cil relative to Kossuth.

Ma. Eprron:—In the number of the 20th December, 1851, of your journal, "The Semi-Weekly Our-ier and New York Enquirer," in its morning edition, an article is inserted, with the heading "Governor Kossuth." In it is embodied the authentic act of abdication of the Covernment by Kossuth, and among the names of the subscribers thereto, I find

I did indeed, take part in business of the war, States, in these times of commotion in Europe, could not well trust the ship of State to a more prudent and skillful pilottlian Gen. Houston. At least, such which we were compelled to wage for our constitu-tional liberty and independence, against the Austrian dynasty. I have indeed participated in that holy is my opinion of his merits that I should not besitate in offering him to he people as possessing all the qualities that would make a safe and energetic Presticular glory; yet, on the other hand, I must insist

war, but in so doing I only fulfilled my duties as a citizen and man, and consequently I have done nothing which could entitle me to lay claim to any parthat I have done nothing which could, by any means, bring shame upon me, or soil a clear conscience. I feel myself, therefore, constrained, for the sake

of truth-for my own honor and political character -to make the following declarations:-

1. That I never subscribed that act of abdication. That I never saw the same.

3. That neither my sense of duty as a citizen not as a patriot would ever have allowed me to put my signature to that act, had I ever seen it, or had its existence ever been made known to me; which nev-

Since it is undoubtedly the fact that Mr. Kossuth neither was nor could have been compelled to that articles which were identified as having belonged to abdication by any moral or physical force whatever, the deceased. Astonio has with him two children, and, as besides Mr. Kossuth had for weeks or even a daughter about 12 years of age, a very intelligent months before spoken of General Gorgey as a traitor. I cannot see how his abdication and transfer of the expresse power into the hands of a traitor can be nsistent with his so much praised heroism and love of country. In war and in revolutions the hero and nio is about 45 years of age. Neither his actions superior mind is manifested not by words, but by nor his countenance bespeak a murderer. Through leeds. In the controversy between Kossuth and his daughter several questions were asked him, Gorgey in Arad, on the 11th of August, 1849, one or the other must have sunk, and we see that neither of them appears to have been a hair the worse. -Gorgey caused Kossuth to be requested to abdicate, and Kossuth hastened to do it, and immediately

thereafter fled across the Turkish Boundary.
It is important to remark here, that at this mo respondent of the Cieveland Democrat, at St. Joseph, Mo, says: "The Mormon editor, Orison Hyde, ment there were still in the hands of the nation four fortresses and two of these the strongesi in the whole will knock his types into pi, at Kanesville, lowa, next spring and establish the "Frontier Guardian" paper at Salt Lake City. Think of it—a newspaper published in the Bocky Mountains in 1852! Shades country, namely: Komorn and Peterwardein, as well ss an army of 135,000 men and 300 field pieces. believe, that never before in the history of the world has the head of a nation turned his back on so powerful a military force.

Gorgey laid down his arms only with 26,000 men The rest of the army surrendered only because they beard not only that Mr. Kossuth had abdicated, and by so doing had declared the hopes of the nation as forever lost, but that he had himself fled the country, giving himself no thought for the fate of his party, his friends, the army, the fortresses and the al. His mother, Hortense Beauharnais, was a wonation. He went over the boundaries entirely alone; man of exceedingly bad life, however history may he avoided carefully his friends and acquaintances, have glossed her annals. Before marriage, she had especially all those who resembled on the boundaries-in order, that he might more certainly secure

Mr. Kossuth was chosen Governor on the 14th of April, 1849, not directly by the people, but by the garded as the natural son of a Dutch Admiral, noto-National Assembly, provisionally, and not by votes, rious as the Queen's lover. His physiogopmy, his but by accismation, and under the condition of rulcomplexion, his sir and habits are all Dutch. He Ing in connection with the Ministry, which was also is slow and tacitard.

Still, he is himself convinced of his true Napo-

made responsible for everything.

Still, he is himself convinced of his true Napolitis true that Mr. Kossuth could resign his office, leonic blood and prigin, and really has, or affects to in this case, if the National Assembly were in session, new dispositions of authority could have been believes tripself born to walk in the footsteps of the made; in the absence of the Assembly the Govern- great Napoleon, and hence we see him reviving the ment must of necessity remain in the hands of the Ministers.

It is not necessary to remark, that the nation had the sovereign right to delegate executive power, but that the person to whom the same had been delegated, could never transfer his right to a third party, Mr. Kossuth, however, on the 11th of August. 1849, in Arad, not only resigned, which he had the power to do, but not only did not assemble the Ministry, which had received powers of government contemporaneously with himself, but he transferred to another the power, which had been entrusted to his

He did more, he appointed a dictator, which he

Mr. Kneenth can no longer consider himself eith. er in law or in right as the Gov. of Hungary, Because he voluntarily surrendered this power: Because he transferred this power to another

which he had no right to do:

whole Ministry, without having previously consult-

Finally, because he did all this without consulting with, and without the knowledge of that Ministry, which had been appointed with him and consequently even so far as mere form is considered, act-decontrary to the law. d contrary to the law.

