Electro-Magnetism a Motive Power.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS SETTLED .- Professor Page, in the lectures which he is delivering before the Smithsonian Institute, states that there is no longer any doubt of the application of this power As a substitute for steam. The National Intelligencer says:

"He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action and to when banished, feigned high treason, that he might move rapidly up and down, dencing like a feather in at least from the scaffold cust over the Rialto, a glance the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon this bar he stated to average three hundred sounds through ten inches of its motion .-He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as ficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton, or 100 tons. He could make a pile driver, or a an engine with stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet.

The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol; and when he produced the same spark at a the construction of an electro-magnetic engine.-Truly, a great power is here, and where is the limit

"He then exhibited his engine of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubit feet. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole en-gine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hun-dred and fourteen strokes per minute; though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths the engine made but about eighty strokes per minute. There was great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph.

"The force operating upon his magnetic cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated the love of mine. to be six hundred pounds when the engine was moving very slowly, but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. that he had reduced the cost so far, that it was less than steam under many and most conditions, though in tribunal, passing judgement on the depotism and not so low as the cheapest steam ongines. With despots of the world; and as sure as the God of Jusall the imperfections of the engine, the consumption of three pounds of zinc per day would produce one what has been known before) the greater the economy. Professor Page was himself surprised at the scale, to make a power of one hundred horse, or

From the New York Tribue. Carving on Wood by Steam.

We spent an hour on Friday at Worrall's machine shop, in Elm street, to witness the operation of a new and very ingenious machine for carving on wood, which has lately been invented by Mr. J. M.

The machine is so simple at first sight as scarcely to seem entitled to the name of an invention. Yet, on examination, it will be found that Mr. Singer has applied a new and beautiful combination to an old form, overcoming what has hitherto proved an insurmountable difficulty to all who have attempted the con struction of a machine for carving. The simple in-strument called the pentagraph has long been in use for copying maps and drawings on a plane surface. By adding a vertical to the horizontal movements the two being so nicely combined as to work with entire and evenness and steadiness. Mr. Singer can produce every possible motion requisite in carving. Another important change is this: the cutting point is stationary. The block to be carved is fixed in a sliding vice, which is attached to the pentagraph, (so to call it,) and obeys a motion, lateral, vertical, forward or dackward. The steel point used in cutting the wood is fixed to the extremity of a vertical cylinder, which, set in motion, revolves with great velocity, cutting a smooth and beautiful channel in the block below it.

The plan of working is as follows: A model, somewhat larger than the desired carving, is placed on the table, under the further end of the frame. At the junction of the levers composing the pentagraph is an iron point, which moved (by means of a handle to the machine) over the model, cocassions a corresponding movement in the block of wood under the cutting point; so that, in the space of two or three minutes, a block letter or a gothic ornament may be cut as neatly as the most experienced workman would do it in as many hours. By substituting other cutling points, or varying the size of the copy, twenty or thirty different kinds of letters may be made from one model. We saw some beautiful specimens, cut with a double swell to the sides of the letters, picture, frames, saw and plane handles, ornamental mouldings cornices, &c. More elaberate pieces of carving are executed by parallel lines, on the same principle as engravings. Specimens of coats-of-arms which were shown us, retained the exact lines of the original, needing only some slight finishing by hand.

The uses to which this invention may be put dro at a grand Agricultrial Meeting at Exeter, England, manifold. An addition to the numerous forms of was one which excited great curiosity; it was the wood-carving of which it is capable, it answers cooking of the monster joint, called by M. Soyer equally well for cutting in brass or steel. One man the baron and saddle back of beef a la Magna Charwith one machine can cut four hundred block letters in a day, which, sold at one-third the present prices, wood carvings for churches, public edifices or private discovered half a century, that is to say gas. To dwellings, will also be reduced in cost, that we have gratify the curiosity of the public, it was placed in of the face, the other portion of the body was uninno doubt their use will become very general. Mr. the middle of the castle yard, resting upon a dripping jured. The deceased had on a dark roundabout, dark no doubt their use will become very general. Mr. the middle of the castle yard, resting upon a dripping jured. The deceased had on a dark roundabout, dark Singer has patented his machine in the United pan, evidently with bricks, and surrounded with pair of pants, dark vest, a pair of dlue drilling over-States, Great Britain, France and Belgium. He 216 jets of gas, and covered with sheet iron. It has just completed a machine which will be sent to took five hours to roast, and consumed 700 feet of sion a small sum of money and a "pass book," on are led to inquire as to our duty in regard to the law. England in a few days. He will shortly establish gas of the value of 4s 3-4d. It weighed after being the inside of the cover of which is written the name There is perhaps no section, of the State so peculiarly a manufactory of wood-carvings in this city.

