YORK, May 26-9 A. M. THE WEEKLY OBSERVER. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax, on At no period of our history has the extending Thursday evening. She has Liverpool dates to May reatness and prosperity of our country been more 12th. She brought £52,000.

The cotton market, after an advance of 1d, and closed heavy. The corn trade was still depressed, and 22s G had been accepted for considerable parcels. Indian tional rights; and the late war with Mexico, has corn slightly improved in the early part of the week. given to the world, the most conclusive evidence of But the advance was afterwards lost. The closing rate 31s to 32s for white, and 33s 6d to 35s for yellow, with moderate demand. Bacon declined 1s per cwt. Lard quoted at 33sto 34s.

Beef unchanged. Money market less firm; consols for account 94. NEW-YORK, May 26, 3 P. M.

The steamer arrived at Boston, at 8 A. M. The whole of Continal Europe seems ready to burst into one general conflagration. The quarrel between the Parliment throughout all the various divisions of Germany, and their respective Princes, has reached the highest pitch, and in the Saxony a frightful conflict has already taken place. Intelligence from Dresden states that hostilities slill raged between the loyalists and insurgents, to the disadvantages of the latter, without any prospect of their termination. The members of each of the provincial governments have been outlawed and rewards offered for their apprehension. At Leipsic also disturbances had broken out, but after a short struggle between the military and the people. they were suppressed. Several of the rioters were killed. Accounts from Berlin, of the 8th, state that an insurrection had broken out in Berlin on the 6th. On the 7th the troops and the people were fighting .--In the city it was also runnored that an insurrection

had broken out at Coblitz. The Austrian Empire is an danger of dissolution

by the success of the Hungarians. Russia is advancing against the Hungarians, but it is thought it will require more than the combined forces of the Russians and Austrians to quell the insurection. The London papers of the 11th, state that a joint

ote, the production of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, intimating their di-approval of the interven-tion of Bussia in the Austrian and Hungarian dispute, and suggests that such interference be withdrawn. France .- The rupture between the President and

M. Louis Bonaparte is complete, and a fierce quar-rel rages between them. The French expedition in Italy has been driven back, and Capt. Oudinot, a relative of the General, was taken prisoner. The French had 180 killed and 400 wounded. Orders have been issued to undermine the Delvian

buildings, and the approaches on the side of the of Taylorism-is music to our ears. Can it be wondered scuboard. Batricades, with cannon, are erected on the road, and the heights, and streets that lead to

The French General marched on the 27th from Civita Vicchia. It was stated at Muzzine that the triunivers had received a deputation of three of Gen. Oudinot's officers who on being required to assign a reason for the occupation Civita Vecchia, by an tangible shape, like the following from the York Repub-We, therefore, feel that prejudice does not bias our armed foreign force, stated that the first reason was licab, one of the 'staunchest and most influential Whig But we cannot help believing, that the man who to preserve the Roman States from an Austrian in- papers in the State, edited by Thomas E. Cochran forwhat were the interests of the population with the readers hear the mucic also:

> Rome, and to concur in their preparations for de-Rome would resist his entry by force, and blow up

the Quirinal Vatican and St. Peter's, which were The Gen, replied that his instructions were imperative, and he would enter Rome by force if not

quietly. All the fighting was done outside the walls.-

Gen. O. was nearly taken prisoner. The Paris papers state no certain information of the entrance of the French troops into Rome. All we learn is that the Neapolitians were marching upon that city and morrow.

indicative of the feeling there, and Missouri, it is Acquirrat of THE REV. THOS. J. BURROCOUS.-well known, is by no means a strong slave state.- The triat of Mr. Burroughs for manslaughter, in The people there see how slavery has retaided their | causing the death of James Byard Bishop at Snow tol, closed on Saturday with a verdict of acquittal, If, then, the indications against slavery are so ap- the act having proven one of self defence, or commay we not expect in less than a quarter of a con: ly harm. The verdict seems to us to be fully sus tuary? The present population of the United States | tained by the testimony: for the absence of positive

OF M. COURTRIGHT, ENGINEER, TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD COMPANY. ERIE, PA To the President and Directors of the Eris and North East Rail Road Company. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1849. GENTLEMEN :- Having just completed opr field opera-

THE GROANS OF THE WOUNDED.

ions in making the survey and location of your road, and my engagements being such as to require inv absonco from you service for a short time. I hereby respectfully submit the general result of our labors.

