

The New York and Erie railroad, it is now pretty well settled, will be finished through the Lakes some time in the coming year, 1851. The road from this place to Buffalo, connecting with that great thoroughfare at Fredonia, will be finished by that time, also—giving us a continuous Railroad communication with Buffalo, Albany, and Boston on the one hand, and New York, the great commercial mart of the Union, on the other. This result cannot be viewed by all classes of our people with unalloyed feelings of gratification. To the merchant, manufacturer, and mechanic, will be of immense benefit, but to the agriculturist, whether engaged in raising grain, or producing stock, butter, cheese, and the like, its benefits cannot be enumerated. A nothing short of actual experience can demonstrate the utility of such a means of transportation to this class. What railroads are doing for one section of country they will do for this. This is a plain proposition that cannot be denied. Let us see, then, what the New York and Erie road is doing for the farmers of the region of country through which it is already constructed.—The New York Journal of Commerce states, "that before the opening of the Erie road to the interior from this city, and after the Hudson river had closed, poultry, venison, butter, eggs, milk, and such like commodities were seldom brought to this city from any remote place. Now the reader will be convinced that, besides travel, railroads contribute essentially to the comforts of city life. In Fulton market, the other day, venison from the interior of Pennsylvania, and poultry from the remote counties in New York could be seen, and perhaps can almost any day now, in profuse quantities. The poultry is brought, packed in large boxes, from the interior towns in remote places, where venison was once used as common food, it is now seldom eaten because of its expensiveness. It is taken to the New York market. Poultry is scarce at Binghamton, and at Oregon; where this article was a drug, it has now become too valuable for domestic consumption. This Erie railroad sweeps all the products of the farm-house and poultry-yard from a large region of country into New York, and of course the producer has the first benefit of the enhanced market price."

The Farmers of Erie and Chautauque, by the opening of the roads speak of to their very doors, as it were, will reap equal advantages with those referred to in this extract. Buffalo and Erie will at all times afford them a "home market," for all their produce, regulated of course by the price current in New York. They will not be compelled, as now, to dispose of their surplus produce before the close of navigation, but will have the benefit of Eastern prices at all times and at all seasons. But it is not alone in the manner spoken of that railroads benefit the farmer. The following plain statement explains itself. ADVANTAGES OF RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.—An intelligent practical farmer from Clark county, Kentucky, recently gave us the following facts as illustrative of the vast importance of Railroads to the Agricultural interests of Kentucky. "He was in Cincinnati at a packing house, during the slaughtering season, and his attention being attracted by the excellent condition of a lot of hogs, then being cut up in his presence, he remarked to the owner that he must have fattened them very near the city, as they had gained the flesh and mottled appearance of hogs driven from a distance. The answer elicited the fact that they had been shipped, the morning before at 8 o'clock in a railroad car, alive, 51 miles from the city, and delivered in Cincinnati, slaughtered, cut and packed in fat within the next morning, and then to go home by the evening train. The whole cost of transportation was 14 cents a head for his hogs, numbering 191. Upon inquiry he found that hogs of the same weight from Kentucky similar distance, lost 14 lbs in fat when compared to the ones referred to, and admitting that all came safely to market, (a rare occurrence) the cost of driving and loss of weight made a difference in favor of the Ohio farmer of \$1 23 a head, or \$211 41, upon 191 hogs of the weight of those referred to."

Our informant then went into a calculation showing conclusively, that to the farmers living in a circuit of 60 miles around a central depot, for the interior and stock raising counties of the State, and also in a circuit of transportation alone (over distance) a million and a quarter of dollars in time—equal to the cost of erecting the road from the point designated to the Ohio river. Let those interested ponder on these things. Such facts are worth all the possibilities and theories that would be contained in a quire volume.—Maysville Herald.