An ELOPEMENT. - The police interfered at the Depot last nigt and took in custody a man named Jas. P. Chamberlin, who was about to leave town in company with a widow, named Weaver, whose husband died a few days since. Chamberlin is a married man who was arrested at the instance of his wife and some of the neighbors of Mrs. Weaver, who suspected foul play in the death of the lady's husband, inasmuch as the parties were familar beon at Sing-Sing, and, before it could be extinguishthere was nothing to justify suspicion of any agency
on the part of the accused in causing the death of
Weaver. He was committed, however, in default
of bail to support his family. Neither of the parties
have children, and are recently from England. Mrs.

We shright intelligence approximation of the matter,
the loss of property in these establishments is some \$17,000, but it was insured the W. is a bright, intelligent appearing young woman, and seems to manifest a strong attachment for Chamberlin, and he, though guilty of unfaithfulness to his lawful partner, was not so indifferent to his du-ty and her claims upon him, but that he provided occasioning a loss of \$30,000; both of which, we her with some means of subsistence before his attempted departure. He made over the article for a crother incendiaries. A severe fire also occurred house and lot to Mrs. C., and gave her some other in the Prison in July, 1843. means, but of course she preferred retaining the man .- [Rochester American.

of the Salem Gazette (Joseph S. Wallis) says that twenty-five years of age, and went out to California Colonel Temple Tebets, formerly of Lewiston Fulls, as a private soldier in Col. Stevenson's regiment. Me., cutta tree of the Redwood species, in Califorina, which was two hundred and fifty four feet high he obtained employment as book-keeper for Captain and measured at the top two feet in diameter, and has since accumulated an estate valued at the butt twelve feet in diameter. The tree was at the butt twelve feet in diameter. The tree was the had at one time the paying off of six hundred for a company and intended for California, whither Ameter. There were made from this giant of the foret 110,000 shingles, 6,000 clapboards, 4,000 time by four joists twenty-two feet long; and there that gentleman's money passed through his hands. The "Newcastle" is, we understand, entirely securifications. forct 110,000 chingles, 6,000 claphoards, 4,000 three by four joists twenty-two feet long; and there were left, at a moderate calculation, from seventy to eighty cords of wood. The clapboards were sold for \$50 per thousand, the shingles for \$35 per thonsand, the joists for \$275 per thousand, and the re maining part of the tree would readily sell in this city, for fire wood, at \$40 per cord; thue, at a moderate calculation, there was derived from the working of this mammoth dweller of the primeral forest the neat little sum of \$11,350,-N. O. Pic.

FALLING OF A BUILDIG AND LOSS OF LIFE .- One the new custom house stores in Dock street. Philadelphia, fell on Saturday morning with a terrific crash, while the men were engaged in hoisting goods into one of the upper stories. Five men were dug since died at the hospital.

Kossuth's Letter to Gen. Cass.

KUTALYA, (Asia Minor,) May 25, 1850. General:-It is already ten months that I have the anguish of exile to endure.

Nature has man's mind with wonderful clasticity endowed. It yields to many chan of fate, and get

accustomed even to adversity. But to one thing the patriot's heart never learns to inure itself-to the pangs of exile. You remember your practician of Venice, who

This fond desire I can easily understand. I can so the more, because you Veterion, though exiled, knew the fatherland to be happy and great; but 1, readily as through ten inches, and he expected no dif- sir, carry the color of millions the pains of a down trolden country in my woundred breast, without having even the sad consolation to think that it could forge-hammer, with great simplicity, and could make | not otherwise be. Oh! had Divine Providence only from treason designed me to preserve, I swear to the Almighty God the threatening billows of despotism would have fallen like foam from the rock of my brave people's breasts. To have this firm con-viction, sir, and, instead of the well-deserved victory of freedom, to find one self iv exile, the fatherland in chains, is a profound sorrow, a nameless grief.

little distance from this point, it made no noise at Neither have I the consolation to have found miti-all. This recent discovery he stated bearing upon gations of this grief at the hospitable hearth of a great free people, the contemplation of which, by the imposing view of freedom's wonderful powers, warm kind believe.

It is not a coward lamentation which makes me say all this, General, but the lively sense of gratitude and thankful acknowledgements for your generous sympathy. I wanted to sketch the darkness of my destiny, that you might feel what benefit must have been to me your beam of light, by which you, from the capitol of free America, have heightened my night.

It was in Bronssa, General, that the notice your imposing speech has reached me; in yonder Brousse where Hannibal bewai'ed his country's mischief, and foretold the fa'l of its oppresors-Hannibal, exilèd like myself, but still unhappier, as he was accompamed in exile by the ingratitude of his people, but I by

Yes, General, your powerful speech was not only the inspiration of sympathy for unmerited misfortune so natural to noble, feeling hearts; it was a revela-The most important and interesting point, however, tion of the justice of God-it was a leaf from the is the expense of the power. Professor Page stated book of fate, uneveiled to the world. On that day General, you were sitting in the name of mankind, tice lives your verdict will be accomplished.