Their vibrating motion gives us the most exquisite sennations in order to ascertain the general features of the sation of pleasure-the shricks and groans of the encmics wounded-those who have been toppled from their ground between this place and the New York State Line, giddy height,-strikes upon our car like the far off the location was commenced, and for reasons that will hereafter appear, we have located what I shall denomistrains of the most delicious music, walted on breezes nate and describe as three distinct lines, although porladen with the refreshing and sweet perfumes of early tions of each are common to one and somptimes to both spring. Personally we would not hurt a hair of their

FIRST LINE .- Commencing on State Street at its in torsection with Ponn Street, in the Borough of Erie, the first line located approaches and ascends the ridge diagonally by an easy grade, crossing the Four Mile Creek about fifty rods North of the Ridge Road, passing over said Road on the West brow of the Six Mile Creek. It crosses the Six Mile Creek just South of the Ridge Road and pursues a straight course eight miles and 4,760 foot from Erio. Thonce bearing a little North, it crosses the Twelve Mile Creek opposite Rebert McNeil's House about 109 rods South of the Ridge Road, and the Sixteen Mile Creek a short distance South of the Southern boundary line of the Borough of North East, continuing in a straight line six miles 5,220 feet, to a point abide by. In his Allison letter he told the people that, where it makes a slight single to the North; Thence if they would elect him, he would "have no friends to it runs straight one mile 1.957 feet, where, after again reward, nor encuting to punish." and these disappointed bearing to the North, it runs straight one mile 171 feet gentlemen, one and all, cried "Amen-great is the to the New York State Line, crossing the Twenty Mile wisdom of the Second Washington." We told the peo-

Creek about lifteen rods South of the Ridge Road, at an Line about thirty rods South of the Rudge Road.

4;878 feet; and 1,950 feet of enryature of twelve thousand feet radius, with no grades in passing either way exceeding fifteen feet to the mile, and no undulating grade ut all. The summit is about fifteen and three fourth miles from, and 144 feet above the starting point, in the Presidential chair. Can it be wondered at, then, and 36 feet above the terministion at the New York that the greans of these who clamored the fiercest for the election of the "no-party" President-the Fullers, State Line, making the aggregate grade one hundred

until it intersects the first hne, which it then follows to the State Line. The greatest divergence between these two lines is 450 feet, at eight miles and 4,769 feet from Erie. This line crosses the Four Mile Creek 175 feet North of the first line, and the Six Mile Creek 265 feet North of the first line and North of the Ridge Road .-It enters the Ridge Road one half mile beyond the Six Mile Creek, and leaves it finally one and one eighth mile boyond where it first entered it. It crosses Twelve Mile Creek 350 feet and Sixteen Mile. Creek 239 feet "We know little of these men-of most of them w

The total distance by this line is eighteen miles and 1,543 fect. Sventeen miles and 4,793 feet of which is straight, and the balance, 1,850 feet, is a curve of twelve housand feet radius. The difference in distance beween these two lines, it will be observed, is but five feet. and the grade and radii of curvature the same in each. A straight line from their starting point at Erio to their termination at the State Line, would be but forty-three feet shorter than the longest of these lines.

Mr. Ewrass's Approximered Street. The regard to the op-pointment of Commissioner of Patents, the York Repub-lean abos says; While Mr. Polk had many of the do-fonders of his poley comfortably povided for in song berths it would appear that to have worked without pay for the Whig cause is now sufficient ground for exclu-sion form office, and the word "politician" is as full to such a man as the cry of "mvl dog" raised against one of the scaning species to the unfortunate brute. The shorter thantific first or longest line; 43 feet of which is droits eatthe houves, and the working hee is consoled by

bridging the crossings of Millcreek, Four Milo Creek, Dr We are requested to say that Rov. FLETCHER Six Mile Creek, Twelve Mile Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek BROOKS, of Virginin, will lecture on Temperance at the and Twenty Mile Crock, exceed in items the following Court House this evening. A general attendance is

amounts, viz: Clearing, Grubbing Enbank Much of the material over which the road passes is

6 Acres. 223,000 Yards. 250,000 Yards.

17 The report of the Erie and North East Rail Road,

week.

and an unusual press of advertising favors, have driven much of our unusual variety form our columns this

requested.

MARRIDD. At Lodi, Columbia Co., Wisconsin, April 16th, by the Rev. P. Conrad, Mr. Joseph Bownos, of St Croix, Minesota Ferritory, and Miss CELLA E. PARTRIDOR, of the former place. 

DIED.

On the 21th inst., Mr. BEFJAMIN GRANT, of McKeam tp., sged 81 years. On the 25th inst., in this place, Mrs. ELIZABETH

WILSON LAIRD.

BROWN'S HOTEL.

BROWING HOLL, Forwerts THE FAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erre, Fastern Western and Routhern stage office. WOOL: WOOL:-The subscriter will pay cash and Goods for Whol at his store on French Street. 8. JACKSON, Erre, June 2, 1849.

New Goods.

The line is located to the Carul and should, I think, by Remonstrative viability and should in the remonstrative viability of the remonstrative viability of the Weither via the remonstrative viability of the Weither viabilit

ADDITIONAL CALL.

