Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

☞ We have studied our legislative records in vain this week. Not a scrap have we found of any local or general importance—all, from "petitions presented" to "[illegible]" have been as "dry" and tasteless as a [illegible] hard spree. When we can find [illegible] "not down" we'll do—but in the mean time, kind reader, don't ask us, "what's the news from Harrisburg?"

☞ Gen. Sam. Houston has written a letter to Hon. John Letcher, of Va., on the Union, Slavery, the Compromise and South Carolina. It is, so far as it relates to the attitude of the Palmeto State, a picquent and spicy document, calculated to make the "galled jade wince," and exhibit the abettors of Hale, Giddings & Co., in the South, in their proper attitude. On the Union it is eminently happy, patriotic and conservative. We will publish it next week.

The Plank Road Meeting.

The plank road meeting, held in this city on Thursday afternoon in pursuance of notice given in the papers last week, was well attended and harmonious. We trust it will have a good effect. The resolutions are mild and conciliatory, and embrace many facts having an important bearing upon the question involved. We regret to say however, that they were too lengthy for our columns this week. Other matters previously in hand, and advertisements which could not be excluded, compell us reluctantly to hand them over to our cotemporaries for publication first.

Judge Thompson's Prospects.

The nomination of Judge Thompson, by the Democracy of this county, for a seat upon the Supreme Bench, has been received with much favor in other portions of the State. Crawford county, it will be seen, has responded to it so heartily that, after instructing her own delegates, she surrendered to our county the Senatorial delegate to the Judicial convention, a favor we little expected and did not claim. The *Pennsylvanian*, after copying an article from our columns urging the nomination of the Judge, endorses it thus: "While we are sorry to loose the valuable services of this gentleman in the National Council, we agree with the *Observer* in the opinion, that few men are better qualified for the arduous duties of the Supreme Bench than Judge T."

The Wayne County *Herald*, the able organ of the Democracy of Wayne, copies the same article into its editorial columns entire, thus giving it a constructive endorsment highly flattering. The Lycoming *Gazette*, that old and reliable sentinel of the Democracy, also speaks of Judge Thompson's nomination as one which would be likely to give general satisfaction. In short, wherever Judge Thompson is known his elevation to the Supreme Bench is ardently desired.

The Chronicle and "The Presidency."

The *Chronicle* has a curious article, this week, in relation to the position of the whig party, past and present, in regard to the Presidency. It reads much to us like an admission of all we charged against that party in 1848—viz: seeking in a Presidential candidate mere availability, without references to those high and statesman-like *qualifications so essential* to a successful administration of the government. The Editor bases his remarks and draws his conclusions from the hypothesis that "In these days of political intrigues and aspirations, the question becomes not who is most competent to fill the senatorial and Presidential chair, but who is most likely to be the most popular man;" and that, "Our greatest and most patriotic statesmen have been denied the confidence of the entire people, or at least of a determined majority of them, because of their straight forward devotion to the great interests of the country, as embodied in the political principles of their party." In proof of the truth of this position, he cites the fact that Henry Clay, "the first of American Statesmen was defeated in the Presidential contest by" James K. Polk, "a man comparatively little known, of comparatively little experience in the essential training of a statesman." The writer might also have added that this same "first of American Statesmen" was also twice defeated in the "house of his friends" by men of no pretentions to statesmanship—one of whom, at least, had not paid the compliment, to the civil and religious liberty guaranteed him by the Constitution, is voting for forty years. The Editor undoubtedly forgot this, but in attonement he refers to another case, of a somewhat later date than the first, but exhibiting equally conclusive evidence of the correctness of the premises laid down in the first part of the article. He says: "In 1848, Gen. Taylor, an able military veteran was elected over Gen. Cass, a statesman of acknowledged experience and talents. Our senatorial contests in Pennsylvania, also exhibit the *same disregard to talents and experience as well as to principles*, when we have preferred the election of such men as Sturgeon and Broadhead, to Forward, Meredith or Stewart, or if you please to those democrats of sterling talents Buchanan, Thompson and Black." If we read this aright, after keeping in view the hypothesis laid down in the first part of the article, and which we have quoted, the writer has arrived at the conclusion that the election of Gen. Taylor, though an "able military veteran," "exhibited" a total "disregard to talents and experience as well as to principle." No wonder, after acknowledging this, the writer should arrive at the conclusion that the whig party will choose for their standard bearer in 1852, another "able military veteran," in the person of Gen. Scott; and, we may add again, "exhibit the same disregard to talents and experience as well as to principle."