It is not my intention to dissect the unfortunate and ever fluctuating policy of Mr. Kossuth; yet as I am obliged to exculpate myself from any inferences be drawn from that act, which, nevertheless; Constitutions, and the mode of Legislation is the though done in my name, was done without my same as with us. The Judiciary comprises a Suknowledge and without my consent, it is impossible preme Court and inferior Courts. Judges hold their for me on this occasion not to declare, that Mr. Kossuth has no claim either in law or of right, to the character of Governor of Hungary. Not in law, be-cause he so hastily surrendered the office, without even observing the legal forms; not of right, because, while on the 14th of April, 1849, when our troops were everywhere victorious, we saw him stand forward as Governor, yet afterwards, on the 11th of August, 1849, when we were suffering concontinual defeat, we saw him hastily and precipitately free himself from the same office, that is to say, in the day of victory and glory he accepted the office; in the day of danger, he surre derel it to the Robert Swan entered the hotel kept by Mr. Heffel first who demanded it of him.

And now he steps forward, weakly, and unconsci-

enciously forgetting all this, before the world as the Governor of Hungary, and as the dictator amonghis fellow-exiles, demanding from us unconditional obedience, and asks a second time for a power for which he showed himself before partly incapable, and part of which he misused.

However much I pity the political want of conscience shown in his public character, however much we may rejoice if he should succeed by his rhetorical agitation to obtain money and sympathy for the cause of Hungary, in order that he may in some measure restore, what he has injured by his uncalculating, feverish, vacillating, unprincipaled, policy, yet on the other hand, every sensible minded Hungarian must be convinced that to recognize Mr. Kossuth as Governor, or as he earnestly claims to be acknowedged, the absolute Dictator, would deputation, consisting of some of the principal edibe equivalent to devoting the cause of Hungary, for tors of the modern press, were received by the Pres a second time to a severe downfall. We welcome him, therefore, in our ranks only as a single gifted which they had requested for the purpose of repre patriot, perhaps even the first among his equals senting the grievances to which they were exposed but as Governor we cannot acknowledge him, we by the rigorous censorship under which the news who know his past career, and who value divine papers have been placed since the revolution of the liberty, and our beloved fatherland above every personal consideration.

While I respectfully request you, Mr. Editor, to receive these lines, I take at the same time the lib- dent would give some moderate latitude to the paerty to make the following remarks: Criticise, ex- pers to comment on passing events. Louis Napo amine, condemn, as much as you will, the actions of those persons who have appeared in the late Hungarian war of independence, we deserve it all; each of us has more or less been wanting; only touch not I may fall like the others; but I shall take care that with contemptuous hand the cause itself, for that cause was at least as pure and holy as the war of the American Revolution; in a word, we were the ross, the apostles, the martyrs of freedom under the persecutions of tyrasny. Consider Mr. Kossuth as a rhetorical advocate of the Hungarian cause, he may be its pleader, he never was its hero, because at the first approach of danger he was the first to shrink. In furming an opinion upon his career and his political character, this is all the more important and decisive test, since he (who is beyond all doubt, a man the most avarisious of glory, that ever lived) always in every way, by every possible means endeavored to concentrate confidence in his troduced a Bill into the Honse relative to the Exown person; and hence it was natural enough, that emption Law of 1849, the peculi-rity of which is a by his weakness in the day of danger the cause of the nation fell with him. The people, however, remained stendfast, while he had become a fugitive, and, with his crossing the boundaries of Hungary, pay under any circumstances. Mr. Hook is a very be filled no longer that high place, to which the confidence of a brave people had elevated him,

BARTHOLOMÆUS SZCMERE. Formerly Pres't. of Hungarian Ministerial Council.

Erie Werkly Observer.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS .- Fairfield, the Wash-

ington correspondent of the Vulley Star, printed at

Lexington, Va., in a letter to that journal, thus

speculates upon the Presidential question:—The, bero of San Jacinto, Gen. Houston, of Texas, has been named in a vest number of papers as a candi-

date for the Presidency; but it is not in papers that the atrength of Gen. Houston is to be found. He has, by his bravery, his, cool determined courage,

his usefulness as a Senator, and his firm adherence

to the Democracy of the land, won a hold upon the affections of the people of the United States that bids

fair to win his way to the occupancy of the White

present a more acceptable name to the voters of the

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT ROCHESTER .- Mau-

girl, and the only member of the family who can speak or understand the English language, and an in-

fant probably six months old. They have been ta-

ken to Rochester for further examination. Anto-

gave an account of his wanderings through the

country, but no allusion was made to him of the

charge brought against him and his wife .- Baff.

of Clark and Lewis, why do we wonder that Jef-ferson wished to live fifty years longer, to see how

Mormons in this country are now at Kanesville .-

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PARRYTAGE. The personal

character of Louis Napoleon is somewhat enigmatic-

two children-one by Napoleon, which died early; the other by a Frenchman-M. Flahaut—the pres-

institutions of the Empire with a sort of Chinese fi-

delity of imitation. He has reached the point and

power of the first Consul, and it is generally belie-

ved that he will soon put on the crown of the Em-

pire. If he does will he not try to play the Emperor at the head of an army? Borne on military pow-

been found to work well. Its main features are as

His successor is appointed by the King and House

Suffrage is universal, and Slavery prohibited. Nat-

uralized foreigners have all the privileges of natives. The Bill of Rights is copied from the American

FATAL AFFRAY IN CUMBERGAND.—COMBERLAND

Md., Feb. 11 91 P. M. -A terrible tragedy was

enacted here this evening, which resulted in the in-stantaneous death of Wm. O. Sprigg, son of Joseph