N ECESSITY competence to collect every centilant is hoursity iny due, in orderious disty those having claims against me, therefore, those withing to save cost had better call monotabely at the officer of S. Meryin Smith and sould. Notice has been previously given, and if this is not attended to, you may expect a summing by the 15th of June. Erre, June 2, 1>19. W. J. F. LIDDELL,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.,

Ene. June 2, 1-19,

New Goods! New Goods!!

laded for this place, and partony of memory to be set in the Docks, it would I think, be bed ecomony to keep a locomotive just for the purpose of taking the cars to and from the Docks even were a track made with grades suit inle for

GLASS, IRON SAILS, it ADD ARE, CROCKFRI, GLASS, IRON SAILS, ic. ic. which will be officied, for each, harter, or at the the usal credit, on the uses a advantageous to the parchaser as can be found at any store in the county, not excepting Evic. Our Goods have been se-including meatic ire, expressly for the country traile, and will be while a scheap. For proof, call and see, and examine quality and proces.

Notice to those Interested!

Notice to those Altorersecal Notice to those Altorersecal a field to the subscripts, by either note or book account, of over six months standing, that payment must be made on or be-t re the ith of July next, otherwise cost will be made. Syccat st will be made. Special LAMI'SON & GOFF. 133 We he in June 2, 1419.

By Express. MRS. WARD has just received direct from Philadelphia the 111 Summer Lashnons; also an assoriment of French Flowers and French Lace, and China Pearl Bonnets, which will be cold chap. Late, June,2, 1849.

Unlike Father Richie, of the "Union," we can say with Zanga, "we like the rocking of these battlements."

the other lines. heads, but politically, we like to see them writhe and hear them groan under the blows of the "Second Washington." With curses on their lips against all and every one engaged in the late just war with Mexico, they assembled in a National "slaughter-house" convention, and took from among the heroes of that war a man, who, in their hearts, they despised, simply because they thought the fame he had thus acquired could be made available among the people. He stood pledged before the country that if elected he would not be the "Presideut of a party"-that he "would not lend himself to party schemes," and these pledges they endorsed by his comination, and upon the stump and through the columns of the press, proclaimed their determination to

ple better-we proclaimed it from the house top that it vas a cheat-a delusion-a base swindlo-that no soon-

er should Zachara Taylor bo in the Presidential chair than these same inters of office seekers, office holders, and "government pap" generally, would be the loudest and fiercest in demanding the remoral of all who Hiffered with them politically. Time has demonstrated that we were correct-that Zichara Taylor's pledges were, like his military clothes, to be thrown off and laid away among other uscless rubbish, as soon as he was seated

and eighty feet. the Brooks, the Morris and so on down to the Cochrans SECOND LINE .- This line commences at the same point and running North of the first line, pursues a at that when those who were most instrumental in carstraight course Sixteen miles and 1,520 feet from Erio rying this great "swindlo" successfully through, are superceded by those who were unknown as Taylor men

until the battle was decided, we should indulge in selfgratulation that a just, retribution has overtaken them. Certainly not. When therefore, these groans assume a merly State Senator, we cannot refrain from letting our

"We know little of these men-of mostoof them we never heard when the Whig party was straggling for existence, und some we have recognized in years not long past as active partizate against if, and candidates in opposition to Whig nominees. Mr. Lewis is said to be a merchant, but must have always been a very modest politician. Mr. White's politics seem to have been "no where," and be have been in office under all admin-istrations-Mr. Astron was a Democrat much be time. North of the first line. istrations—Mr. ASHWEAD was a Democrat until he turn-ed Native—Mr. Roments was formerly an anti-masonic Sheiff of Lancaster county, and soon afterwards frew "fishy" because he could not get something else, or rule the party—ran in 15 13 against the Whig candidato for Congress, and scenes to have jumped into the Taylor ranks after fraving used all his efforts in vain to disoga-nize. "*Headd Gaurd*," and Mr. ELANAREM has been a 'quiet sort of a city Whig, and is probably the most descr-ving as a party man of all the appointees." Mr. EWBARE'S APPOINTMENT.—In regard to the ap-maintment of Commissioner of Patents, the York Repubstrations-Mr. ASHMEAD was a Democrat until he turn-

THIRD LINE .- This is but a continuation of the second line from its point of intersection with the the first (sixteen miles and 1.520 feet from Eric.) straight through to the State Line, making an entire s traight line from Erie to the New York State Line. This line crosses

## loose round gravel and sand, very easily excavated and forming when finished a dry and most capital road bed. There will probably be no rock excavation on the line After being occupied about ten days in making exam except in preparing foundations in the Creek bottoms. There are many single sections on the New York and

Erie Rail Road between Port Jervis and Lanesborn' which cost more to grade than the whole grading of this read will cost, exclusive of bridging the streams mentioned.