The First Effects.

The Buffalo and Albany railroad companies have held a meeting lately, and resolved to charge, after the first of April next, a uniform rate of two cents per mile on passengers between Buffalo and Albany. This is a considerable reduction from the old price, and is the result of the near completion of the New York and Erie road. It will do no good, however: that road has fleeced the public too long to be forgotten soon, and when the New York and Erie is finished to this place, in August next, they will have to come down a dollar or two more, or go without passengers.

The First Move of Bentonianism.

The publication of the daily and weekly *Globe*, at Washington, is to be suspended the 4th of March, because, the publisher says, the increased price of labor "will not allow him to print it longer without serious loss." But letter writers from Washington assert, and with much plausibility too, that this published reason is not the true one. They assert that the *Globe* will suspend publication because a fund of $30,000 has been collected to convert it into a Free Soil sheet for the support of Mr. Benton for the Presidency, and Mr. John Van Buren for the Vice Presidency. Thus the programme of 1852 is developing. Mr. Benton may be said to be already in the field; and the next demonstration will find his name run up to the column-head of the new journal, whose organ it is destined to became. If this is so, and it does not seem improbable at all, the incipient step is taken with a *lie* for its basis. A fitting commencement for such a purpose, truly!

New York Politics.

The whigs are having some queer doings among themselves in New York about this time. The feud between the partizans of President Fillmore and the partizans of Secretary Seward, daily becomes more bitter and extensive. The fact that most of the Federal officers in that State are filled by Seward men, deprives the President of a powerful engine, which otherwise he might use for the promotion of his pretensions. He dare not oust them [illegible], and so has the peculiar satisfaction of seeing those whom he has the power and inclination, but not the courage to strip of their means of injuring him, enjoying emoluments and honors which he ought to confer on his own friends. The preponderance in [illegible] is heavily in favor of Seward.

Senatorial Delegate to the Judicial Convention.

It will be seen by the following correspondence between the Conferees, appointed by the Democracy of Crawford and Erie counties respectively, that they have selected M. B. Lowry, Esq., of this county, as the Senatorial delegate to the Judicial as well as the Gubernatorial Conventions. This is highly gratifying to the friends of Judge Thompson, and is a concession on the part of Crawford which will be cheerfully reciprocated the first opportunity offered. We submit the correspondence without further comment:

The conferees appointed by the Democratic County meeting of Erie county.

GENTLEMEN:—Your county instructed you to support M. B. Lowry, as the Senatorial Delegate to the Gubernatorial Convention. The Democratic party of this county, in mass meeting assembled, have concurred in that nomination with great unanimity. It now only remains for you and ourselves to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the Judicial convention; we therefore appoint M. B. Lowry, Esq., as that Delegate, and ask for your written concurrence. This will obviate the time and expense necessary in a formal meeting. M. B. Lowrey is known, not only to be one of our most influential Democrats, but is a strong personal and political friend of Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, whose promotion to the Supreme Bench is a result which would be highly gratifying to every friend of Judicial purity. Should you concur with us in this selection, you will please have this correspondence published in the Democratic papers of this Senatorial District in order that the action of the conferees may be fully made known. If the conferees of Erie county shall concur with us in appointing Mr. Lowry, please inform us as soon as may be. You will address George W. Howard, who resides in Meadville.

Yours Respectfully,

A. RYAN,
GEO. W. HOWARD,
JESSE SMITH,
} Senatorial Judicial Conferees of Crawford County.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 11th inst., came duly at hand, in which you inform us of the concurrence of your county in the nomination of this county of M. B. Lowry, Esq., as Senatorial delegate to the Gubernatorial convention; and also naming him as Senatorial delegate to the Judicial convention; it only remains for this county to concur in that appointment. [This county having named the delegate to the Gubernatorial *convention, it is due to Crawford county to name the* delegate to the Judicial convention. We therefore concur most cordially in the nomination made by you.—We do this the more cheerfully from the high and well known reputation of the gentleman named, as also from the fact that he is known to be a sincere and ardent friend of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. James Thompson, named by the West for the high and honorable position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

We are very respectfully,
Your ob't and humble serv'ts.

JAMES NORTON,
E. W. GERRISH,
} Senatorial conferees of Erie Co.

To Messrs. A. RYAN, GEO. W. HOWARD, JESSE SMITH, Senatorial Conferees of Crawford County.

Our Country's Growth Abroad.