Again, railroads enhance the value of the lands in their vicinity, and thus the agriculturist is benefited. The Washington Globe, in speaking of a proposed railroad in one of the western States, uses the following language upon this point: "One consequence of the road, if completed, will be, to enhance the value of land on each side of it, within four or five miles or more, much beyond the sum required for its construction. It is estimated that the value of the land on each side of the road, within the distance of four or five miles, will be enhanced at least from 10 to 20 per cent. It must be so, for it annihilates distance and time. It places the farmer in Erie county in this state on an equality with the farmer in Erie county, N. Y. in the Buffalo market, and transactions that require days now to accomplish, will then consume but as many hours.—"Taking the view of the matter, have our farmers, and our readers generally, half realized the importance of this railroad enterprise—have they ever entered into a calculation of the benefits the whole community are to derive from this source, in consequence of the great impetus it will give to all branches of productive industry? The New York and Erie road will become the great artery through which the bulk of the travel from the great west to New York will find its way, and Erie will become the centre, the heart, where this trade and travel must accumulate. Heretofore, land locked and perfectly secure and easy of access in any weather, points unerringly to this fact, so far as the Lake trade is concerned. From the south-west and the Ohio river above Cincinnati, we shall draw every thing seeking an eastern market by means of the contemplated road to Pittsburgh, uniting with the road from that city west, through the interior of Ohio, at or near New Castle.—One western connection with Cleveland will give us the benefit of all the western roads, such as the Cleveland and Columbus, the Sandusky and Cincinnati, and several others, now in course of construction or survey, intersecting them. Looking, then, at our railroad prospects thus, it must strike every impartial observer that they are most flattering, and that Erie is on the eve of taking a start in the race for commercial and manufacturing importance which will effectually remove from her the stigma of the "sleepy borough." We say manufacturing, for with such means of communication with the west and south, there can be no doubt that capitalists will seek our town as a desirable location for investment in this branch of productive industry. Wherever the spot of the iron horse has waded the gulches among the hills—wherever its fiery dreamer from his lip Vanbreckle alighted and stirred the happy prosperity, and industry found a habitation and a home?"

GURDY'S LADY'S BOOK is promptly before us. It is embellished with 15 fine engravings by the best artists of the country, among which stands conspicuously, "The nest at home," a domestic scene; "Our post mistress," a beautiful "take off" on female inquisitiveness; "Cupid among the roses," a capital picture; a portrait of the publisher, "the Stron." Among the contributors to this number are Mrs. Neal, Tuckerman, Otis, Walters, T. S. Arthur, Edward Everett, Mrs. S. J. Hale, and others of our best writers. Notwithstanding the burst of indignation sent up by some of our contemporaries, we learn that the Lady's Book still continues to prosper and increase in popularity. "The Boston Chronotype" is no more. The editor Saturday had the mournful duty of writing its epitaph. He says, "If it had not less truth in its life, it would not be lying now in death." That's a fact.

The Washington Globe says that there have been more than a million of the Gold dollars coined and issued up to this date. It urges that this coinage should be increased to at least five millions. It also suggests with much truth that two-and-a-half or a three-cent piece of silver, or of a mixture of silver and copper, would be an improvement on our currency.

A Noble Sacrifice.—That bold and gifted radical, Wm. Allen, of Ohio, at the Democratic celebration of the last anniversary of the 8th of January, 1845, in Columbus, made an eloquent and masterly speech, and concluded with the following sentiments: "The liberty of the people, the sovereignty of the State, the perpetuity of the Union. These constitute the mission of the American Democracy; and that party will be able to fulfill this mission so long as it stands upon its principles, and upon them alone—unshaken by the temptations of expediency, and unmoved alike by the excesses or threats of sectional factions."

REPORT OF THE CENSUS OF THE STATE OF DR. J. H. HALL.—From a strict and careful investigation of the case we find that the fracture was an oblique one of the femur, which is known to be a fracture difficult to treat so that no deformity may result. Some standard authorities on surgery estimate the proportion in which deformity results under the very best treatment at 75, others at 85, and in cases where the patient is not prudent or uncooperative, it is almost impossible to effect a cure. In this case it was in proof that the bandages were removed by the patient, and that he nursed the patient in the absence of Dr. H., and contrary to his directions, within five days from the time of the first application. That the persons who were attending the patient in the capacity of nurses, had him up and trying to walk within two weeks of the occurrence of the fracture. That the patient also was known to be engaged more than once in lozings with other boys while confined to his bed. That the principal nurse was manifestly as well as physically incompetent. And lastly, that Dr. H. was dismissed within twelve days from the time first called.