tionen. The road crosses Mill Crock 20 feet, Four Mile Creek 25 15 foet, Six Mile Creek 25 feet, Twelve Mile Creek 25 feet, Sixteen Mile Creek 36 feet above the beds of their feet, Sixteen Mile Creek 36 feet above the beds of their On the 24th inst. John Galekairn, son of W. S. On the 24th inst. Mr. Asprew Hurp, of LeBcuff of the 25th inst. Mr. Asprew Hurp, of LeBcuff

Numerous considerations induce the road to be brought into town at the point mentioned. 1st. It is the only point from which a straight line can be extended on sui-table ground for any great distance East, and the teast expensive point north of the ridge at which Mill Creck could be crossed. 2d. It suits an extension of the road West altogether better than any other point, and can be ran through the town from that point to the Canal with run through the town from that point to the Canal without interfering with any buildings. 3d. In coming into own lower down, the Canal cannot be crossed anywhere above 9th Street without a grade exceeding the maximum anywhere on the line. 4th. The road as located will

run through town in the general direction of the most fa-vorable routo both East and West, so that any variation from the present location to the North would not only tron. Naite &c., which will be able at low as any other establish-nake a more expensive line but increrse the grades, dis-tron. Saite &c., which will be able at low as any other establish-ment work of Italia. Please call and see at the old saind. East, June 2, 1819.

permanently established to the Can't and should, I think, by permanently established to the Western has of the Bo-rough, in order that improvements going on in the part of the tawn through which it process might by a view to such location. I would recommend the Depot to be placed on the line

I would recommend the Depot to be placed on the line of the road in out lot No. 375 now vacant, provided the ground necessary for that purpose can be obtained on the three difference of the purpose can be obtained on the three per print the chapter in the chapter is a chapter in the chapter is and a baneli for the present in th reasonable terms; and a branch for the present, at least, made from the Depot down State Street to the Docks. and the cars to be drawn by horse power. A heavy iron track laid in the middle of the Street would in no wise be objectionable, and the cars no inconvenience or annoyance if drawn by horses. A heavy trade can be accommodated in this way at a remarkably trifling ex-pense. It is important that the D-pot should by on the main line leading East and West, so that any Cars load-other for site a new and well selected stock of accommodated in this way at a remarkably triffing exed for this place attached to a train could be left at the Depot and taken down town or to the Docks to unlead and he brought blick with other loading ready for anoth-or train. It would be inconvenient to have the branch running to the Docks intersect the main Line far, out of town; neither do I thick it would sont the trade and in-terests of the town so well. As but 'u portion of the unstant solution of the branch in the trade and in-Cars brought on by the different trains would probably be loaded for this place, and part only of them for the Dock-,

that purpose-at least until such trade becomes very important.

The average grade of State Street from the the point where the Rail Road crosses it, to the brow of the hill at where the Rail Road crosses it, to me brown the bark as the astronomy produce will be taken in payment; such the bank of the Lake, is 44 fect to the mile; about three bares is great as the beaviest grade on the line of the Rail Road. The grade of the Rail Road whe the crosses is state Street is 107 feet above the suffree of the taken in the suffree of the Rail Road whet the suffree of the Rail Road whet the suffree of the Rail Road whet the crosses is state Street is 107 feet above the suffree of the Rail Road whet the suffree of the Rail Road Commercial Street. The R il Road is about one and one sixth mile distant from Commercial Street, following

Forming as this Road will a link in that great chain Road and the reduced expense of working it compared to most other Roads when completed, owing to its low grades and little or no curvature, it seems to me that no one can have a doubt that its stock must be of great value. The time is not fur distant when this Road will, are the same, with but one hundred fect in length of beyond doubt, he one of the greatest Rail Road thorcurvature in favor of the second hus. The expense of oughfares of any considerable length, if not the greatest, construction will also be much the same for each; so Buffalo to Chicago, if made at all permanent, twenty-four hours will be liberal time for running through over a Road as level and straight as this can be made. Your charter is a most liberal one in its provisions, and dividends by law unlimited. The work, if nothing occurs to prevent, can be got ready for contract by the 25th of Juno next, before which time, should the Company desiro, the Board will be furnished with a more detailed estimate of its cost, together with the plans and specifi-cations of the work. Very respectfully submitted. cations of the work. Very respectfully submitted, M. COURTRIGHT, Engineer. Erie, May 21, 1349.

elevation of about ninety feet above the Creek, by 420 feet across the main Gulf, and terminating at the State The total distance by this line is eighteen miles an 1.548 foot, of which will be straigh seventeen miles and

REPORT

progross, by a comparison with Illinois and other Hill, in February last, by shooting him with a pisneighboring free states.