Shall I yet have have my share in this great work horse power. The larger his engines (contrary to or not? I do not know. Once almost an efficient in-what has been known before) the greater the econo-strument in the hands of Providence, I am now buried alive. With humble heart will I accept the call to result. There were yet practical difficulties to be action, should I be deemed worthy of it, or submit overcome; the battery had yet to be improved; and it to the doom of inactive sufferings, if it must be so. remained yet to try the experiment on a grander But, be it one of the other, I know that your sentence ted .- Phila. Ledger. will be fulfilled. I know that aged Europe, at the san of freedom's young America, will herself grown young again. I know that my people, who proved so worthy of liberty, will yet, not withstanding their present degredation, weigh heavy in this balance of fate; and I know that, as long as one Hungarian lives, your name, General will be counted among the most cherished in my native land, as the distinguished man who, worthy interpreter of the generous sentiments of the great American people, has upon us poor Hungarians the consolation be-stowed of a confident hope, at a moment when Europe decrepid politics seemed our numerated fate forever

May you be pleased, General, to accept the most fervent thanks of an honest friend of freedom. Let me hope that should Mr. Ujhazy, (my oldest and best friend, and present representative in the United States,) in the interest of the holy cause of which you have so generously your protection accorded, address himself to you for something which you might, in your wisdom, judge convenient and practicable, you will not withhold form us your powerful support; and please to accept the insurance of my highest esteem and most peculiar veneration.

L. Kossuth. Anc. Governor of Hungary, To the Honorable the general Cass, Washington. I hope you will excuse my bad English. I thought it my duty to addess you in your own language.

Suicide. - A young Englishman, named George Nichols, who had been in this country about three months, committed suide about 10 o'clock, last night at the house of John Perkins, No. 97, Hamilton Street, by shooting himself through the head with a double barrel fowling piece. There was found in the the following:—
"This is my last will and testament. I hereby

give and bequeath to my sister, Mary Amela Taylor or Driffield, (Yorkshire) England, two hundred pounds. I also give and bequeath to Mary Witherwich, of Grimsby, (Lincolnshire) sixty pounds, to be paid as soon after my death as possible.

GEO. NICHOLS." No good cause has been assigned for the deed .-It is said that for three months he has been trying to procure work, and that his efforts have proved unavailing, and that this disappointment caused him to commit suicide. The coroner's jury rendered a ver-dict of premeditated death .- Evening Journal, August 16.

Cooking By Gas .- Among the novelties produced to, weighing 535 lbs. For the first time in the annals of cookery, this was subjected to a new pro- completely cut off, one of them close up to the body, | tral Railroad to the contrary notwithstanding. ield a handsome profit. The manufacture of cess of roasting, by use of an agent which has been cooked, 497 lbs: the dripping 23 lbs, the osmazeme 3lbs; thus losing by evaporation only 111 lbs. To cook this piece of beef by an ordinary fire would have taken fourteen hours. This apparatus was invented and fitted up by Mr. Warriner of London, who was prepared to have roasted all the dinner by the same means, that is, 400 chichens, 58 quarters of lamb, and 33 ribs of beef, at a cost of 12s for gas.

FIRE AT SING-SING .- On Friday, 9th inst., a fire broke out in the North wing of the State Prison at Sing-Sing, and, before it could be extinguished, the entire wood work of the building was destroyed, including the "Union File Works" of James lishments is some \$17,000, but it was insured the entire amount. The loss to the State, as near as can be ascertained, is \$12,000.

This is the second fire which has occurred at this

believe, it is supposed were the work of convicts,

THE MARVELS OF CALIFORNIA,-HENRY A Schoolcraff, of Sacramento, California, is now on A MONSTER TREE. -A California correspondent a visit to his relatives in Albany. He is about worked into lumber too hundred and forty feet he had at one time the paying off of six hundred for a company and intended for California, whither from the butt, where it measured five feet in di-

DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE .-The Court House at Jefferson, fell a prey to the devouring element, on Friday night last. The cause of the fire remains a mystery, for the present, at least. The County incurred a heavy bill in the crection of this structure but a few years ago, which long pressed hard upon the tax-payers; and now the whole is in ruins. The building it appears was insured to the amount of \$8000 in the Columbus Jusurance Company. The records and files were saved; but there have been heavy individual losses. The fine law library of N. L. Chappe, Esq., together with his papers accounts &c., is a totel loss. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, SAMfrom the ruins, badly injured, two of whom have uer Henpay, Esq., is also a suffer ton large amount. -Asthabula Telegraph.

GETTING INSURED .- The Troy Post relates a 'good one" of Jacob Barker, the Quaker, who, searing of the loss of one of his vessels which he had omitted to get insured, wrote to a broker with whom he had spoken on the subject as follows: "Dear Friend-

If thee has not filled up the policy which I bespoke on Saturday, thee need not, as I have heard from

the vessel.' The Broker, in fact, had not filled up the policy. out presuming from the tenor of Jacob's note that his vessel was safe, and tempted by what seemed a good change to clutch his percentage without risk, he filled it up forthwith and seut it to Jacob with the assurance that it had been made all ready or him on Saturday. On Monday morning the first thing that met his eyes on opening his news-paper, was the loss of Jacob's vessel, which he had so wickedly ensured on Sunday. Then also he discovered the cunning ambiguity of Jacob's note "he had heard from the vessel!"