Spring, Esq., of this county, by the hands of Rob-

merly a Lieutenant in Canti Archer's company of

difficulty had existed between these two young men

for some three weeks past. I will not undertake to

state the particulars of the affair-but this evening

finger, armed with a double-barrel shot gun loaded

as it seems with a patent wire cartridge, containing

bird and squirrel shot.
Upon entering the bar-room where Sprigg was,

the latter being unarmed, attempted to escape by the back door. Suan, however, fired at him just as he

reached the door, a few scattering shot struck him

upon the left cheek and shoulder, Sprigg then turn-

cd and attempted to make his escape into the read-

ing room, but just as he reached the door Swan Sred

his second barrel, which took affect in the back part

of the neck-the charge passing through the head

and coming out the right eye. He fell dead instan-

taneously. Swan has been arrested, and intense

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PRESS .- A few days

before the departure of the Europa from Liverpool a

ident of the French Republic in a private interview,

ded his speech by expressing a hope that the Presi-

leon listened with great composite and patience; but his only answer was the following: "Gentle-

men, the press has already destroyed two dynasties:

t shall not be by the press;" and with this he bow

Going han Asundan .- It is said Mrs. Sinclair

late Mrs. Forrest, after replenishing her purse by a

series of theatrical engagements, in various parts of

Mr. Furrest, after playing out an engagement be

has made, leaves for California but whether to re-main permanently of not, is not stated. Thus ends

this union of uncongenial spirits, after a world-re-

A SHREIBLE IDEA .- Mr. Huck, of Payette, has in-

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the country, will return to Degland.

ed them out.

nowned quarrel.

excitement prevails in the community.

Voltigeurs in the Mexican war. It appears that a

ert Swan, brother of the late John Swan, and for-

offices during good behavior.

The power is denominated the Kingdom of the

holds his office

follows:

They will nearly all go to Salt Lake next spring.

which he answered with apparent frankness.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

next Democratic dandidate for the Presidency.

ERIE. PA. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

The \$300,000 Subscribed.

It is with extreme gratification we record the fact the the city of Erie, in her corporate capacity, has done her House at no distank day. At any rate, the United duty towards the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. In obedionce to the resolution of the meeting held on Tuesday evening, the proceedings of which will be found in another calumn, the Mayor and Council promptly passed an ordinances on Wednesday evening subscribing \$300,-000 to the capital Stock of the Sunbery and Erie road .ident. His name will be before the Baltimore Con- This is the first subscribed under the authority given by vention for its consideration, and if the Convention the recent act to municipal corporations, and it tells well can do better in like recent act to municipal corporations, and it tells well can do better in like recent act to municipal corporations. for the appreciation our city has of the importance of the but I have my optaion, and that is that they cannot work. Every thing now betokens that the road will soon be put under contract. If Philadelphia will but do her United States that Sam Houston, of Texas, as the duty as premptly as the city of Erie has hers-if the counties along the route will respond to the two extremes, as they had promised and undoubtedly will, the building rice Antonio, a Portugese, and his wife, were arrested at Albany resterday, charged with the murder of a follow countrymen, in Rochester. It will be remembered that the discovery of the body in a cellar was announced infour paper yesterday. When the of the road is no longer a question-it is a "fixed fact." We hope the county will respond to the city with a subscription of \$290,000, and that at least \$100,000 more will be added to the sum total by private subscription.

was announced prious paper years and upon them several Flogging in the Havy.—A Word to our Legisla-

ture. over another, has ever been voluntarily surrendered and the improvement, and find Senators standing on the floor of an American Senate putting forth the one sided testi-

mony of "the service" in favor of this relic of barbarism. The precipitancy in which this thing is done shows the spirit in which it is done. The people and the navy know that there has been no time nor opportunity to test know, of a community of nations restraining one another this thing fairly. In the first place it has been committed to its enemies; it has been in the hands of those who is peace and amity, if yielding to peaceable, moral, arguthe democracy was going to work. Most of the could create the difficulties, which are brought forward mentative 'intervention.' The melinium is also a beautias testimony. Could any measure be successful under such circumstances, and before it has been entrusted to its friends? Has there been any collateral aid? Has there been a proper substitute? As system of rewards, of able intervention" will restrain the Russian bear from encouragement, of hope?

ent De Morny, late Minister of the Interior. Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, is very generally remartial—the mutinies and the hangings which, like a

> Stockton, has had the bold and independent spirit to rise superior to the prejudices of the school in which he was educated, and to place himself and his valuable experience on the side of reform, whilst others, such as Mr. Mallory, new to legislation for a people, are found with

the wheel of progress.

This is a question in which there is but one opinion er, will he not be forced by the very momentum of his career to make war on the adjacent nations?-London Correspondence of N. Y. Com. among the people; and the press, so far as it has spo-CONSTITUTION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. -The Commissioners, to whom was referred the duty of revising the Coastitution of the Sandwich Islands, have made their report, as we see by our latest pat pers. The Constitution which they have reported, is modeled after those which in other countries have barbarian usages, even though "a thousand years old."