The unparalleled increase of the American States in population and wealth, as exhibited by the census, the first droppings of which have been received across the water, is eliciting no little remark and astonishment among our transatlantic brethren. The London *News* says these partial returns, come like the "drops of a great shower, which fall heavy, one by one." "Startling as these results have heretofore been," continues that journal, "they are destined to be cast completely in the shade by those about to be disclosed by the present census, which will exhibit an increase of material and industrial development unparalled in the annals of nations.—For this two causes may be assigned—first the unexampled prosperity of the country since 1846, when the tariff was, for the first time, placed on a purely revenue basis, and more especially since 1848, when the stream of California gold set in broadly, deeply and copiously to the eastward; and secondly, the universal extent to which in the last four years, famine, pestilence, and political disturbances have drained both the British isles and the continent of Europe of their redundant population. It is not to be doubted that within the last ten years nearly three millions of the subjects of the British crown have transferred themselves, and virtually their allegiance too, to our transatlantic rivals. The emigration during that period from Germany, Denmark, and other portions of the continent, has also been unwontedly great. The results of so sudden and extensive a transfer to America of what is there the most desirable of all kinds of capital, viz: efficient labor, can scarcely yet be calculated. But it is not labor alone that has thus been transferred.—Money has gone along with it in unprecedented quantities, thus still farther enhancing the rapid acquisition of the means by which a free and industrious people accelerate their individual fortunes and national development."

While such is the impression created upon the English mind by the partial exhibit of the census just taken, the sensation it has produced among the people of the continent, is equally strong. The *Berlin* correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes of it as follows:

"*But never has the growth of material interests* so surprised the world as that brought to light by the late census in the United States. The statistics are mostly copied in the foreign papers, and such gigantic strides in wealth and population are looked upon with wonder here in the Old World. Men say, and with truth I suppose, that the history of mankind has no parallel to such a steady, *unexcited, firmly laid progress. And* I have no question that these next years will show an increase of emigration from these countries of continental Europe which will be still more astounding—and be it remembered, too, an emigration of thorough, industrious laborers and mechanics, the best perhaps that we could have from Europe. I find men every where in these German States dissatisfied with the condition of their country, and, fearful for the future, looking eagerly to the free land over the waters—men often, too, not at all among the ignorant classes. This is especially true of the smaller States, like Saxony, which can gain nothing from these wars and disturbances, and may lose everything.

"It must make you at home look anxiously around at this immense foreign element infusing itself into our country, its society, and into the spirit which is to form its new institutions. However, as a mixture of races in the world's history has ever invigorated and single stock; and as the English language—the great language of the future—is an amalgamation of all languages, we need not fear perhaps for this corresponding amalgamation of nations—this meeting together of nearly all races of the earth on our wide, richly stored land. It is a grand experiment, however, and men watch anxiously the issue."

Is there an American
With soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.
If such there be go mark him well:

☞ How this country is "refined;" how it groans, or rather how the whigs groan for it, on account of the tariff. The Pottsville *Emporium* learns that a Boston company has purchased of the Miners' Bank, a lot at Fishback, in the upper part of Pottsville, and propose erecting thereon early in the spring, a large Rolling Mill and Nail Factory.

☞ To soften a man's manners, there is nothing like love. We care not how boorish a fellow may be, get him inflamed with cupid, and in less than four weeks you will see him studying Byron and indulging in ruffled shirts.—*Ex. Paper.*

Query.—Is "studying Byron and indulging in ruffled shirts," an evidence that "man's manners" have "softened." We have heard it hinted that "ruffled shirts" was evidence of a *soft* head, but the result above is beyond us.

An Arithmetical Question.

The whig papers are footing up the loss and gain in the Missouri Senatorial election, and are puzzled to find out what good they have derived from Geyer's success. The wooly-head brauch are particularly chagrined at the *election of such a whig*. Mr. Geyer is *decidedly* in favor of the fugitive slave law.

"The Wheeling *Argus* has at its head the name of General *Lewis Cass, for* the Presidency in 1852, subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention. We have a mind to move to amend by striking out all after the word General, and inserting SAM HOUSTON."—*Cadiz, O. Sen.*

And we have a mind to second the motion.—*Ohio Pat.*

And when the Democracy call for the yeas and nays the Baltimore convention will announce that the *yeas* have it. Mark that.

An Agricultural College.