A SENSIBLE MAN .- Gen, Garribaldi declines still public reception in New York. He says: No such public exhibition is necessary to assure me of the sympathy of my countrymen, of the American people, and of all true republicans in the mis-fortunes which I have suffered, or of the cause out of

which they have flowed. Though a public manifestation of this feeling might yield much gratification to me, an exile from my native land, severed from mylchildren, and mournthe dispondent heart making it in the destiny of man- ing the overthrow of my country's freedom by means of foreign interferance, yet believe me that I would rather avoid it, and be permitted, quietly and humbly to become a citizen of this republic, of freeman, to sail under its flag, to engage in business to earn my livelihood, and await a more favorable opportunity for the redemption of my country from foreign and

lomestic oppressors.

daughter of Mr. George Grissell, about 12 years act through fear of being punished for accidentally breaking a crock. After meeting with the accident she dressed herself in suitable burial clothes, and telling her little brother that "she would , never break another crock," she got upon the bed, tied the bridle o the joist, fastened it around her neck, jumped off. Her brother succeeded in replacing her upon the bed, but the jumped off the second time, and before he could obtoin assistance, she was dead .- Ex. pa

What a system of shameful cruelty must have been practised in that family. The whip must have them. No discovery has yet been made to lead to their been the only monitor, and applied uumercifully on detection. all occasions, whether fault or accident was the mo tive to its use. Love and persuasions could never have been employed in a family where a child was so much under the influence of fear as to voluntarily take its life rather than meet the punishment expec

A DAY'S EATING AT A HOTEL.-The following are given as some of the statistics of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga:
There are now about 700 guests at the house, to

which may be added 100 children and 300 servants, to which may be added 100 children and 300 servants, making 1100 persons to be feed daily. They consume, besides many other articles, the following each day—500 lbs. Beef, 500 do Mutten, 500 Chickens, 150 Ducks and Turkeys, 2,500 Eggs, 600 lbs Butter, 1,500 Rolls for breakfast, 4 barrels of Flour.

A LADY SHOOTING AT AND CHALLEROUNG A GEN-TLEMAN.—The New Orleans papers give an account of a case of great interest and excitement which came off at Carrollton, on the 7th instant:

Mr. Benjamin Mason, an alderman of the council of Carrollton, made an affidavit that a lady, who is living alone with her sister, and whose husband is now in California, shot at him with a double barreled gun, with the intention of taking his life, on Sunday, the 4th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, the shot striking close to him, but of her citizens and making them forever tributary to the lady had threatened his life, and that he was in bodily fear of her. The affidavit also charged one of lakes for safety and capacity for commercial business R. N. Avis with threatening to shoot deponent's slave, Maria. It appears that Mason was accused to be thus passed by and sacrificed by the influence of by the lady of having circulated certain slanderous the Dollars and cents of a company of an adjoining state, reports about her, which reports he obtained from and the business which rightfully belongs to her transhis negro girl Maria. This so enraged the lady that forred to others? We do not believe it, and yet we warn she shot at him, as above stated. But, finding that our citizens to boware. There is a heavy game playing the shot had not taken effect, she sent Mr. Mason a note, of which the following is a copy:

"CARROLLTON, August 1, 1850. "Mr. Mason: -Sir; Having been grossly and villainously slandered by you and your accompliance, confident we may have been heretofore, that will sit quito watch my house at night, I demand satisfaction danger until it is too late to prevent it. Now is the time from you. I shall expact you to meet me with pistols as soon as possible. (Signed) \_\_\_\_."

The examination took place. It was not attempt ed by the defence to deny the shooting. It was proved that the accused was a lady of unblemished character; but the Justice felt it to be his duty to bind her over to keep the peace for six months in the is the time, we say, to stand up with them, and give those sum of \$500. Avis was also bound over. A suit for slander will be brought by the lady for

damages in this case.

rom the body.

SHOCKING DEATH.-A MAN CUT TO PIECES ON THE RAILROAD.—We learn from the Pottstown Ledberger that on Wednesday, the 7th inst., the Coroner

We understand that several propositions were f Montgomery county held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about 35 or 40 years of age, who had been killed on the Reading Railroad, a short distance above Port Kennedy. The body was found lying on the girder of a bridge, botween the tracks, and mangled in a shocking manner. Both legs were The other leg was served just above the kncc. — With the exception of a slight scratch on the side pair of pants, dark vest, a pair of dlue drilling overof the deceased. The names of Henry Collens, and George Markle, also appear in the book, under the head o "boarding," and at the end of each name are ed was seen at the village of Bridegeport the day previous, in a state of intoxication, and it is supposed was lying upon the Railroad track in the same bag, containg a shirt and few other articles, was ound at the end of the bridge, a few yards distant

that port of the Ship General Taylor. She is a "three decker," and is estimated to carry seventeen thousand barrels, and is entirely full. She has on board 15,651 packages of goods, among which are 2300 cases shoes and boots, valued at \$40 per case, (a low estimate) is \$128,000; also 2700 cases and per package, is \$162,000-the remaing 9751 packages, consisting of groceries, hardware, crockery, &c., may safely be put down at \$100,000, making the entire cargo worth \$390,000, which goes con signed to 332 merchantile firms at New Orleans, A considerable part of the cargo is destined for St. Louis, and places on the Mississippi river