The Crawford Democrat has discovered that, in our article last week correcting some of its misrepresen-Hawaiian Islands, yet the government is republican really glad the Editorial profession in Western Pennof Nobles, or by the Nobles and Representatives, in sylvania is possessed of such a "Hand-Book of Eti-Because he immediately transferred the power of case of the King's death before the appointment of quette," and vade mecam of good-breeding as the the State to Gorgey, a man whom he, and he more a successor. The Legislature consists of a House Editor of the Democrat, and if we all do not improve anthan all others, had long before considered a traitor, of Nobles and House of Representatives. The noFinally, because he did all this without consultbles are twenty-four in number, two-thirds of whom than his precept. Indeed, our cotemporary reminde us much of a jovial temperance lecturer we once heard of, who, after delivering an eloquent discourse, generally wound up by getting gloriously drunk, in order, as he said, to impress upon his hearers the truths he had before told them. So with our cotemporary; he lectures us on "courteous demeanor," "bad manners, and ill-temper," and then gives us an example, in his own article, to go with his precept. We acknowledge his precept is most excellent, and if any body else had discovered our article to be of the character be describes, we do not know but we should consider it well timed, but as it undoubtedly never entered the head of any one but he of the Democeat that we "flew in a passion" or were "ill-mannered" in correcting the mis representations of an equal, we think his impertinence is about on a par with his ex-

> Under the head of "Another John Hancock," the Buffolo Republic, says every person has noticed the firm. bold, unmistakable signature of "John Hancock" affixod to the Declaration of Independence. There is a determination in every down stroke, and the hair lines are as emooth and as sharp as the edge of a sabre. The charactor of the man is displayed in his sign manual, and a kind of dare-devil "I mean it" speaks in every stroke of the pen. We have before us a document, franked by a signature which has called "John Hancock" forcibly to our mind. There is a certain western ruggedness about it-a bold, round, deshing style that looks honest and fearless. Any person can see the writer is not ashamed of the name he owns. It would "set off" an executive document to a turn, and bears the stamp of the writeropen, plain and massive. If a person had never seen the fine form of the old Hero of Texas, he could picture the man in his mind's eye to perfection, with no other guide before him than that round, bald signature, SAM HOUSTON.

> The Lycoming Gazette says a gentleman came ine that office a few days ago, who, after subscribing for the paper, told the Editor that he had lost three th dollars by not being a subscriber during the past year.-Me has a lesson that will last him.

Con. Hinton, a notorious operator among mail-bags who sloped from Ohio some time since, was at Sacramento City, California, in December last, looking in good trim for the next Whig stumping campaign, or any other service which Galphin may impose upon him.

D' President Fillmere has received an official lette from Louis Napoleon, announcing that he has been called to the head of the French government by the voice of the People, and that he desires to cultivate peace, amity and friendly relations with the United States.

CF A Memorial, signed by nearly 5000 residents or and if any company shall hereafter build or construct a Buffule, N. Y., has been supported to the Legislature of that State, remonstrating is strong terms, against the

Aportes Cruzes.-Louisiana will present the first instance of any State in the Union being in whole represented by adapted citizens, in the Federal Senate, Mr. Inching contained herein shall be construed to apply to some statements of the New York and Eric Railroad, to the Tiega Railroad, to modify the laws and jurisprudence of colightened to modify the laws and jurisprudence of colightened already constructed and in operation, nor to the act "fix—

Light __the former a native of France: the latter of the Danish Island of St. Thomas.

provise protecting the printer or newspaper propri-ET Ex-Governon Streets, of New Hampshire, has etor, the debtor to either being kept outside of the provisions of the proposed law, that is, compelled to published a long letter on the subject of the Maine Liquer Law. He takes a decided stand against any such ensible man and has given the best evidence of his sympathy for a class of sinners who are wofully imsays, "The Maine Liquor Law will not only work an injury to the temperance cause, but create, particularly in ing which will be seriously folt for years."

A Word on Kessuth and Intervention. Though our own locality has not run Kossuth mad, we

deem it no more than due to our readers, and the "truth of history," to publish the letter in another column, writ- minds of legislators in the various United States and ten to the New York Courier and Enquirer, by Mr. Szemere, President of the Hungarian Ministerial Coun- to actions to testify. It is a grave subject, one that has lonable in newspeperdum to shout "long live Kossuth," and we would not be considered as wishing to wage war rists from that time to shis. In 1846 a law was passed against Fashion, nevertheless it has always struck us as in England allowing parties to be examined as witnesses a little singular that a leader, as great as his friends claim in all suits, (with very lew exceptions,) in their County Kossuth to be, should have surrendered his position and Courts-a Court having jurisdiction to the amount of his power to one he had long suspected and denounced as a traitor. Neither is it at all characteristic of a great captain to go parading through the country, publishing Society's to the forty-siz judges of the County Courts of to the world, on all conceivable occasions, the preparations he is making to wage war upon the ruling powers of the continent-telling Russia and Austria that he has conthem with a host of "by monthisers" and his coffers full plans were confided to none but himself, much less were among others by Baron Trure, Lord high Chancellor, they suffered to become the steple of newspaper criticism | Lord Cranworth, Vice Chanceller, and Lord Chief Jusand wonderment: But we did not take up our pen to enter into an elabo