parent, with our present amount of population, what mitted un ler reasonable apprehension of great bolithat y? The present population of the United States tailed by the testimony; by the accelet of polatice of the acts and should it continue to increase according to the past the language proved in connection with the fatal in-ratio, in a little over twenty years it will be forty that the language proved in connection with the fatal inmillions, and in about forty-three years from this Mr. Burroughs to ascertain the mind of the assail time, eighty millions. Many young men of twenty- ant, nor to determine whether he was armed. one years of age at this time, will, in the ordinary course of nature, live to see it exceed eighty mil- circumstances of the preceding evening, was such ions; and children now born, will see it exceed the as to cause natural apprehensions of violence; and enormous amount of one hundred and sixty millions. the testimony of the prosecution established nothing As population thus increases, lands must necessa more than preparation for defence. For this the rily rise in value, and wherever the climate and soil will admit, the energies of free labor will cultivate whatever his responsibility may be in an ecclesiasit, to the ontire exclusion of the slave. This, accor- tical court. ding to the natural progress of things, is as certain

emergency and necessity of the case, may suggest was surrounded by numerons friends, and congratu some equitable and humane dispusition of the question. Be this as it may, the statesman who at-

When the cholera disease prevailed in the city of

Baltimore, it was observed by Mr. Baer, a drug manufacturer, that he could not produce such a combustion of sulphur and nitrate of potash, for the production of sulphuric acid, as would defray the expense of materials. He invited are to his laboratory, and upon arriving at it, I found the chamber smoking throughout its whole surface, and the combustion going on very feebly. He then informed me that the same difficulty existed during the prevalence of the cold plague, which visited that place sometime during the war of 1812.

This is an interesting fact, and all that is requisite is extensive observation, to determine whether this atmospherical condition is or is not the cause of the spasmodic cholera.

young man, not a thousand miles from this, after a long and assiduous courtship, found himself, one bright evening, the betrothed of a very pretty girl, the very pink of modesty. One night he was about to take his departure, and after lingering about the door for some time, in a fidget of anxiety, declared and protested to Miss Nancy, that he could not and never' would, until she was married, -so now he never' would, until sho was married, so now he had it. The altercation became deep and exciting, will the betrathed buffed outright, and detaining. mitil the betrothed buffed outright, and declared if

the difference with you-you may squeeze my hand!"

county, Ohio, hearing that the workers of the guil-long to have the pleasure of publishing a copy of lotne, in the General Post Office, at Washington, this map in the columns of the Tribune. wer so anxious for victims, that all that was want-

<u>.</u>

a proper interest and a construction of the construction of the second second

The character of the assault, aggravated by the prisoner is not amenable to the laws of the land;

as any event in futurity. If it be asked, what is to become of the slaves? we answer we do not know. When they become the become the control of the slaves? Atter the vertice was rendered. Mr. Burroughs The defence, we understand, consisted of some After the verdict was rendered, Mr. Burrough

lated warmly upon the result. He left Snow Hill tion. Be this as it may, the statesman who at-tempts to raise his banner, at this day, in favor of family remained during the period or the target

> settle in the western States. Last year it was said on the floor of the House of Commons that own? on the floor of the House of Commons that over on the floor of the House of Commons that over 10,000 persons left the provinces, and it is estima-trut the 12 4000 will be the provinces and it is estimated that 15,000 will leave this year. Every steam- are made clowhere, we cannot wonder that the adminer that arrives at Boston, from St. Johns, brings undreds. This immense ensigration is caused by the policy pursued by the mother country towards the colouies, in withdrawing the protection hitherto extended to them. The recent modifications in the tariff have struck a death blow to their export trade. tariff have struck a death blow to their export trade. They are shut out by high, protective duties from the markets of their sister provinces, and trade has become paralyzed. Saw mills and workshops clos- occupation of a portion of the whig nowspapers, but we ed, and even the hand of Providence seems to have cannot close without placing upon record another prebeen raised against them in the failure of the pota- cious extract of the same sort. It is from the Empire

Home Government. We welcome to our fair and prosperous State the oppressed of all countries .-We have room enough for all, and what is far bet-

The report of the extreme richness of the gold min the berrotore buned burregut, and declared it has in his possession a loup of the proceed in the formation of the schile feather in a contro-he couldn't kiss her he couldn't have her-and was weighing twenty-one ounces troy. The geological Gazette's unicle, showing the schile feather in a contro-marching off. She watched him at the gate, and features of the stratum in which the gold is found versy of his own seeking. If we thought the game was has in his possession a lump of the precious metal saw "the fat was in the fire" unless something was are in every respect similar to that at Quita Vaca worth the amunition we might publish it hereafter-we'll are in every respect similar to that we known, for think about it one. "Come back, then!" said she coxingly, I'll split the difference with you-you may squeeze my hand?" the California placers differ, however, from the above named rich mine in the great extent of terri-

Some wags about the "Scott" Post Office, Adams this region so far as it is now known; we hope ere

were so anxious for victims, that all that was want. ing vas to poke a head at them, and off it came, sent o, the name of a person for P. M. at Scott, to before long had much increased. She had on board try then, and off came the head of the old Port before long had much increased. She had on board the base of the old Port before long had much increased. She had on board the base of the old Port the name of the old Port the old Port the name of the old Port the old Port the name of the old Port the name of the old Port the name of the old Port try then, and off came the head of the old Post her captain, mate, an engineer and two or three Try then, and off came the head of the old Post her captain, mate, an engineer and two or three Master, a respectable Whig and excellent officer, hands, and it was anticipated that with the help of admiration from the todies of the press. 'Unfortu-and in gots one of the real sort of fellows, a Whig persons at San Francisco desirous to come down, a nately however, it is not correct. Mr. M. has not sent one for the verse of the purpose named—he loves that they have ordered their mail be made up. She had on board \$300,000 in gold, the "miller" to well for that. So says the Now York the the united States. matter to be sent to neighboring offices. shipped to be brought to the United States.