Hooren Smrs .- We learn from Newcastle The "Newcostle" is, we understand, entirely secur ed, according to the plan of construction, by iron hoops, no timbers being used in her. Mr. Rubinson is about laying down the keel of a similar vessel, one hundred and fifty feet in length, for a gentle man in Washington City, who designs her for the trade of the Potomac .- Philadelphia Gazette.

FIVE HUNDRED ENIGRANTS DRAD .- A letter from Bitter Water, 26 miles west of Fort Laramic, June 23, 1850, to the St. Louis Republican says:

"From the number of graves I have passed, the amount of sickness in trains we have found lying by, and from information received at Fort Laramic, I have no doubt there has at least five hundred emiErie Weekly Ohverver.

ERIE, PA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery. AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, of Millin. SURVEYOR GENERAL, J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawford.

CONGRESS, C. B. CURTIS, of Warren. Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Congressional Connvention assembled at Warren, on Wednesday last for the purpose of selecting a proper person for Congress, have placed in nomination C. B. Curtis, Esq. of Warren, for that respousible station.

MTThe absence of the editor, who was a delegate to for the scarcity of editorial this week.

We are informed, that at the letting of the con tracts for the construction of the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road, the contract for constructing the entire road was taken by John Galbraith, Esq., of this city. We are gratified at this result as it gives assurance that the work will be vigorously prosecuted, and that we shall Suicide of a Child.—The Jasper county correspondent of the Lafayette (Ia.) Courier, writes that that important road will bring to our city. We underold, committed suicide, near Ransellaer, on the 23d stand that the ground will be broke upon the work, on ult., by hanging haerself to the joist of the house with a bridle. It apepars that she committed the will progress as rapidly as possible until the whole is

Burglary.

The store of Mesers. Vincent, Himrod &Co., was broken open on Tuesday night last, and robbed of about \$150 of their due bills, familiarly known us "l'ewterinktum," and four or five dollars in cents. The thieves offected an entrance by prying open the door with an iron bar. The clerk slept in the store but did not hear

An attempt was made on the same night to force ones the door of the store of S. B. Powers, but was not successful. The dwelling house of John Ryan, Esq., residing just out of town, was entered on Sunday last, in the absence of the family, and robbed of money, watch, &c., to the amount of about 70 or 80 dollars. These things are becoming quite too common for the safety of the community, and it is high time that some measures shuld be adopted to detect the scoundrels and bring them

What are our Railroad Prospects?

This is the all-absorbing question at present, and on too of great importance to this community, and we confess that we are utterly unable, from present indication to answer it. We have solved and re-solved the ques tion so often in our own minds that we are hardly capable of coming to any conclusion in the matter. There is one thing however that is certain. Erie county holds the key to the great western world, and can turn the lock so as forever to shut off an eastern Railroad connection with that world if she chooses. Will she throw away this power by allowing any company, corporation or what not to build a railroad through her territory, making scarcely a watering place in it, and thus virtually cutting the throats loing him no injury. Deponent further stated that and at the mercy of Buffalo, Cleveland and other rival cities? Is Erie, with the best harbor on the schole chain and we know not who will be looed. We do not believe it will be us, because we hold the cards that niust win if they are played. We are not among those, howe, er confident we may have been herotofore, that will sit quifor action! Now is the time to stand up, with the directors of the Eric and North East road, who with but one exception spurned the offers made for laying down a track with the same gague between Buffalo and Cleveland, thupreferring the interests of their town to money. Now be built though this section of Pennsylvania-but that Erio County and city must be consulted and somewhat

at the meeting of the Directors of the several roads at ing of this plot the Philadelphia Bulletin very truly re-Buffalo on last week, but that nothing definite has been marks that the times are altered since a somewhat simidone. The agreement between the New York and Erie and North East and Eric roads still remains unchanged, and that is what must be fulfilled, the efforts of the cen-

Small Notes.

Below we publish the section of the act, being the 43th Section of the general Banking law, passed at the last session of the Legislature for the suppression of the circulation of small notes in this State, and in so doing we sidered that this plot was merely one for the invasion posed, 50,000 Jews in the United States, mostly in the George Reinhart, which is supposed to be the name situated in the matter as the citizens of this county, being as we are between two great commercial states, with the citizens of whom four-fifths of our business is transa number of marks, as if specifying the length of individual had been boarding. The deceas-

Our duty then, as good citizens is to collect the small bills and send them home; draw the specie and bring that here to supply the vacancy occasioned by the effects condition, at the time his death occurred. A carpet of the law. This can and must be done, and should have been commenced sometime since, in order to have been ready to meet the requirements of the act like good lawabiding citizens. It is uscless to declare hostilities against The Boston Traveller notices the departure from the law, or to attempt to resist its provisions, for in our opinion the State has a perfect right to regulate its own currency, as long as it keeps within the prescribed limits of the constitution of the United States. It is conceded on all hands that the State has a right to suppress the circulation of shin plasters, and we are at a less to discovbales domestic prints shirting and sheeting at 860 or the difference between the due bills of a company, an individual and those of an incorporation.