leader, but merely to call attention of Mr. Szemere's latvention. What Kossuth's plans are is not material to us, so the long established and cherished principles of our own never will be, whilst there is left that corner of the in- government. But when he and his friends, agitators man heart which beats for authority, ee, it was not to be who only rise upon the bubbles of the hour, attempt to expected that the present officers of the Navy would sur- introduce a new theory, and that theory leads to inevitaof a thousand years's—which empowers them to tie up, as it is now, and has been administered, should protest strip and flog upon their bare backs such of their fellow against its introduction. It will not do to say that "intercitizens as may come under their command in the pub vention." "peaceable intervention," "moral stassion," is lic sprvice. Accordingly, at the first session of Congress | going to restrain Francis Joseph, or Nicholas, from doing after the abolition of the lash, the claimants for this gio- as their Education and their instinats teach them, in re-Cossack! Nothing short of the "moral sussion" of a Kentucky rifle, or a Colt's revolver, will reach his conscience! And why? because he has never been taught any force but brute force; and what is true of a people is true of their Government. The theory is beautial, we when wrong-of correcting each other's faults, of living ful theory, and we like to bear an eloquent divine discourse upon it, but the melinium has not yet come, neither has the time arrived when "moral sussion" and "peacepartaking when he is hungary, or the British lion from Then as a reason for going back, we are told the navy grasping territory when it can. But England is to join vas all subordination before the reform, and now it is all with us, exclaim our enthusiastic advocates of the new turbulence and mutiny. If American legislators have doctrine. Then Eugland is upon the anxious seat, is forgotten the thousand columned litt of lashes the court she? She, who set the ruthless savages upon our frontiers to scalping women and children-whose grasping dark cloud, lowered upon our navy; and ebecuard he glo-rice whilet the lash was cutting and crashing into the morning revelly is heard from the rising to the setting of backs of ear seamen, the American people have not forjournals the most-feasible manuer of shooting the Kaffirs? It is a strong fact in this matter that the one sailer on the floor of the Senate, a service tried Naval of ser, Com. to adopt the "moral stanion," "peaceable intervention" to adopt the "moral stanion" to adopt the " She is upon the anxious seat of nations? She is ready doctrine-to call home her troops, abandon her conquests, and become a saint in the family of nations!-Glorious! Mow poor Ireland will rejoice! What a jubilee there will be among her starving millions when they hear this news? How her exiled patriots in Australia miscalculated strength, putting their shoulders against will thank the genius and eloquence of Kossuth for having wrought this wonderful change in their destroy!-for her knees in the fullness of this glorious melinium when ken, takes ground against the Flerida Senator; but it is diplomatic protests have taken the place of cannon balls, a questian which should not be left alone to the expres- and the songe of national prayer meetings supercede sion of opinion. People should act an it, and our Legis- the roll of musketry and the clash of sabers! What a lature could not find itself more honorably engaged than picture for a member of the "Poace Society," but how in throwing the weight of its influence against the reign of reserves when me some down to tober matter of fact events as they actually are. No, 'intervention' to be'effective must be backed by the power in enforce it, else and Nicholas has faith in his "divine right" to rule as long as Francis Joseph has no fear of any thing more potent than "moral sussion," and "peaceable intervention." just so long will they both laugh at our intermeddling and

do with flungary as to them seems bost. If our people wish to try what virtue (here is in "peaceable interventies." there is an excellent epportunity in attempting to persuade England to release the Irish Exilies: and when they have accomplished that, they have but to send their "moral sussion" ambassador across the channel and he will find a wide field for the exercise of his functions in behalf of the imprisoned and banished Mr. Justice Addison of the northern circuit in his an-patriots of France. We do not believe there is a swer to the "Law Amendment Society" says, "It is but Napoleon has trampled out every spark of liberty in France, yet backed as he is by Russia and sustained those he tyranizes over, what does he care for the execrations and denunciations of the world? Nothing! Ho laughs it to scorn. And so it is with Nicholas, of Russia. As long as his legions are obedient to his beck, and the Cossack's spear is between his breast and the for, he is invulnerable to fear or argument. "Peaceable dreamer-and for any thing else we, as a nation, are

An Important Provision - Railroad Gauges.

New York by the Gauge Law of last winter, will see from transportation between the West and the East, hence it must remain inviolate, and if there was any thing wanting to prove the State thoroughly awake to its importance, the provisions of the act referred to below would furnish it. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writes as follows:

The bill incorporating the Catawissa and Towarda Railroad, and which has already become a law proposes to tap the New York and Erie Reilroad at Way point on the State line, in the vicinity of the North Branch: thence through the centre of the rich and populous conn-ty of Bradford, and thence continuing due south through the counties of Sullivan and Columbia to Catawissa, en the Sasquehana river, where it will connect with the railroad extending southwestward to the head of the Schuylkill valley, and theuce by the Reading Railroad Debria and the second results of the se to Philadelphia. This will be the shotest and most direct route from Philadelphia to Dunkirk and Buffelo, and must are long, from its intrinsic merit, command the attention of the mercautile community of Philadelphia. As a summer passenger route between the South and the Lakes, it is destined to great popularity.

Bet the most vitally important legislation of the sesson is the amendment to the above bill, making a general gauge for all tailroads hereafter to be built in this The section was introduced by the popular and talented member from the County of Philadelphia, Mr. Fernou, and provides that the gauge of the track of said railroads shall east line of Erie county, shall be of the same guage as the railreads built and owned by the State, and no other; reitroid having a southern or eastern connection with any rational leading to or towards Philadelphia or Harrisnat State, remonstrating is strong terms, against the burg, of a different gauge from the guage of the raifroads built and owned by the State, then, and in such case, all and singular, the rights, powers and privileges conferred on such company by its charter, or by any supplement therete, shall be adjudged null and void—provided, that

on the north with the 6ft, gange of track, and on the east with the New Jorsey track exactment in New Hampahire. Among other things he which, in ranning through the State, our rival would se cure the local interior trade of Pennsylvania, to the inju-ry of Philadelphia. The bill effectually checks this fajury to the temperance cause, but create, particularly in vorte design of New York, and keeps her influence out-the tearns nearly politically divided, a hitterness of feetof Peunsylvania into one complete system.