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drones cat the honoy, and the working bee is consoled by the adage that "wirine is its own reward."

That is a pretty loud groan from a Pennsylvania disappointed-now hear one from Delaware, the great Clayton's own state. It appears that some time- since, Gen. Young, a favorite of Gen. Taylor, was appointed Collector in Delawaro, but Mr. Clayton through Mr. Meredith having attempted to control the appointment of his subordinates, so as to promote the creatures of Clayton, the gallant and high spirited Gen. Young threw up his office in disgust. An instrument of Clayton was then appointed, upon which *The Blue Hear's Chicken*," one of the leading and milest and most thorough going Whig papers in Delaware, proceeds to describe the appointee and the motives for his selection. This is indeed a-pretty business-the cabinet of a "no party" President made the hot-bed of intrigues for Presidential aspirations!-Things go from bad to worse. But hear this Whig "Chickma"

NEW-COL.ECTOR.-Since Gen. Young resigned, Wm P.Brobson of this city has been appointed Collector of the District of Dalaware, which latter is the most unforupate appointment that could have been made. We speak of Mr. Brobson as a public man and officer. He is utterly and pulpably incompetent to a proper discharge of the daties of the office. He has no other recommenthe propagation and extension of slavery, is far be-hind the times and spirit of the age. He certainly dres not belong to the progressive democracy.— Harrisburg Krystone. CUERONE FACT RELATING TO THE CHOLERA.—Dr. W. B. POWELL, sends to the Chicianati Commer-cial Gazette, the following stateme..t of a singular settling up their affairs in the province, and about starting for the United States, and that two-thirds of them, especially the agricultural portion, would ples have been violated, to wit: "Is he capaple." istration is defeated in the late elections. It is a conso lation to know that if just and progressive principles are

We presume our readers have become satisfied by this time that groans and wailings have become a part of the SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE. - The author of the following estrocious libel on the sex, has escaped. a shurp look-out should be kept for him: A nice States is loudly talked for, or some change in the threatoned. It is from the Albany Express, and refers to the recently appointed Post Muster of that city.

"The uproarious joy of the friends of a recently ap pointed Postmaticr, not a header aniles from this city is not a little diminished by the reflection that a certain ter, a pure Democratic atmosphore. -- Detroit Free lis not a mine uninnished by the broce as at in the U.S.

D' Several Editorial articles, and much other matter propared for this week, have been crowded out by new

A COUPLE OF THE "UPPER TEX."-At Fanny Kem FITZ HENRY WABREN. HOAXED.—The Ohio Statesman is responsible for the following real good one: Serve the statesman is responsible for the following real good Our informant has a correct map of the whole of the whole of the states the New Testament. ble's last reading, in the Masonic Temple, Boston, the pears was. He replied without hesitation, that he was

T. Mr. Macready has done a very handsome thing in transmitting from Boston to New York the sum of \$1000,

The above is going the rounds, eliciting any quantity Express.

gained by its boing straight, and the balance 383 feet. from the difference of its bearing with the State Line, which it approaches less diagonally than the other lines. The grades and radii of curvature of the first two lines that any preference which should be given to one line over the other, would probably be governed by the difference in damage which would be done to private property in the construction of the two lines.

The first line, on account of its proximity to the Ridge Road, cuts the farms rather budly for a mile or so Eas and West of the point where 'it crosses said Road.

Both lines as located strike several dwellings. The dwellings which come in the way of the second line are all within a mile of each other and near where this line crosses and re-crosses the Ridge Road. Should this line be adopted, both safety to the public generally and con venience to those who reside on the public Road where the Rail Road runs along and crosses it, would require the Ridge Road to be straightened and kept on one side of the Rail Road from the point where the latter first crosses it to the point where it leaves it, about one and one eighth mile, moving the dwellings mentioned back the necessary distance, thus leaving all the buildings in this neighborhood on the same side of the Kan Road