In the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, we find the outlines of a project for the establishment of an Agricultural College by the State. The propriety and usefulness of such an institution is ably argued by the Superintendent, and the duty of government to extend every possible facility to the advancement of agricultural science is strongly enforced. We are truly glad this subject is drawing the attention of our public servents, and more, that in pointing out the course of studies which ought to be taught, the musty languages of the past, over which so much valuable time is now wasted in our colleges, are passed over in silence. The plan, as detailed by the Superintendent, embraces an institution large enough for the instruction of 500 pupils at a time, three hundred to be supported by the State, and two hundred at their own personal cost. The State pupils selected from every county, in the ratio of three pupils for each member of the House of Representatives, the selection to be determined by the standing of the candidates in the common schools, so that admission to the State institution should be the highest reward of merit.

The term of instruction for the State pupils should be not less than six years, commencing about the age of twelve years. After the organization should be completed and the system in regular operation, fifty pupils would, therefore, enter, and fifty be discharged every year. A Board of Regents, consisting of three persons, to be elected by popular vote, to regulate the fiscal affairs, appoint professors, &c. One thousand acres of land to be purchased, affording all the pupils a sufficient area for the practice of tillage, after deducting space for woodlands, orchards, pleasure-grounds, yards and buildings; suitable buildings to be erected for the domestic and school accommodations of the pupils; a library and philosophical apparatus. Eight professors, with sixteen assistants, for the various branches of instruction, and for the maintenance of discipline among that number of pupils. The course of instruction is indicated in the following list of teachers: A Professor of English Literature and Mental Philosophy *ex officio* President of the Faculty with two assistant teachers in the primary departments. A Professor of General History and Political Economy, with one assistant. A Professor of Mathematics, with two assistants. A Professor of Practical Farming and Rural Architecture, with six assistants. A Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, General Chemistry, Geology and Botany, with two assistants. A Professor of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics and Engineering, with two assistants. A Professor of Comparative Anatomy, and *ex officio* Physician of the Institution. A Professor of the German Language, with one assistant. In this list the number of professors is eight, and of assistants sixteen. Six of the latter should be females, who are not thoroughly competent as teachers; but whose influence on the morals and manners of boys, is essential to their proper cultivation.

The financial features of the project make the total original outlay for lands, buildings, implements, &c., $250,000; current outlay, interest, $15,000; salaries of Regents, $3,000; President, $2,000; seven Professors, $1,200 each, $8,400; ten male assistants, $5,000; six female assistants, $1,800; salaries of overseer, steward, matron, and seventeen female domestics, $3,300—total expenses, $23,500. The gross annual expenditures, including salaries, clothing, food, &c., $71,500, annual income, at $150 a year, for each paying pupil, $30,000—total net cost to the State, $41,500, or about one hundred and fifty dollars for each State pupil. This fund, the Superintendent thinks, will attract a large number of pupils from other States.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the Agricultural School at Germantown, in this State, a private enterprise, and necessarily limited in resources, has pupils from the most distant parts of the country, and its merited success proves the correctness of the opinion expressed in the report, that a State Institution, on the comprehensive scale proposed by the Superintendent of Common Schools, would be eagerly sought by students from other States.—The report fixes the annual charge for such students at one hundred and fifty dollars covering whole cost of education and maintenance, clothing only excepted. This charge is certainly too low. There can be no doubt that the institution, founded and conducted as the Superintendent proposes, would at once command two hundred *paying students* from our own and other States, at *two hundred dollars* a year each. This would yield forty thousand dollars a year, reducing the cost of the institution to the Commonwealth to thirty-four, instead of forty-four thousand dollars, as the report estimates. There is no college in the country that offers equal advantages for the same charge.

☞ A correspondent of the Rochester *Advertiser* proposes a new ticket for 1852. He suggests Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, for President, and Horatio Seymour, in New York, for Vice President.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—The following curious statement, in an extract from a letter received by Philip Sleeman, Esq., of Plymouth, from his brother, Col. W. H. Sleeman, and dated, Court of Lucknow, *Hindostan, India*, Oct. 3, 1850: I must now tell you about a poor boy, who was found in a wolf's den, with a she wolf, and three cubs and three whelps. When dug into by some of my troops, they all bolted together, and the boy ran so fast on all fours, that he outstripped the whelps, and was with great difficulty taken by a mounted trooper.—The mother of the whelps had carried him off from his parents some years before, and had brought him up as her own off-spring in her den.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—The New York Express says: "The porcelain traveling breakfast service of Napoleon, left by his will to his mother, and by her left to her grandson, Prince de Canino, has by him been presented to Major Cass, our Charge at Rome, as a testimonial for the latter's attentions to the Prince, upon the overthrow of the revolutionary authorities. The Prince is now an exile in Switzerland. The services has been delivered over to Major Cass, in Rome, in pursuance of instructions from the prince to his agents in that city. But can he constitutionally receive it? The last clause of section 9 of article 1. of the constitution seems to us to prohibit its reception. Once a "prince" always a prince, we should say, though in exile, and so temporarily powerless. The right to receive is certainly questionable, at the least."