Por the Observer.

Law Reform.-Bridence. A question of much importance is now agitating the in England, relative to the propriety of admitting parties been the application investigation by the best Euglish ja-£50. That has been in force ever since, and in Dec .. 1850, a letter was addressed by the "Law Amendment England containing the following question: "In your judgment, has the law, which enables parties to be examined as witnesses in the County Courts, worked well tracted here for so many muskets, that he has deposited or ill?" Ferty-four judges answered that the "law had there so much money, and that ere long he will be upon worked well.* We observe from foreign papers that tion was put and carried unanimously. Lord Brougham, the head and front of law reform in ; of "material aid." That was not the way of Nanoleon. England, has introduced a bill into the House of Lords to by all odds the greatest Captain of the Age. When he extend the Courty Court evidence act to all the Courts, ed. struck, the enemy knew it not until the blow fell. His which has passed to a second reading, and is supported tice Campbell. A similar law has been enacted in Connecticut, as we are informed, and a bill is now pending rate discussions of the merits or demerits of Kossuth as a before the New York Legislature to allow parties in interest to tate the witness stand. That we are aware is a ter, and to enter our protest against the doctrine of inter- question of momentous importance, and one we feel entirely incompetent to discuss as its merits demand, and far as they relate to flungary and do not interfere with onlyhope by our efforts to call the attention of our many able Judges and Lawyers to the question and hope they willthink it worthy of carpful con sideration. It is said that Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Buller "declared cott, Jos. H. Williams and J. H. Fylerton. their inability to see any reason why either party might render, without an effort, the dear privilege—that "mange ble war, we think it time every friend of the Constitution with, if he choose to risk it, call his adversary as a witness." The principal objection to allowing parties to testify is, that it opens the door to perjury. I must confees my inability fully to appreciate this objection. The moment the form of action is changed and the proceeding is in equity, the rules of evidence are changed. When tions privilege, go clamoring to Congress for a repeal of gard to Hungary. Talk about "moral sussion" with a we have used every effort to discover the truth by a procooding at law, and have failed, when and where to have called upon the defendant to testify would have shocked our legal reason, when the fact of his being a party would have afforded to the judicial mind the most conclu sive proof of perjury, when we have gone around the whole circle of those; who are presumed to know their neighbor's business better than they know it themselves and are unable to establish our case, when all seems lest suddenly a light appears in the distance. We are satonished at opposition that we had neglected to exercise of the very person who knew all the facts, the party himself. We now change our entire mode of warfare. The man we so much feared before, for fear of "opening the

door to perjury?, seems to be entirely a different person, appears to be surrounded by a different kind of moral atmosphere. He is a man we now have the most implicit confidence in, and would almost as quick believe the bible was felse se to think him capable of committing perjury. We now proceed to the equity instead of the law Court. We have surmounted our fears, and lanuch at the defendant a bill of discovery with the utmost assurance that we shall got the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. When we calmly and candidly look at the whole matter, the distinction seems certainly without a reason. Why not call the defendant to testify in the first instance? What particular sacredness is there about a Court of Chancery that is not to be found in a Court of Law? The reason we assert is, much stronger why the parties should be examined in a Court of Law than in a Court of C hancery. In a Court of Chancery the answers are reduced to writing by a skillful barrister, who not unfrequently assists the dopohaving brought the boasted "mistress of the seas" apon | neut to couch his ideas and answers in such language that Inent to couch his ideas and answers in such language that although an answer to the interrogatory, it is frequently an evasion of the facts wished to be arrived at. The questions being before the deponent for a long time, work—"Brenn late." Also, a lew ropies of "flooker on Blasse" work—"Brenn late." Also, a lew ropies of "flooker on Blasse" questions being before the deponent for a song more pathy." Call soon b fore the supply to the suppl swers not be guilty of legal porjury. In a Court of Law, the questions are oral. The witness is not aware of fective must be backed by the power in enforce it, else the questions are oral. The witness is not aware of it will not be understood by those whose only theory of what they may be until they are asked, and he is obliged power is fear and force. We may protest against Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary—we may cut the questions are oral. The witness is not aware of ing agent when along last, agents for the sar or or retrieved and fearing it might not sell for the sar or or retrieved in the sold by trafeling agent when along last, agents for the sar or or retrieved in an are oral. The considerable when along last, agents for the sar or or retrieved in a conscience at the what may be answered or omitted. The method of the various proposes for which it is reclaimed. We thought we will order of you about the term tations, we "flew into a passion," and exhibited thereby sian intervention in the affairs of Hungary—we may cut conscience as to what may be answered or omitted. The and if a false an the Cossack remains true to his race and his soveraign, swer is given to one, the very next may betray it. He is entirely in the dark as to the course that may be pursued by the examining counsel, watched by a suspicious court and juny, and surrounded by an assembled multiinde, and subject to a scrutinizing and sharp cross-examination, and under all the circumstances has but one