There cannot be a doubt that any one of these causes were sufficient to produce the deformity after the Dr.'s dismissal and that by dismissing him all responsibility on surgery estimates the proportion in which deformity results under the very best treatment at 75, others at 85, and in cases where the patient is not prudent or uncooperative, it is almost impossible to effect a cure. In this case it was in proof that the bandages were removed by the patient, and that he nursed the patient in the absence of Dr. H., and contrary to his directions, within five days from the time of the first application. That the persons who were attending the patient in the capacity of nurses, had him up and trying to walk within two weeks of the occurrence of the fracture. That the patient also was known to be engaged more than once in lozings with other boys while confined to his bed. That the principal nurse was manifestly as well as physically incompetent. And lastly, that Dr. H. was dismissed within twelve days from the time first called. There cannot be a doubt that any one of these causes were sufficient to produce the deformity after the Dr.'s dismissal and that by dismissing him all responsibility on surgery estimates the proportion in which deformity results under the very best treatment at 75, others at 85, and in cases where the patient is not prudent or uncooperative, it is almost impossible to effect a cure. In this case it was in proof that the bandages were removed by the patient, and that he nursed the patient in the absence of Dr. H., and contrary to his directions, within five days from the time of the first application. That the persons who were attending the patient in the capacity of nurses, had him up and trying to walk within two weeks of the occurrence of the fracture. That the patient also was known to be engaged more than once in lozings with other boys while confined to his bed. That the principal nurse was manifestly as well as physically incompetent. And lastly, that Dr. H. was dismissed within twelve days from the time first called.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Cass opened his speech on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, in which he reviewed the Constitutional power of Congress over Territories. His remarks were very animated. He said that he delivered his speech preparatory to the resignation of his seat in the Senate.

He drew distinctions between the rights of unlimited legislation over distant regions which have no representation, and the right to organize a Government leaving the details to the people. In the District of Columbia, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, but there were reasons for that arising out of the situation of the District, and the nature of the Federal compact.

There is no clause of our Constitution which gives Congress the express power to pass any law respecting slavery in territories. Their authority is derived from various sources—every construction of the Constitution which would give a foreign Legislature jurisdiction, but there were peculiar reasons for that arising out of the situation of the district and the nature of the original federal compact.

It was intended to give Congress unlimited power of legislation over territories; it would have been so expressed. Mr. Cass then entered upon an analysis of the various clauses of the Constitution, from which has been attempted to derive power over territories. At three o'clock Mr. Cass gave way for the Executive Session. The Senate adjourned before he had concluded.

In the House several messages were received from the president, one of which related to California. A lengthy discussion ensued relative to the appointment of a temporary Door-keeper now, or a continuation of the old one. The President sent a message in answer to the resolution enquiring respecting the government of California.

The President says, after explaining the matter: "I did not hesitate to express to the people of these territories, that each should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the U. S. Constitution, apply for admission into the Union; but I did not authorize a constant drain upon us, carrying the precious metals out of the country. Our general readers will be surprised to learn, that this theory is disproved by the figures of the Treasury Department itself. From the Official Report of the Register of the Treasury, recently laid before the Senate, it appears that during the year, ending June 30, 1849, the value of imports was \$117,000,000, (omitting fractions) and the value of exports was \$145,000,000, making but the slight difference of two million between the exports and imports. When it is considered that these values are, to a certain extent, approximate and arbitrary, and are not based on the actual selling price of home or abroad, it may be fairly assumed that our exports and imports are about equal. So much for theory against facts and figures! There is another feature in the Official Report, which deserves notice. Of the 145,000,000 of our exports, no less than 111,000,000 consisted of our agricultural productions! This exemplifies the preponderance of the industrial interest of the farmer and planter, unassisted by the adventitious aid of a tariff in their favor. Then, why is this overwhelmingly great amount, to be taxed, not to compensate, but to enrich a minor one, by aid of a tariff? This is a general view, from the truth of which it is impossible to escape.

B. F. BROWN.—For some days past the Whig Journals have been giving publicity to rumors from Washington City calculated to injuriously affect Mr. B. F. Brown, who was the nominee of the Democratic caucus for the office of Door Keeper of the House of Representatives. We believed there was some mistake in this matter, and therefore have not heretofore made any allusion to it. We are now strengthening in this belief by a letter to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, written from Washington under date of January 16th. The letter says:—

The charges against B. F. Brown, Esq., the caucus nominee of the democrats in the House, for doorkeeper, were circulated rather perniciously, though not too soon after such was the design, to destroy the prospects of that office. It is a pity that the malice of political opponents is not often turned to nobler purposes, than in denigrating and libelling personal honor and integrity. Mr. B. I understand, has returned to town, with the proof of his innocence in his possession.