THE DARK TRAGEDY AT OBERLIN.—A friend writing from Elyria says: "Yesterday one negro shot another in Oberlin—cause, both loved a white woman. Mann was the one shot. He, about three weeks since married Louisa Pearce, a white woman and half sister of Amos Dresser. Riggs, the one that shot Mann, had some difficulty with him about the woman. They met yesterday and Riggs shot Mann through the head, killing him instantly. He was arrested. A Special Grand Jury was empanelled and he will be tried at this term. He will probably be tried under the "Fugitive Law."

"Love and Murder" have long been near friends, and love mixed with a fair portion of jealousy makes very good murder. We regret that death has released the white woman from her black bridegroom, for we should have wished her to have lived with *him* till good old age put a period to her deep-dyed affection.—*Cleveland Herald.*

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—We noticed a few days since that a gang of drunken fellows had entered the house of a poor old laboring man named Laning, in the town of Marcy, and beat him severely, frightening his aged wife so that she fled to the woods where she perished of cold during the night. This atrocious outrage was perpetrated by a party of young men who had been drinking freely at the tavern near the Marcy meeting-house, and proceeded to the house of Laning, which is situated in a lot *some distance from the highway, where they at once* commenced a violent assault, breaking in the windows, doors and roof. The family consisted of four persons, the old man and his wife and two daughters, one of whom is married and near her confinement, and the other about sixteen. Having effected an entrance they immediately assailed the old man beating and bruising him in the most cruel manner, his wife fleeing to the woods in fright, as already stated, where she perished in the night. The fiends then attacked the two daughters in the most barbarous manner, tearing off their clothing and in turn violating their persons. It is feared the married *daughter cannot survive. An examination was held* before Hazen Fox, Esq., Justice of the Peace, on Saturday evening, and two or three persons were committed. It is said some of the parties have escaped.—*Utica Observer, 10th.*

The Western Railroads.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

MARION, O., Feb., 10th 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—Being a regular reader of your excellent paper, I am kept tolerably "posted up," as the saying is, with respect to the doings connected with the Lake Shore railroads. I am very glad to find that the people all along the shore are wide awake to the importance of the immediate completion of a line, destined to be one of the greatest, (if not the greatest) thoroughfares in the world. Our people, that is, the people of central Ohio, are not merely incidentally interested, but directly, deeply and vitally, interested in its speedy success; as it is by that route that we shall have our railroad connection with *New York and New England.*

The recent completion of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, from Cleveland to *Galion*, at the Eastern terminus of the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, has given a fresh impetus to the onward movement of our citizens in their own important link in the great thoroughfare; and the work of clearing and grading the whole route, 118 miles, from Galion to the western boundary of the State of Ohio, at the town of Union, is now under contract, and going ahead vigorously. Within two years we hope to have a continuous road, not only entirely across the State, but through Indiana to Terre Haute, and to Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, and many other important points. By next August, it is expected that the road will be ready for the rails from Marion to Galion, 23½ miles; and as soon as the iron can be laid down, we shall be within *four hours* of the city of Cleveland. Erie is only 79 miles, or about three hours further by railroad, and I trust that no time will be lost by your Lake shore folks, in permitting us to run our cars to Pennsylvania's Lake city—or as a certain Engineer termed it some years ago, the "Buffalo of Pennsylvania."

Let us run our Ohio gauge of 4 feet 10 inches that far, and make the change if necessary to some other gauge, *there. Our* interest, you know, is to throw that change of gauge as far Eastward as possible; but if we *must* have a break in the line this side of Buffalo, let it be at Erie—always *provided*, you will *bring one gauge from Buffalo* to Erie, and another from Dunkirk to Erie. In that case, our business changes would be all made at Erie, between articles going to New York city, by the New York and Erie railroad, and those going to New England by the Buffalo and Albany roads.

When our people have their railroad opened to Cleveland, you must not expect them to rest satisfied with steamboat navigation thence to Erie and Buffalo—they must have the *Rail*. Steamboating for passengers was well enough once, but like many other things it has had its day; and with a line of railway along the margin of Lake Erie, which for all practical purposes, will be *level* and *straight*, it must hide its diminished head. Thirty miles an hour is the very least that you can think of doing along that glorious Lake Shore road.