> man in the Union that is not fully persuaded that Louis a prejudice of education, which leads the lawyers to an these notes I have ascertained that in the County Court to cossack's spear is between his breast and eight defendants admitted that the plaintiffs had some it valuerable to fear or argument. "Peaceable of them is a defusion—the phantasy of the derivative of the defendants admitted that time, or previously; whilst only sixty-four assolutely denied that the plaintiff ever had any right at all; a thousand and seventy admitted the trees and the chief that the plaintiff over had any right at all; a thousand and seventy admitted the trees and the chief that the plaintiff over had any right at all; a thousand and seventy admitted the demand in various ways, thus: 163 by payment of the days.
>
> Like the chief that the plaintiff over had any right at all; a thousand and seventy admitted the days. at Preston during the year 1848, eleven hundred and demand in various ways, thus: 163 by payment of the Those who have flattered themselves into the belief demand into court; 153 by admissions in open court; 270 that the Legislature of Penusylvania could be prevailed by admission out of court, afterwards proved in court; upon to relinquish the advantages the State secured over such admission being made after action brought; 284 by not appearing at the hearing; 200 by admission made to the following that all such hopes are futile. The Gauge the plaintiffs after action commenced and settled without Law is a past of the policy of Pennsylvania to control the trial; 38 defendants admitted part of the demand and the plaintiff accepted judgment for the part so admitted; 100 defendents disputed the plaintiff's demand, on various grounds, as sufancy, coverture statute of limitations, discharge under the insolvent act, payment, &c. In these 100 cases the plaintiff obtained judgment in 39 for their whole demand, and in 33 for part of their demand; the defendants obtained judgment in 28. In the case of the 64 defendants, who denied that the plaintiffs had any demand, the plaintiff recovered judgment for their whole demands in 34; for part in 3; and the defendant recovered judument in 27. Fearing that there might be something peculiar in the Preston Court, I proceeded to take a similar account of the cases in the County Court at a similar abcount of the cases in the County Court at Blackburn. The result so nearly coincides that that return need so to estated. The cases show conclusively attendance there himself. The reputation of Mr. Converts. In that in the County Courts truth is the general rule, and flour. Feb. 21, 1851—40 tf. 10HN ELLIOT falsehood the exception, indeed the rare exception." If this system works so beneficially in England why

> will it not work well here? Are not our own citizens as moral as our brothers in mother England? I am certain that no Posneylvanian, nay, no American will be willing to give to our neighbors over the water the palm of morality, or that they are more enlightened than we are.—
>
> We have been accessomed to look upon the jurisprudence of England as shrouded in the mystery of technicalities and covered withthe cobwebs of time; but of late she are accessions the within the palm of morality. The control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of morality and the public to give them a control of the palm of the palm of the palm of the public to give them and the public to give them a control of the palm of the pal be the same as the gauge of the track of the railroads built and owned by the State; and any and every railroad hereafter constructed through any portion of Pennsylvania from any point enstward of a line running due south has nobly aroused herself, and since the "accession of has nobly aroused herself, and since the "accession of the state o has nobly aroused herself, and since the "accession of her gracious majesty," the whole system of English jurisprudence has been remoddelled, the mass of technicalities have been swept away, and the science of the law has been so illuminated by enlightened legislation that its entire licanties stand out to the view of commen reason. It is indeed a noble structure, an edifice of which its builders may be proud, and upon no part of his career, either public or private, will Lord Brougham look back age.
>
> with more estisfaction and approval than spec his efforts ing the gauges of railroads in the county of Erie." passed
> March 11th, 1851.
>
> It will be seen at once that the object of this provises
> is to prevent New York from penetrating Pennsylvania,
> on the morth with the fift, cange of track, and on the east
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> and on the morth with the fift, cange of track, and on the east
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> and on the morth with the fift, cange of track, and on the east
>
> and on the morth with the fifth of the cange of the ca laws but a short time ago? Will not our enlightened legislature take this matter in hand, and give us the modcation of the law of evidence so much needed, and so

necessary to the administration of instice? El Silence never shows itself to so great an advantage, as when it is made the reply to calumny and defa

Sunbury and Eric Bailroad Meeting. In pursuance of a call, issued by the Mayor of the city of Erie, a large and respectable meeting convened at the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 17th mil., to take into consideration the propriets of the city subscribing to the Capital Stock of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad,-Szemere, President of the Hungarian Ministerial Council when Kozauth was Governor. We know it le fashbeen before the English Pathament since 1830, and has It was organized by calling Gen. C. M. Reed to the chair, and appointing M. B. Howry and Joseph M. Ster.

av. Secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated by the Mayer, Thos. G. Colt, when on motion of Wm. A. Gelbrath. Esq., it was

eq., it was Resolved, That the Mayor and Councils of this city, be requested to subscribe in the name of the Corporation three hundred thousand dollars to the Capital Siock of the Sanbury and Erie Railroad. After the resolution had been discussed by Messre.

Kelley, Roed, and others, in the affirmative, the quee-On motion, the proceedings were ordered signed be the officers, and published, and then the meeting adjourn.

ed.