OF COURSE.—The Erie Observer says the re-election of Thos. J. Campbell as Clerk, "is disgraceful!" What an awful word that a Wino should be elected!—Windsor Centinel.

The above is another evidence of the melancholy effects of dissipation. The same number of the Centinel, from which we clip the above, also contains several columns of the "wailings and doings" of a "Printer's Festival," in which the Editor figures most prominently. "This accounts for our contemporary 'singing double,' or rather seeing 'what was not to be seen.' The Observer says no such thing. It said the 'calvescing' of 'northern locust-southern civility' 'to procure the defeat of such a man as Forney' was 'disgraceful.' O, Willard! Willard! we fear the 'Sons' will have to take your case in hand.

POLITICAL AGITATORS.—There is much truth in an article we find in the St. Louis Intelligencer, that there is a large class of politicians, both in and out of Congress, all well as to the North as the South, who seem resolved, at all hazards, to disturb the public harmony, and if their agency can bring about so deplorable a calamity, as the dissolution of the Union, they seem quite determined to effect that result. The Intelligencer says it has very little patience with men of this stamp, whether they hail from the North or the South; whether they be Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Nullifiers or Disunionists. They are, for the most part, men of second abilities, who seek, by a great parade of their patriotism, and by violence and demagogic conduct, to occupy a prominent position in public affairs to which their talents do not entitle them. By constantly strutting their opinions before the public, and by an intemperate advocacy of the proscriptions which they maintain, they wish to be regarded as the especial champions of the particular creed, dogma, or whim, (perhaps the last is the more appropriate word) which they have adopted. They seek, by a blustering department, and by sundry very harmless flourishes of their sabres, to prove themselves worthy to be Field Marshals, or Generals of Divisions, when, in fact, they can scarcely go through with the manual exercises, and would hardly pass muster as respectable privates. We could point out a score of these valiant gentlemen, both at the North and the South, who are always brim-full of "sound and fury, signifying nothing." They make inflammatory speeches without number; upon the smallest provocation, they threaten that they and their "constituents" (and we would add "followers") will "retreat from the Union, and set up business on their 'own hook.' If they be Northern men, they dream of leveling bulwarks and manacles; if Southern, they cogitate profoundly, upon the iniquities of abolitionism, and soundly break forth into an eloquent tirade against the entire North; and forthwith address a circular to their constituents, telling them that the crisis has arrived—that the time for action is at hand, and probably advise the calling of a convention forthwith. In our judgement, these very inflammable gentlemen, are public nuisances, and the business of the country would get on quite as well, if they were out of the National Councils. No measure, however simple or necessary, can come before Congress, that these "fussy" gentlemen do not confound, in some manner, to drag into debate their favorite hobby.—A Clerk or Doorkeeper cannot be elected, until his views upon Slavery are first known. Father Mathew is not to receive the compliment of a seat within the bar of the Senate, because his opinions of Slavery, in the abstract, do not accord with those of the Hon. Mr. Clay, and some other Southern gentlemen. Mr. Winthrop cannot receive the votes of Mr. Giddings and other Free Soil whigs because he is unwilling to disfranchise the South. Wilmot, King & Co. cannot vote for Mr. Cobb, because, forsooth, he lives south of Mason and Dixon's line—while, to fix the climax, Mr. Venables, and the members from South Carolina, who are said to sneer every time Calhoun takes snuff, abandon Mr. Forney, the Democratic nominee for Clerk, and elect a Whig, because he lives in the "sunny south."

THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—The whole number of passengers who have left the various ports of the Atlantic coast for California during the eighteen months past, is estimated at fifty-three thousand, and the number of vessels employed eight hundred.

A CURIOUSITY.—The Norristown Register says: A young man, a cow belonging to Mr. George Myers, near the north-east corner of Gwynedd township, had a calf taken from her which had two heads, four fore legs, two hind legs, two tails, and two bodies, as far back as the hip bones of the calf, and under the flesh on the hind parts was double.—The heads are full size, and precisely marked alike, with white on the front of the head, and a broad strip of white from the under part of the neck to the breast, and, with the exception of two white strips on the forehead of each tail, the rest of the calf is brown.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We were yesterday shown a new two dollar counterfeit note on the Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg, dated May 25, 1841, and signed R. F. Rancher, Cashier, Virginia, a woman with a milking pail and two cows. Engraving very poor, paper thick, and altogether not calculated to deceive.—Pitts. Gazette.