Sometime has elapsed since I had the pleasure of seeing many warm *friends residing in your pleasant city*; and if I *should* have to wait yet "a little longer," till the Iron horse can devour the space between us in six or seven hours, depend upon it I shall be there, if life and health are spared, with the first train of cars.

Yours, &c. R.

Particulars of the Atlantic.

The following is an account of the accident to the Atlantic, from Lt. Shufeldt, the first officer of the Atlantic, to the editor of the New York Herald:

In order to prevent garbled statements of the recent accident to the Atlantic from obtaining publicity, I take the liberty of sending you a correct narrative of facts, compiled from her log, and for which I vouch. The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 28th December in fine steaming order, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of her departure from W. S. W. so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot.

On the 29th, at 9½ P. M., she passed Cape Clear, and fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea and stemming strong westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident on the 9th of January. At noon she was in latitude 46 deg., 12 min., longitude 41 deg., with it blowing a strong gale from W. N. W.

At 2½ P. M. the engines were stopped, as it was first supposed by the engineers on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine, and on examining it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand, but another revolution of her wheels proved that the accident was of a much more serious nature; the main shaft was found broken completely through in a diagonal direction and also the bearing of the starboard pillar block. The additional turn after the first stoppage, caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other, thus fracturing both pillar blocks and rendering the engines perfectly useless.

The ship was at once hove to, under storm canvass, the wheel lashed and all hands employed during the night and following day, in sending up two of her square yards, and stripping her wheels of the floats, a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, with the deck covered with ice; but fortunately it was accomplished without accident.

On the 7th and 8th, lay-to with the hope of the gale abating and a change of wind, as the captain and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some point on our own coast. On the 9th the wind hauled to the N. W., and became quite moderate. She immediately made sail and shaped a course for Halifax, 897 miles distant, and New York 1400. This weather continued till meridian of the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position, at the time of the accident. A gale now sprung up again from the South west and it became necessary to heave the ship to, for even with moderate weather it was evident to all she could do nothing by the wind under canvass.

At 8 A. M. of the 11th, a large ship passed bound to the east, but she either did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress. At 10 P. M. after taking an accurate account of stores on board, and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching in with the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined with the consent of the officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe, which was accordingly done. From this time to the second day nothing of importance occurred. We had following gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in that interval ran 1400 miles!

At 3 P. M. of the 22d, she anchored in Cork Harbor, which fact alone, considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars, light canvass, and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea boat, and must add in no small degree to the reputation already acquired by her commander for prudence and seamanship.

DEATH OF MR. HARBACH.—We regret to announce the decease of Mr. F. Harbach, who died this morning in New York City, of disease of the heart. He came to Cleveland in the spring of 1848 Asst. Engineer and surveyor on the Cleveland & Columbus Rail Road. In connection with Messrs. Stone and Witt he was afterwards an extensive contracter on the same Road. He had at one time a large contract upon the Michigan Southern Road, and was one of the heaviest contractors on the Lake Shore Road from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania State line.

Mr. Harbach has fallen in the prime of life, in the midst of an energetic and useful career; and there are few citizens whom Cleveland could not better afford to lose. Aside from his business talents, he was highly esteemed as a citizen and a man, and his death will produce general and sincere regret.—*Cleve. Herald 14th.*

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RUM.—*The Wilmington* (Del.) Gazette states that Prof. Ansley, a young man of fine acquirements, whose classical attainments are well attested in a work entitled "Elements of Literature, or an introduction to the study of Rhetoric and Belles Letters," published in 1849, by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday last, after being found in an almost frozen condition in an old hovel, with a bottle of whiskey by his side. He recently held the position of Prof. of St. Mary's College at Wilmington, from which he was removed on account of his inebriate habits. He continued, however, his course of dissipation, until he was reduced to a condition of utter destitution—houseless and homeless, friendless and penniless—he was driven to the extreme starvation, wandering about, seeking shelter wherever chance directed him.

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BOSTON, Feb 15.

A fugitive slave named Frederick Shadrach, was arrested this morning and taken before the U. S. Commissioner, Curtis, in the U. S. Court. The examination was postponed until Monday. A mob of 300 negroes stormed the Court room, and in despite of the officers, carried off the fugitive in triumph. The negroes were armed, but no one was hurt. The mob used the Marshal's own sword, which was hanging in the court room, to keep off the officers. There is great excitement throughout the city.