Let us all take hold of the matter and assist in carrying out the law, and we venture to assert that in less than three months we shall have a currency here that we would not exchange for all the one dollar bills in christendom. The following is the section declaring the penalty, &c: Sec. 48 .- That from and after the 21st day of August,

ne thousand eight hundred and fifty, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporations or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued. paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, ar any acknowledgment of irdebtedness whatever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of less denomination than five dollars. Every neylvania, of less denomination than five dollars. Every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject that corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; and any violation of this section by any porson, and lains a multic officer, shall subject that person to the not being a public officer, shall subject that person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be such for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recovergrants died between the Missouri river and Fort able in any action of debt, in the name of the Common Laramic since the first of June, 1850. This side wealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the of Fort Laramic I have found but very few graves."

BOSTON AND THINGS IN IT,-No. 2-

Boston, August 16, 1850. Let us look at Beacon Street, the residence of the high bloods" of Boston, or as some would significantly say, the "codfish aristocracy." It is indeed a beautiful street, wide and airy, and as clean almost as a parlor floor. It fronts on the Common, and from the windows of the tall brick and granite mansions, there is a magnifof the tail brick and gradite manisons, there is a magnitude of the city, to give way to it. Others would dissolve the federal the whole Common, the Public Garden, and the adjoining town of Roxbury, with its handsome white cottages forever under it; and regarding slavery as a patriarcha and green and wooded heights. On this street, those institution, and the only relation between whites and old retired merchants, stock jobbers and bankers, reside, who have amassed in their several occupations, enough of the "root of all evil," to enable them to live in case and luxury, to clothe their wives; and daughters in sitks and laces, to keep their rakish sons in "tin," and well to rise to higher honors than they can ever expect to atwrapped in broadcloth; and to walk about the streets themselves in fine weather, with half their faces concoaled behind mammoth double starched dickies, and their necks enveloped in intricate folds of cambric white ne the driven snow. Oh! saints of the calender! how ripo and succulent they are; how fat and sleek they look, as as their guiding star to liberty. with cane in hand, and hat drawn stiffly on, and with huge gold watch seals hanging down the right leg, they promende the streets, seeming to say-"Look on, oh childen of the poor! look on, ye sons of toil! behold me, the Congressional Convention at Warren, will account and the estate to which I have arrived. With these hands alone, I have carved a fortune, and built a monument to my own industry. Say if you please, that my wealth came from a distillery; that it came from vending the insbriating draught, and from following in the steps of Shylock. Still, I clutch the gold; still I am master of untold sums; and being master of gold, I am master of all clee I wish."

Beacon Street is the fashionable promenade. On fine Sunday afternoon, what gay peacocks, and fine butterflies, tread its sidewalks. The mustachioed dandy just let loose from his mother's bandbox, here walks and sucks the ivory head of his cane, ever and anon, bending his perfumed head and casting corkscrow glances of the most melting character, at the gay, giddy, bird-like, fairy-like "creachaws," whom he cannot help meeting for the life of him.

But enough of Beacon Street; among its residents there are doubtless many sensible persons; even many benevolent, kind hearted individuals. So let them balnce the vain, the fuelish, and the purse-proud.

Let us walk upon the Common; a place combining all the beauties of Nature, with all the adornments of Art. Notice the extent, and variety of scenery in this enclosure. Fifty acres of level land and beautiful knolls, covered with emerald grass and handsome elms and maples, interspersed with walks, yellow as gold, hard as STANCLIFF, Jr. under circumstances of a peculiarly dafreestone, and on which not a pebble can be found larger than a pea. Nearly in the centre of this charming place, this pride of Boston, is a little pond or Lake, always full of sparkling Cochituate water. Its edges are walled with granite and its bottom paved with smooth round stones. 'In the centre of this crystal pond, is a powerful fountain, capable of throwing a heavy column of water ninety feet into the air. Its mouth piece can be of water nivety feet into the air. Its mouth piece can be adjusted so as to play in many different forms, low or high, grand or simple, fauciful or artistic. Handsome trees surround this pend, and beneath the trees, and indebtedness to the officers and members of Presque'lle Lodge, No. 1071 of Eric Penn. for the promptue-s and assiduity with which they sought to discharge the peculiar duties of Odd Fellows, and beighten with their because and convenient seats, on which the lover and his easy and convenient seats, on which the lover and his "fayre ladye" sit and talk away the flying hours-the politician smokes and enjoys his newspaper—the tired Lodge, No. 299, in his ready and affectionate ministres, man stretches himself to recruit his exhausted frame, and the honest citizen and his careful wife, sit and wtach the games of the children about them, thinking of their own onng days, long since buried beneath the furrow of old Time's forward cutting plow. Around the entire Common is a neat iron feuce, the cost of which was more than \$100,000.