OUTRAGE AND PROBABLE HUNGER.—We learn from a reliable source that an examination has been going on at Albion during the past week, by Mr. Lowder, residing in the town of Yates, about 15 miles north of that village, for the supposed murder of his wife. The facts brought to light on the testimony of the neighbors and daughter of the prisoner, are of a degree of depravity and senseless ferocity which it is seldom our lot to record.

It appeared in evidence that he had been in the habit for several weeks previous to her death, of treating his wife with the most wanton cruelty as a pastime—had knocked her down on several occasions with an axe, he would place her repeatedly on the bed, and then, after she had been on the floor, and after beating her without mercy would replace the bed and repeat the tragedy. On one occasion it was said, that after repeating the transaction described above several times, he raised the cellar, threw her into the cellar and kept her there till morning.

The circumstances of her death were, that she went to bed in usual health and was found dead in the morning. When the coroner's inquest was held when the Dr. Huff, of Albion, took the stomach to his residence, in which was detected on examination a considerable quantity of oxalic acid. It appeared too, that Mr. Lowder had purchased poison a short time previous to her death, and that of a reliable powder, admitted to be poison by him, had been found in the bed by the daughter.—Lockport Courier.

ANNEXATION CONFAGIOUS, SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Our files of the Jamaica Despatch, received by the Cherokee, as late as 11th ult., breathe nothing but a determination of hostility towards the Home Government. Their arguments are mainly, that the British are in this country, just anterior to the War of the Revolution. The Despatch of the 10th publishes the American Declaration of Independence, and pronounces upon it a warmer eulogy than ever the pen of an Englishman wrote before. There is a good deal said, too, about the illustrious Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other worthies whose heads England would have given to the block, could she have the power, as well as she had the will, some seventy years ago. The memories of Wallace and Bruce, and Lindsay and Russell are also invoked to stir up a feeling among the British people in Jamaica, that must eventually result in rebellion, Revolution, or something, equally uncomfortable for Brother Bunk on the other side of the Atlantic. Verily it is hard work, now days to keep one's progeny quiet that are knocking at the North and the South, for admission into Uncle Sam's family circle!—N. Y. Express.

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of Erie to the docks—this will form the desired connection with the shipping. Acts of legislation have been obtained incorporating companies to build plank roads from Erie by way of Waterford to Meadville, and also by way of Waterford, from Meadville west to Chautauque, and from Chautauque, west to Warren in Ohio, and east to the lumber districts of the Brokenstraw and upper Allegheny. The surveys for this last road are being made, and the respectable and enterprising gentlemen who engaged to do so, are affording a sufficient guarantee for its early completion. A meeting of the commissioners named in the acts for roads in Erie county will be held on the 19th, of the present month, and on the 21st holds will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company connected with the proposed improvements from Meadville to Erie have expressed desires favorable to a connection of interests with our road. The making of the Allegheny navigable for steamboats from Pittsburgh to Olean, and the extension of the West Branch improvements to the town of Franklin, is not only feasible but practicable, and will be effected at no distant day. Contracts have been let with the object of having the New York and Erie Railroad opened to Horaverville in September next, and one road to be extended to Olean on the Allegheny, and follows for 30 miles the downward course of this stream, to a point about midway between Olean and Warren. Surveys have been made for contracts let for building two plank roads from the Southern part of Chautauque to the harbor of Meadville, and from Meadville to the harbor of Duikirk; from the energy shown in their prosecution we may expect an early completion of the road from Meadville to Meadville and Brokenstraw company's road. Thus, what the State has failed to perform after a heavy expenditure, in a few years be effected by private enterprise. The Valley of the upper Allegheny and its northwestern tributaries will be opened up to the benefit of the West, and the great rivers on the south, and the sea board, and a ready means of transit and choice of markets offered to the Agricultural, mineral, and commercial interests of the State.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 16, 1850. The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, relative to the publication of the resolutions providing for an amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Walker, presenting a petition from citizens of Erie county, praying for the passage of a general banking law similar to that of the State of New York; and one from citizens of the same county, praying for the incorporation of the Canal Bank of Erie.

Mr. Drawley submitted a resolution, that the Senate will on Monday next, at the hour of 12, proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of holding in the District of a State Treasurer, that a teller be appointed upon the part of the Senate.