Ridge Road, of a much more serious character. Making a curve in a Rail Road to avoid a building necessarily leaves the building just in the place where it will most effectually obstruct the view of the approaching cars. The Public safety at so important a crossing would make it most desirable that every obstacle to the sight possible should be removed. This being done here, and the line being straight, the approach of cars from either direction could be seen as far as the eye could reach. The owners of the property should, of course, be liberally compensated, and when this is done no doubt their consent would be obtained to the removal of buildings, and a much better arrangement of the buildings and the Ridge Road could be made, than could possibly result from the Rail Road curving about among them in their

present position.

great danger or material inconvouince result from the two Roads thus running parcallel to each other. The Rail Road from Buffalo to Albany for many long distances, as well as the Rail Road from Buffalo to the Falls, two of the most travelled thoroughfures; in the country,

run side by side with the common roads and through the most thickly settled neighbourhoods, and yet hecidents occur as seldoni on these as on any of our Rail Roads. The damage which would be done to private property sixteen miles of the distance from Erie. The expense of grading this straight line will probably exceed either of the other lines about fifteen thousand dollars, (\$15, 000) owing principally to the difference in expense in crossing the Twenty-mile Creek. As an offset to this additional expense, however, this line possesses the in- rate of wages, (I hope not.) or how? Then how does a portant advantage of having but nine feet of elevation to overcome in coming West, which can be distributed over a distance of two miles, whilst the other two lines have

to overcome an elevation in that direction of thirty-six The grading for either of the lines mentioned will be

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"SERING THE ELEPHINT."-By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the curious will have a chance to "see the Elephant" without visiting California, and for the reasonable sum of 25cts. We refer to Raymond & Co's extensive Menagorie, which will be exhibited here on the 12th.

GEN. JOHN A. QUITNAN.—Gen. Quatman has been nominated by the State Convention in Mississippi, as the Domocratic candidate for that state. His electrons of course is certain. Gen. Q. is one of the first men in point the Domocratic candidate for that state. His election of i course is certain. Gen. Q. is one of the first men in point of in ellect in the Union, and his gallant conduct in the war with Mexico proved him to be as brave as Julius Cœsar.

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD .- We have the pleasure, this week, of laying before our readers the Report of M. Countmant, Esq., Engineer of the Eric and North East Railroad. We scarcely need ask for it a careful pernsal of capitalists and business men generally, as the importance of the work, he has just surveyed and located, must auquestionably recommend- every thing relating to it to their attention. It will be seen that the route is peculiarly favorable for the construction of the road, that it will cost less than any other road of equal length in the country and, forming, as it does, one of the finks in that great iron tract which, at no distant day, is to unite the Atlantic cities with the Mississippi, will be one of the most profitable investments that capi-tant day. that the route is peculiarly favorable for the construction

will be one of the most profitable investments that capi-talists can find. We need not, however, enlarge here upon the advantages of the early construction of the read, but refer the reader directly to the report itself. PROTECTION.—The Wings are far from, agreeing on this subject. Formerly every Whig was a protectionist, new many have learned more correctly the true laws of trade, and the science of government. The New York Tribune contains the following communication from one of its correspondents and simple. How correct works of the source of simple. of its correspondents, nailing one of simple Honace's celebrated fallacies:

"In your Tariff article on Thursday morning, you deny that the tendency of a Protective duty is to enhance prices. Now I coulds myself, though a Whig, in a state of shameful uncertainty in regard to the entire question of the Protective policy. And yet one thing seems to by the 3d or straight line would be much the same as me clear-namely, that prices must be enhanced by a that done by the 2d as it follows that line for more than Tariff, otherwise its purpose is not answered. I am probably showing my utter ignorance of the matter, but I ask information

"Taking, for instance, Iron instead of Pine, is your argument true? A higher duty-that is, an enhanced price-is asked to enable the manufacturers to live. If no increase of price is obtained, and that permanently what is the good of 'Protection?' Does it reduce the a Tariff, without a an increase of prices, make manu factures profitable?"

MR. EDITOR .- I desire to enquine through you, whether the city authorities have made any sauatory refeet, a portion of which is at the rate of fifteen feet to the gulations in anticipation and prevention of the Cholera? mile. This is an important consideration, particularly If there has been a committee of health appointed as 4 should it be found upon examination which will probably have heard, why have they not acted? There are porsoon be made from this place to the Ohio State Line, that tions of the city in a very fithy condition, and admirably the maximum grade there will be less than fifteen feet to | calculated to contribute to the production of the discase. the mile; and from an examination East of our State Why, then, is this not attended to? The authorities of Line, that the upper creasing of the Twenty Mile Creek | Cleveland and Buffalo are making every effort to cleanse will suit equally well a connexion with the Buffalo Road. their cities; why should our place be expected to escape the plague if there is reason to expect it at either of the J. June 2,

REMOVAL. A Bill O V A L. A Hill an lersigned his removed his Office to the room adjoining. In is readenice, so this side on the Public Square, five door-west of the American Horel, where he will attend to protestonal calls, atomach, as herecore. J. B. JOINSON. calls, promptly as heretotore. Astorney at Law, Erie, Pa Eric, Jame 2, 1-49.