BOSTON, Feb 17.

The U. S. Attorney Lent, appeared before Commissioner Hallet this A. M., and complained of Charles G. Davis, a young lawyer, and Elizur Wright, editor of the Commonwealth, charged with aiding and assisting a fugitive slave to escape from the Court House. They were both immediately arrested, and gave bail to appear for examination at $300. Wright was in the room and Davis was passing out when the negroes seized the door and rushed in.

BOSTON, Feb 18.

The U. S. Court room was taken possession of this morning by a large posse of officers, to keep order during the examination of those charged with aiding in the rescue of the slave Shadrach, in this city, on Saturday last. In the first place, the U. S. Marshal made his returns before Commissioner Curtis, that the Fugitive had escaped from his custody. The Commissioner then adjourned the case until it should appear that the fugitive could not be obtained. The crowd about the court house was very great. A negro named Job H. Foy, has just been arrested charged with being engaged in the rescue of Shadrach. Quite an excitement prevails.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—7 P. M.

In California no election had yet taken place for U. S. Senator, which is a subject of much speculation. It is ascertained that the Democrats will elect their candidate, but not Col. Fremont. The health of the country was very good, and business prosperous. All kinds of produce was abundant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—3 P. M.

The Baltic arrived at 12 o'clock making a passage in twelve days. She brings 30 passengers and Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

The English Parliament assembled on the 4th inst. The Queen attends it in person. Lord John Russel had introduced his measures on the Papal question. They were conciliatory and well received. The Pacific arrived out on the 3d of February. The Atlantic had not arrived at Liverpool. The British Government proposed to make all the articles of the *Roman Catholic Bishops* in their official capacity illegal—to declare their property bequeathed, to apply for religious purposes, forfeited to the crown. The bill also prevents the assumption of any title belonging to Anglican Diocise or to any place or district in the United Kingdom. No mention of the Colonies was made in the Queen's speech and the omission occasioned some surprise.

The President of France has followed up his advantage and demanded an additional sum 180,000 francs. The bill is ordered to be printed and referred. There was strong opposition to the grant. By latest accounts it appears that the whole weight of legislative influence is be be exerted against the President. A report reached Paris of the serious illness of the Duke de Bordeaux at Vennice. His state was so alarming that he had received extreme unction.

Hamburg.—The Austrians are preparing to occupy Dubce with 1,800. The new government by Holstein has published a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dutchey abolishing the continental laws of 1848. The Diet has dissolved. The Dresden conference ceased to be of interest. Mezzino is active as ever.

A violent convulsion is anticipated in Italy.

BOSTON, 20th.

This morning the U. S Commissioner delivered his decision regarding Elizar Wright, Editor of the Commonwealth, to the effect that he give bonds for $2,000 to appear for trial on the 3d Thursday in March, for aiding and abetting in the escape of the fugitive slave, Shadrach. The trial of Chas. D. Davis on the same charge is now progressing.

HARRISBURG, 20.

There are 22 feet water in the river. The opening of *canal takes place on the 21th inst.*

The Way to get Rich.