The resolution was twice read and agreed to; and the Speaker appointed Mr. Drawley teller upon the part of the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Porter, (Judiciary,) a bill to provide for the election of Auditor and Surveyor General by the people, also, the following bill, with an amendment, a bill relative to the election of State Librarian; also, the following with a recommendation that they be negatively; a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and in certain cases providing for trial by jury at the request of the parties, a bill to enable creditors to attach property in the hands of administrators, &c., passed 1812 and a bill to amend the law relating to the same.

On the 17th, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to incorporate the Erie cemetery in the county of Erie, was taken up, amended, and passed second and final reading.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Killinger submitted the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing a free banking law, on such basis and terms as may conduce to the general advantage, and more equally distribute the privilege of banking among the citizens of the Commonwealth; which after some conversation between Messrs. Killinger and Porter, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted, yeas 18; nays 65.

PLANK ROAD MEETING. At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Erie and Waterford, Erie and Edinboro, and Erie and Edinboro Plank Road Companies, held at the Board House in Erie, January 19th, 1850, agreeable to public notice given, Joseph M. Sterrett, Esq. was elected to the chair, and James D. Dunlap was appointed Secretary. The following named gentlemen who were appointed Commissioners by the several acts of Assembly, appeared and answered to their names as they were called, viz: Wm. Kelley, M. Campbell, Wm. Campbell, John M. Campbell, Joseph H. Williams, G. Stanford, Jas. M. Sterrett, W. Chester, N. W. Russell, N. M. Manly, Timothy Keel, Joseph W. Haskins, Wareham Warner, and A. W. Brewster for the Erie and Waterford Road.

John M. Sterrett, M. Campbell, Smith Jackson, John M. Campbell, Wm. Campbell, Jonathan Barling, and Wm. Campbell for the Erie and Edinboro Road. A motion was made by Mr. Kelley, and read as follows, to wit:—Resolved, by the Commissioners present that the amount to be paid at the time of subscribing to the Erie and Waterford, Erie and Edinboro, and Erie and Waterburg Plank Road Companies shall be fixed at one dollar for each share, and the following named Commissioners were appointed on Monday the 21st inst., and to keep open the same for five days in the several places mentioned, and to be assisted by the commissioners named in the several acts of incorporation, viz: For the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road Companies, James H. Campbell and Uriah Hawkins at the Store of Jackson and Campbell, in the borough of Edinboro; John M. Campbell and Robert Dunn, at the store of Lamson & Co. at McKean Corners, and Smith Jackson and M. W. Caughey at the Reed House in Erie.

For the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company, Walter Chester and A. W. Brewster, at the house of Stephen C. Lee in Greene; and Wm. Russell and Lyman Robinson, at the house of Lyman Robinson in Waterburg. The meeting was then adjourned to meet on Monday the 22nd inst., at the store of Lamson & Co. at McKean Corners, and Smith Jackson and M. W. Caughey at the Reed House in Erie.

The right interest seemed to be taken by all present, and a confidence expressed that with suitable effort all three of the plank roads might be completed.

It was then resolved that the Commissioners of the several companies be requested to meet at the Reed House in Erie on Tuesday the 29th instant at 1 o'clock P. M., to report their progress in subscriptions of stock and to transact such other business as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the several papers friendly to the proposed improvements. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 29th inst. as above stated.

JOSEPH M. STERRETT, Pres't. JAMES D. DUNLAP, Sec'y.

THE MORMON DELUSION.—The editor of the Cleveland Herald gives from personal acquaintance the following account of Mr. Babbitt, the Mormon delegate to Congress from Deseret: "We are boys together. Naturally bright, intelligent, and active, when approaching manhood he entered into the Mormon excitement, and the time he spent in the Kingdom of God, and Rigdon the popular advocate of the divine mission of the Prophet Smith. His early advantages had only been those of this then new country; but in order to defend Mormonism, so unpopular with all other creeds, study, investigation, reflection, and argument were necessary. The young convert soon became a zealous talker, next a convert to the Golden Rule. He united his fortunes with the persecuted Mormons, and became eminent with them for his zeal, his talents, and sound judgment. When driven from Nauvoo, Mr. Babbitt struck his stake with his people in the Great Basin, and now claims a seat in Congress as a delegate from Deseret."