From the Common, we bave only to cross Charles Street to outer the Public Garden, comprising an erea of about twenty acres. Here we find good walks, skirted with beds of shubbery and flowers, a handsome pond and fountain, a green house, and pretty trees, and vari-

ous arrangements for childrens' out door amusements. Boston may well be proud of her Common and Public Garden. No other city in the Union has anything to compare with them. They are of great benefit to the people, they are breathing places, where the dusty tradesman and mechanic can for a while forget the busthe of the city, and be reminded that Nature still exists. and is still able to adorn herself with such beauties as the Democrat will beat both Drath and his adversary. man cannot paptend to imitate

SCRIBO. Yours.

The Southern Plot.

It has been generally rumored, but we think not very generally believed, that a plot has been on foot for sonio time past, for the formatron of a new Republic out of the whole county. the Southern States, Mexico, and Lower California, with people, and our own too, if there are any who favor it, Mexico for the Capital. However loth we may have distinctly to understand that no such road can or SHALL been to believe this rumor, it has assumed such a form as to leave scarcely a doubt on our minds as to its truth. and that the plot was only frustrated by the refusal of is offered. Mexico to co-operate with the traitors of this country in We understand that several propositions were made, their grand scheme for self aggrandizement. In speaklar plot was charged upon Auron Burr. For an alleged participation in such a conspiracy that notorious intriguor was arrested on a charge of high treason, ignominiously taken to Richmond, and there tried for his life. Though acquitted of the charge, the odium clung to him; and from that hour he became, as it were, an outcast. A live to a southern confederacy was presented to him hat large portion of his fellow citizens believed Burr inno- winter, but says it was not by Gen Lopez. cent of treasonable designs against his country, and conand disnemberment of Mexico. But so strong was then the public feeling in favor of the Union, that the mero accusation of a treasonable intent rained Russ -He went abroad after the trial, resided in Europe for some years in obscurity, and finally returned to the U. States to live in comparative poverty and died neglected.

How is it now when a real conspiracy for the dissolution of the Union has been set on foot, and when the parties engaged in it are publicly known? Three and forty years ago, when a similar plot was thought to be hatching, the iron hand of the law laid its grasp on the principal offender, though then but lately Vice President of the United States. It is true that, in the present case, no overtact of treason has been committed, and that consequently no arrests can be made, though time, and law cannot reach, public opion may. Though the gulity participants in this conspiracy escape through the tecknicalities of the law, there is a bar of the people where no trickery avails, but where right and wrong are infallibly judged and stornly maintained. At that bar these ungrateful children of our common Union will be tried. will be condemned, will be outlawed. The remark which the late President, in the indignation of true patriotism, applied to the delegates of the Nashville Convention, may be applied to those concerned in this plot: and the whitest man that has participated in this nefarious scheme will, in the end, be blacker than the blackest character in the Hartford Convention. In the impartial pages of history, these men will be infamous

When men plot treason, we call them traitors; and the richest man in Cincinnati. dismemberment of the Union is treason, if ever there was such a crime. It is treason not only to our own quadrupled her population since 1840, having at that common country, but to the human race. Since the pe- time a population of 25,000. The increase of Milwaukie riod of authentic history no nation has ever existed, which, has been more rapid, having grown from 1,900 in 1840 in the short space of seventy years, has done so much as to 25,000. this for the progress of mankind. At the present time there is no one which promises to work such marvels in the future. Imperfect as our institutions still are, and must continue, for a long time, to remain, they are better than those of any other people, and should therefore receive the hearty co-operation of every friend of his raco. The success of these institutions, however, depends on the continuance of the federal Union, for, without that, there can be no permanent peace on this continent, and, without peace, human progress cannot ees that President Fillmore had appointed Wm. Dellume go on. The man, therefore, who plots the dissolution of collector of the port of Buffalo, They meant to have the Union, conspires for a treason more terrible than written Wm. Ketchum. We doubt whether Mr. K. any recorded in history, a trosson against the cause would recognize himself under the former garb.

of civilization, of freedom, of material and apiritual im provement. He attempts a doed which, if successful

nust put back the time-piece of humanity for centures Yet there are -we are pained to record it-there are such men in this country. Some, from a mistales conscience, would abolish the Union, in order to cfirst what they think right. Such men are like the boy who broke his wagon against the stump, bucause, he said the stump had no business in the road, and he was not going compact hucause they fear that slavery cannot continue blacks to be tolerated, where both live in one country, wish to perpetuate it. There are still others, and these are worse than all, who desire a dissolution, because, in the event of a new confederacy being formed, they happened tain otherwise. Mere ambition, ambition, too, without principle, is the ruling motive of these traitors. To advance their personal ends, they would plunge the country into civil war, blust their fair name of republicaniam, and destroy the hopes of millions who look to this last

We repeat, as the law cannot reach these plotten, is public opinion punish them. Mark them out, citrata and patrons, mark them out for public ostracism! Cog. fer on them no offices, show them no countenance, buy when you can, display your indignation towards them Thus will the public be saved, hereafter, from a second brood of such traitors.