The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get you will never be richer than you are. 'Tis not what a man gets, but what he saves, that constitutes his wealth. Go, learn the first two rules of arithmetic—learn addition and subtraction. Add to your present capital any amount you please—substract the sum which you add, and tell me if the last amount will not be the same as the first. Every merchant should, in every year of his life, make some addition to his capital. You say you get but little, and then next year you will get more; for you have the profit upon the sum you save. There is no royal road to wealth any more than to geometry. The man who goes on spending all he gets, and expects that by some lucky hit he shall be raised to wealth, will most likely sink into poverty—or in case of adverse fortune, he has then no resource; whereas by economy, he may lay by a stock that may serve as a provision in case of adversity. A man says that the times are bad—the seasons are bad—the laws are bad. Be it so; but were the case reversed, it would make no difference to you. Look at home; you spend more than you get; how can you be otherwise than poor? How many a respectable family have fallen from a high station, which they worthily and honorably filled because neither the gentleman nor the lady had been familiar with the first four rules of arithmetic. Had they known how to compare their receipts with their expenditure, and to see which preponderates, all their difficulties might have been avoided. A very small acquaintance with the principles of commerce is sufficient to teach that, if a man spends every year more than he receives, he will necessarily fall into poverty.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT QUINCY.—About the first of November last, two young men, it was supposed, one under the name of John Green, and the other under that of George Sands, arrived in Quincy, representing themselves to be from Ohio.—Green appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, and Sands about 18, five feet in height, and feminine in features, voice and movements. Green stated that he was a shoemaker and came in search of work; and that his companion was his half-brother, whom he had brought on for his health and to get him educated here, and to return to Ohio in the spring. Green obtained work in the shop of J. D. Witcher, and both boarded with Mrs. Prudence Wood, sleeping together. They generally appeared to be cheerful and happy, but Sands once accidentally said—"My mother was averse to my coming away from home." Both of them professed a belief in the "spiritual rapping." On the 12th of November, Green, complaining of being unwell, did not go to work as usual, but in the course of the forenoon went to walk with Sands. When they came to the "Union Store" they went in, and Green bought some gunpowder and percussion caps. In going from the store they walked hand in hand, and were last seen ascending the hill near the line between Quincy and Braintree, and nothing was heard of them afterwards, their disappearance furnishing the topic of many an interesting conversation in Mr. Witcher's shop, and Mrs. Wood's fireside in the evening. But a *startling discovery was made on Friday last.* Two young men named Henry Hayden and Albert Hayden, while hunting the woods, known as "The common," Braintree, and pushing aside some bushes in pursuit of a rabbit, came upon the dead bodies of the missing strangers, lying side by side. The younger had been shot just over the left ear, and the other through the head from the mouth, and close to his right hand lay a large common pistol, a powder flask and some caps. The bodies and clothing were so much frozen that nothing could be done towards an examination until they had been thawed. Coroner Bass summoned a jury of inquest, who directed a post mortem examination to be held by the medical gentlemen of Quincy. The positions of the bodies and all other attendant circumstances clearly prove that Green first shot the female and then dispatched himself.—*Boston Post.*

EARTHQUAKE AT CHILI.—The Valparaiso Reporter says that Chili was visited, on the 6th of December, with the severest shock of an earthquake which had occurred for a number of years. The *earthquake was stronger* at Santiago than it was at Valparaiso. It lasted sixty seconds. The dwelling houses were much injured. The decorations of the church of the "Campania" were defaced and broken. The palace of the government was badly cracked in front. One person lost his life in the Plaza by a blow from a tile. An hour and a half afterwards another slighter shock was felt. The sound and the motion seemed to come from the North. The volcano of Portillo broke out in an eruption on the 5th of December—the day previous to the earthquake.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice: a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Costiveness and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the *Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column*

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture, consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (Red, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. S. Gregg, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON and Miss TRIPHENA DIFFO, all of Erie.

Same time, by the same, Mr. MARK MASON, and Miss MARY J. ADELL, both of Erie.

On Sunday the 9th inst., at McKean Corners, by Rev. D. W. VORSE, Mr. JOHN CLIFFORD and Mrs. MARY WASHINGTON, both of Erie.

On the 19th inst., in North East, by the Rev. Mr. Orton, Mr. STILLMAN BELNAP, and Miss SARAH ORTON, all of North East.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. SHERMAN,
DAGUERRIAN ARTIST!
Park Row, Three Doors east of Browns Hotel, Erie Pa

"Let Nature copy that which Nature made."

Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sorts, sizes and conditions, from twelve shillings to twelve dollars faithfully executed and warranted unfading. [illegible]

M. SANFORD & CO.,
Dealers in Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, &c. Sight Exchange on the principal cities for sale. Office in Beatty's Block, Public Square, Erie.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office "Beatty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square. M. SANFORD & CO.
Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851.

MONEY negotiated to the Old Country, on the most favorable terms, on our responsibility. M. SANFORD & CO.
Feb 22 1851. Beatty's Block Erie Pa.

SHARON COAL.—A few tons first quality for sale at the Foundry, or delivered as desired.
Erie, Feb 22. LESMER SENNETT & CHESTER.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas Rogers, late of North East tp., dec'd; therefore, all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted make immediate payment to
SALLY BANHART,
North East, Feb. 22, 1850—6t. Administratrix.

FOR SALE.—One yoke of oxen, wagon and chains. Inquire of M. Spaulding at Jackson's Store, or at his residence, Sixth street west of canal. MERRITT SPAULDING.
Erie, Feb 22d 1851. 1t

Administrators' Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county, will be sold by public vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1851, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described property, situate in Girard township, belonging to the estate of David Crocker, late of Girard, to wit: The one undivided fourth part of a certain parcel of land in Girard township, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the south line of land of O. Hyson, from the Northeast corner of U. S. survey of Fisk's Reserve, thence south and east one hundred and forty-six perches and one-half to the East line of lot No. 1 in K. King