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—Miss Dean had the good or ill luck to make a conquest. Her prisoner is the celebrated John Minor Botts, the Virginia politician and statesman, who immortalized himself by sleeping in the same bed with Captain Tyler, and the night of the death of General Harrison. Cap Botts is determined to follow Julia, and to live in the sunshine of her countenance. Wherever she goes there goes Captain John Minor Botts; and the shadows of the twin are inseparable. We are told that Julia, though of opinion that Captain Botts is a man of decided gallantry, and a most excellent fellow, cannot make up her mind to marry him. This she can play for two hundred and fifty dollars a night; it is scarcely worth while to bother her brain about wedlock.—Sunday Atlas.

CALLED TO A MOTHER DUTY.—Mr. Isaac B. Dunn a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, in his resignation on the 8th instant—assigning as his reason the obligation resting upon him to enter upon the performance of a more imperative duty, to wit, that of hastening to the rescue of a widow sister, Mrs. White, who has recently been made captive, with her child, by a band of Apaches or other Indians in New Mexico, who also killed her husband.—[V. N. Call.

THE HIR PALPABLE.—A few days since a traveler stepped into a bank, and immediately after his ingress pulled off his coat, and exclaiming, "This dog, he cast a look at a summer morning," and with a commanding shake at the head, said "hadn't you better be getting there water heated?" The teller informed him that he was in the wrong "shop." "You are in a bank, sir, not a barber shop," "Bank, eh?" ejaculated the stranger, "da' me, they told me it was an emulsion shop!"

of Erie to the docks—this will form the desired connection with the shipping. Acts of legislation have been obtained incorporating companies to build plank roads from Erie by way of Waterford to Meadville, and also by way of Waterford, from Meadville west to Chautauque, and from Chautauque, west to Warren in Ohio, and east to the lumber districts of the Brokenstraw and upper Allegheny. The surveys for this last road are being made, and the respectable and enterprising gentlemen who engaged to do so, are affording a sufficient guarantee for its early completion. A meeting of the commissioners named in the acts for roads in Erie county will be held on the 19th, of the present month, and on the 21st holds will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company connected with the proposed improvements from Meadville to Erie have expressed desires favorable to a connection of interests with our road. The making of the Allegheny navigable for steamboats from Pittsburgh to Olean, and the extension of the West Branch improvements to the town of Franklin, is not only feasible but practicable, and will be effected at no distant day. Contracts have been let with the object of having the New York and Erie Railroad opened to Horaverville in September next, and one road to be extended to Olean on the Allegheny, and follows for 30 miles the downward course of this stream, to a point about midway between Olean and Warren. Surveys have been made for contracts let for building two plank roads from the Southern part of Chautauque to the harbor of Meadville, and from Meadville to the harbor of Duikirk; from the energy shown in their prosecution we may expect an early completion of the road from Meadville to Meadville and Brokenstraw company's road. Thus, what the State has failed to perform after a heavy expenditure, in a few years be effected by private enterprise. The Valley of the upper Allegheny and its northwestern tributaries will be opened up to the benefit of the West, and the great rivers on the south, and the sea board, and a ready means of transit and choice of markets offered to the Agricultural, mineral, and commercial interests of the State.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 16, 1850. The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, relative to the publication of the resolutions providing for an amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Walker, presenting a petition from citizens of Erie county, praying for the passage of a general banking law similar to that of the State of New York; and one from citizens of the same county, praying for the incorporation of the Canal Bank of Erie.

Mr. Drawley submitted a resolution, that the Senate will on Monday next, at the hour of 12, proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of holding in the District of a State Treasurer, that a teller be appointed upon the part of the Senate.

The resolution was twice read and agreed to; and the Speaker appointed Mr. Drawley teller upon the part of the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Porter, (Judiciary,) a bill to provide for the election of Auditor and Surveyor General by the people, also, the following bill, with an amendment, a bill relative to the election of State Librarian; also, the following with a recommendation that they be negatively; a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and in certain cases providing for trial by jury at the request of the parties, a bill to enable creditors to attach property in the hands of administrators, &c., passed 1812 and a bill to amend the law relating to the same.

On the 17th, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to incorporate the Erie cemetery in the county of Erie, was taken up, amended, and passed second and final reading.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Killinger submitted the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing a free banking law, on such basis and terms as may conduce to the general advantage, and more equally distribute the privilege of banking among the citizens of the Commonwealth; which after some conversation between Messrs. Killinger and Porter, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted, yeas 18; nays 65.