Crawford County Ticket.

The Convention held in Meadville on the 13th ing for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the Democrats of that county, at the coming election resulted in the choice of Wm. P. Shattuck, Esq., lor Congress; James Porter and D. M. Bale, as Representatives; A. B. Richmond, Prosecuting Attorney; J.S. Henry, Commissioner; A. W. Mumford, county Surveyor, and Andrew Radle for Auditor. The Democrat speaks in high terms of the nominees.

We learn that the time for holding the County Agricultural Fair in this county, has been changed from September, to the 21 and 3d days of October next.

The following resolutions a tribute of respect to the memory of Joseph Stancliff, Jr., one of the rictims of the America who was buried in this city by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and subsequently re. moved by his friends, were passed by Central Ledge, No. 12, of Conn., of which he was a member, and trace mitted to us with a request that they be published.

essing character, therefore.

Resolved, That while we mourn his early departure.

and give his name a place in our memories, we box in submission to the infinite Wisdom which directed at event so fearful and unexpected. Resolved. That we tender to the widow and other afflicted relatives of the deceased, the assurances of our grief, that they are thus called to grieve over the sudden

of heart and excellencies of character.

Resolved. That BRO. BENJ. GRANT, of Philallelis as highly deserving of our gratitude and esteem.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be forward-

ed to the relict of our late brother, Presque'lle Lodge, and Bro. Benj. Graut, and also inserted in the papers of this city, with the request that they may be copied into

G. W. HARRIS, N. G. C. A. NEWELL, Secretary.

Must Serve the People.

Anong the members elect of the North Carolia Legslature, we notice the names of Kenneth Rayner, William H. Washington, William B. Shepard, and Romalus M. Saunders, all ex-members of Congress-the last . named Minister to Spain under the late President Polk IJ John M. Death is the name of a whig volunteer candidate for the Senatorial delegate to revise the Constitution of Indiana, for Rush county, in that State. It: regular whig opponent is terrified by this unexpected and inauspicious visitation, and it is more than probable that

Population of Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, on data furnished by the census takers, estimate the population of Pittsburgh and surrounding tows at 78,760 persons, and of the county, 142,739. This is an increase of 80,000 in ten years for

UF. The Freemasons of New Heven are to celebrate. on the 5th of September, the one hundreth anniversary of Hiram Lodge, in that city, and invite their brethren from abroad to join them, to whom a free public dinner

The Legislature of Missouri just elected, will poll 161 votes on joint ballot-it will therefore require 81 votes in full convention to elect the United States Senator .-The prospect is, that no one of the three parties will have that many votes.

The New York Block for the Washington Monument has been ordered by Governor Fish to be taken from the quarries at Glen's Falls. II Gen. Houston has confessed, that a scheme rela-

Jews in the United States.-There are, it is sup

One is about to be erected in Syracuse. Drof wantsh to schipp in the Lucilla," said a Dutchman to the clerk of a shipping office.

large cities. In New York, they have ten synagogues.

"Well," said the clerk, pen in hand, what's your name?" "It ish Hans Vanasmanandereaunsevaneymendeymi-

teheitenschupflopeldtmidtdeschupeneridromp!" said the Dutchy, gravely spitting out his old quid, and taking a

"Heavens!" said the clerk, "do you know what it is

in English?", "Yaw Irh does. It is Yhon Smidt!"

New Platform.-A candidate for office in Michigan. thus announces his platform: I am, sir, in favor of the

place, and persons are familiarly known. But what the next war-opposed to the cholera-in favor of high sale aries-opposed to uncurrent funds and poor brandy," NAME ENOUGH .- We have received from Newport, Ky., a daily paper bearing the following extensive title: "The Newert and Covington Daily News and Licking Free Bridge Advocate." If it can bear up such a name it will have a deal of vitality about it.

TRhode Island is a small State. Its Governor is the editor of the "Providence Journal," one of the best papers in the country. The General Assembly of that State adjourned its session on Saturday lest, after a session of four days and a half. IFA large number of the richest and most respecta-

ble citizens of Concinuati have petitioned the Common, Council of that city to loan the credit of the city for eight hundred thousand dollars to the Ohio and Mississippi We use strong language but the occasion demands it. | railroad. The list is headed by Nicholas Longworth, the

GROWTH OF THE WESTERN CITIES .- Chicago has

TThe consus returns for Williamsburgh made the present population to number 25,000 souls. In 1840 the population was only 5,000 showing an increase of 20.

000 in 10 years. IP The route for the direct railway line between Syracuse and Rochester is to be definitely located immediately. Surveyors are now preparing for the work.

Pulmyra Cour. FURRY MISTARE.—The telegraph to Toledo announ-