STRAXED

**STLAX R.D.** From the premises of the subscriber in Green township, on the 27th just, inco Horses-one Adapple gray 7 years old, and the cover a sorret an irr. I years of a thaving a white stor upon her fore-, thead and on the cub of her nove? To any person who shall return these animals, or inform me where they can be found, a te r-onable compensation will be gre-ch. SALLY (APL). Green, June 2, 1819. 3nd

Fresh Green and Black Teas,

At the Agency of the Pekin Tra Company. At the Agency of the Pekin Tra Company. Thills day received, and all unported since the first of Pebrua-ry las, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, halt pound and pound papers, and sold at the tollowing prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons. GREEN BLACK 
 GREEN
 BLACK

 Young Hystower cargo
 50
 Oolong, rich flavor
 50

 do
 do
 72
 do plantation growth, 73
 50

 do
 do inter cargo
 78
 Howquas Mirture, rich and

 do Stater Leat
 100
 highly flavored, 75
 75

 Old Hyson
 75 to 1 00
 Ne Plus Ultra, 150
 150

 There Teis may be returned, and the money reforded, it the quality does not sug.
 1.1. BURTON, Enc. June 2, Je 19.
 No. 5 Reed House.

Ladics Fashions for 1849.

Erre, June 2, 1849. DARASOLS, – Received to-day, another stork of Parasols, con-training some of the richest turk satin, heavy fringed, and ex-tra size. They will be old cheap by. Erre, June 2, 1849. J. D. CLARK.

Eric, June 2, 1549. 3 WHTE LEAD IN OIL.—The sale-criter kceps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pattsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (2) pounds, bit wo dol-lars, "This brand is now considered the basi in market. Alsupply ars. This brand is now considered use one in the had as all-tim received nearly every week, and consequently be had as all-tim J. H. BURTON Brie, June 2, 1649.

H. WHIPPLE'S DAGU SRRIAN GALLERY, Our the Line Bank, formerly occupied by A. Hatcher.
 M.B. WHIPPLE'S feels bimself competing, by several years en-figures, in a sigle that cannot fail to please all who may favor by establishment with their partonage.
 Mr. W. warrants his Pictures to surpass all others ever offered in Eric. An examination of specimens and shorts will satisfy any one of the truth of this claim. In addition to one of the fu-pores, which enables him to present a Picture closely rescabilish the most inside Steel Eperasing, marked with all the prom-nence and softness of the nices ageinens of the Mezzotino Art. N. B. --A large assoriation of Lockers, Pies, and Rives, man-ulactured expressly for Dagaetrootypes. Ladres and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a variety of specimens. Eric, June 2, 1:19.
 Gerthos and Hoes at Wholesale.

Ecyihos and Hoes at Wholesale.

**Ecylhos and Hoes it whoresare T**ill subscriber, successor to A. Miler, as Agent for the Win-stod Manufacturing Company, has on hand a large supply of Grass and Cradle Scyther; also, Tuitte's superior Cart Steel Ress, which he offers to Merchants and any that may wish to purchase by the docen, as low as they can be obtained at the manufactory, adding transportation, and will forward them to responsible or-ders about the country. Apply to the subscriber or to Mr, Altred King, Erre, Pa. Erre, Jone 2, 140. 2m3 for the Will Eric, June 2, 1819.

Eric, June 2, 1810. 2003 Eric, June 2, 1810. 2003 **Cabinot Trimmings. R** EFD & SANFORD are now opening a good assoriment of Butts, Brass and Iron Table Gautors, Till, Cupboard and Const Butts, Brass and Iron Table Cautors, Till, Cupboard and Const Butts, Brass and Iron Table Cautors, Till, Cupboard and Const uare store, No. 3 Recel House. REEP & SANFURD, **H** and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches, &c., of every variety now in use; Boor Handles, Butts and Screws, and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches, &c., of every variety now in use; Boor Handles, Butts and Screws, at the Bradware Store, No. Recel House. Erie, June 2, 1800. Recel to sale a large and splen-did stock of American with English Saws, of all patternes and descriptions, viz: Circular, X Con and Stitting, from 80 to Dinches diancier, Orosa Cai, Mill, Fellor, Turning, Haud, Pannel, Rip, Beck, Tennon, Bow, Keyhale, Web and Longes, Saws for sale chean an the Hardware Store, No. 3 Recel House.

cheap at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House, June 2. BLED & SANFORD, 

very light, and will not for a single track, with the neces- places named. I should be glad to have you and the

sary turnouts, exclusive of preparing the foundations and city press all speak out on this subject,

. .

The advantages of such arrangement, upon mature consideration, can scarcely be doubted, nor could any

with the farms to which they are attached. The dwellings might, by curving back and forward a little, be avoided, but aside from the disadvantages of curves to the road itself there are other objections to them at the crossing of so important a public Road as the