PLANK ROAD MEETING. At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Erie and Waterford, Erie and Edinboro, and Erie and Edinboro Plank Road Companies, held at the Board House in Erie, January 19th, 1850, agreeable to public notice given, Joseph M. Sterrett, Esq. was elected to the chair, and James D. Dunlap was appointed Secretary. The following named gentlemen who were appointed Commissioners by the several acts of Assembly, appeared and answered to their names as they were called, viz: Wm. Kelley, M. Campbell, Wm. Campbell, John M. Campbell, Joseph H. Williams, G. Stanford, Jas. M. Sterrett, W. Chester, N. W. Russell, N. M. Manly, Timothy Keel, Joseph W. Haskins, Wareham Warner, and A. W. Brewster for the Erie and Waterford Road.

John M. Sterrett, M. Campbell, Smith Jackson, John M. Campbell, Wm. Campbell, Jonathan Barling, and Wm. Campbell for the Erie and Edinboro Road. A motion was made by Mr. Kelley, and read as follows, to wit:—Resolved, by the Commissioners present that the amount to be paid at the time of subscribing to the Erie and Waterford, Erie and Edinboro, and Erie and Waterburg Plank Road Companies shall be fixed at one dollar for each share, and the following named Commissioners were appointed on Monday the 21st inst., and to keep open the same for five days in the several places mentioned, and to be assisted by the commissioners named in the several acts of incorporation, viz: For the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road Companies, James H. Campbell and Uriah Hawkins at the Store of Jackson and Campbell, in the borough of Edinboro; John M. Campbell and Robert Dunn, at the store of Lamson & Co. at McKean Corners, and Smith Jackson and M. W. Caughey at the Reed House in Erie.

For the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company, Walter Chester and A. W. Brewster, at the house of Stephen C. Lee in Greene; and Wm. Russell and Lyman Robinson, at the house of Lyman Robinson in Waterburg. The meeting was then adjourned to meet on Monday the 22nd inst., at the store of Lamson & Co. at McKean Corners, and Smith Jackson and M. W. Caughey at the Reed House in Erie.

The right interest seemed to be taken by all present, and a confidence expressed that with suitable effort all three of the plank roads might be completed.

It was then resolved that the Commissioners of the several companies be requested to meet at the Reed House in Erie on Tuesday the 29th instant at 1 o'clock P. M., to report their progress in subscriptions of stock and to transact such other business as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the several papers friendly to the proposed improvements. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 29th inst. as above stated.

JOSEPH M. STERRETT, Pres't. JAMES D. DUNLAP, Sec'y.

THE MORMON DELUSION.—The editor of the Cleveland Herald gives from personal acquaintance the following account of Mr. Babbitt, the Mormon delegate to Congress from Deseret: "We are boys together. Naturally bright, intelligent, and active, when approaching manhood he entered into the Mormon excitement, and the time he spent in the Kingdom of God, and Rigdon the popular advocate of the divine mission of the Prophet Smith. His early advantages had only been those of this then new country; but in order to defend Mormonism, so unpopular with all other creeds, study, investigation, reflection, and argument were necessary. The young convert soon became a zealous talker, next a convert to the Golden Rule. He united his fortunes with the persecuted Mormons, and became eminent with them for his zeal, his talents, and sound judgment. When driven from Nauvoo, Mr. Babbitt struck his stake with his people in the Great Basin, and now claims a seat in Congress as a delegate from Deseret."

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—Miss Dean had the good or ill luck to make a conquest. Her prisoner is the celebrated John Minor Botts, the Virginia politician and statesman, who immortalized himself by sleeping in the same bed with Captain Tyler, and the night of the death of General Harrison. Cap Botts is determined to follow Julia, and to live in the sunshine of her countenance. Wherever she goes there goes Captain John Minor Botts; and the shadows of the twin are inseparable. We are told that Julia, though of opinion that Captain Botts is a man of decided gallantry, and a most excellent fellow, cannot make up her mind to marry him. This she can play for two hundred and fifty dollars a night; it is scarcely worth while to bother her brain about wedlock.—Sunday Atlas.

CALLED TO A MOTHER DUTY.—Mr. Isaac B. Dunn a member of the Virginia House of De