M. B. Lowar J. M. REED, President.

J. M. Sterrer Vice President.

B. F. Slosa,
M. W. Caughey,
Secretary's

At a meeting of the chizens of Eric held at the Court House on Tuesday evening the 17th inst., the forlowing gentlemen were appointed delegated to attend a meeting of the friends of the Eric and Little Valley Rails road at Jamestown, N. Y., on Friday the Dih ast., vir--Pardon Sennett, M. B Lowry, Walter Chester, B. B Vincent, S. Jackson, Wm. Kelly, T. G Colt. J. Tew. ner J. C. Reid, G. A. Elliot, J. D. Clark, J. M. Ster-

AR USAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT -The Ohr State Journal says the burning of the State-House at Columbus last week was an unafoldable accident, as there were only twenty-nine persons employed to take care of the building. The State must have been trying the truth of the adage of "Everypody's business"

BENSELE. The Louisville Alderman have, for the fourth time, refused, and this time unanimously, is invite Kosputh to visit that city.

IF Pho election of Christian Kieffer, whig, as Mavor of Lancaster, is a great triumph It will prove a serme blow to the prospects of Mr. Bachanan .- Gazette. Why, what's in the wind now, heighbor! A few weeks ago you were anxious for the success of Buchanan, now you think a matter that "will prove a severe blow to the prospects of Mr. Buchanan" "a great triumph."

New Advertisements

M. M. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Enquore, Candies, Pruit, &c., One Door-below Loomie & Car Fixte street, Erie. Teas from 3 to 4 Shillings per lb. Teas from 3 to a semiliar of the series of t

HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors is this cay, from the best Cogniacs down to 25 cent Whike). Feb. 21, 1-52. M.M. MOORE, State St.

A COMPLETE insortment of Glass Ware has just been opened at MOORE's cheap Grocery Store. Feb. 21, 1-52. H.

PRIME LEMONS

FOR sale by the box or dozen, going fast at MOORE's cheap Grocery Store. State St.

FEGARS.—Smokers can find at my establishment, the choices and energest Segars make city, both imported and American Jan. 24, 1853.—37.

NOTICE.

HAVE disposed of my stock of Oriceries, Provision, &c. and wish to chose up my banks immediately. At precase knowing themselves andelted will state exist by paying my twen thus time and the both of March hext.

Erie, Feb. 20, 1852.

NEW ARRIVAL.

Call soon 5 fore the supply is exhausted
1652 —11. DERLIN & SLOAN

Another letter of Recommendation.

Newwitter, Combining to SPA.

Ma. Kira—Dear Sir—Having been appeared by your stavement when along last, agents for the same competitive transmitted in a small production of the same competitive transmitted in a small production of the same competitive transmitted in a small production of the same competitive transmitted in a small production. more, as there is still a great demand for it.

In regard to the efficacy of your curoleum, we might add, that in
instance without exception where it has been tried, it was burd
to give immediate relief, particularly for pains in the limbs, text,
dec, resulting from Bilous Intermitting Fever which preside
in this section to a very great extent and invariably was followed
by pains and swelling in the limbs, Your Petroleum an these caless, (without exception) was found to give immediate relief
Yours most respectfully,
For reference apply to John D. M'Cord, corner of 5th and Wood
streets.

ination, and under all the circumstances has but one course to passue to avoid shame and disgrace, and escape the passue and penalties of perjury—and that is to state the fact. There is no chance for equivocation, and the party half much rather lose his case than to be supposed capable of committing perjury.

Mr. Justice Addison of the northern circuit in his answer to the "Law Amendment Society" says, "It is but a prejudice of education, which leads the lawyers to an excessive dread of the perjury of parties. Of this the following statement will give proof. I take a note in writting of every case which comes before the Court. From these notes have ascertained that in the County Court

For reference apply to John D M'Cord, corner of sh and Wood street. A White, Girard: W. H. Townsend Carter & Brother, Erice J. A. White, Girard: W. H. A SPLENDID tot of Delances Plans and Figured can be had as cheap as the cheapest Feb. 21. J. H. FULLURTON

AN E W G O O D S:

NEW! GOODS:

WILL be received at the Store No. 2 Wright's Block, on Monday and Traceday, 17th had 18th inst. a splended swortment of Bress Goods, frish Libens, Table Libens, Liben Handkerchiefs, Worked Collars, undersleeve Cuffs, &c., &c. tocether with a general assorthent of Shaple Goods, which will te sold cheaper than ever. "Sell and severe be undersold," is our motion. Eric. Pcb. 21, 1832.—N.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber, in Venango townshiptone time in September 18st, a 1wo year old red Heifer, with some white spous on the body, and a small notch in each ear on the underside. No other artificial marks. The owner is requested to call, prove property pay charges and take it away Venango, Feb. 21, 1834.

VALUABLE, DEOPERDIVE ECOR SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, and at a bargain, the property
where he resides, shout three and a quarter maps from Live
It contains from 18 to 28 acres of land, and has erected thereon a
Wollen Factory, with the necessary Machinery and fixure. a
Steam Baw Mill, with Machinery and fixures, a large two is:
Dwelling House, a good Barth, three good Tenant Houses, and a
young apple and peach orchard, grafted fruit. The land is of a
good quality, all cleared and inhoer good feace.
For terms or information inquire of the subscriber on the prefiises, or Wm. S. Lane, Esq., of Eric,
Eric, Feb. 21, 1802.—10 ff.

NON-INTERVENTION: SELLING OFF AT COST.

TAKE NOTICE.

1 HAVE been to a greaten ene this witer, and shall contain to have three clerks employed up to the let of April to suit my account, and all that remains unsettled after that date will left for collection. Feb. 21, 1922.—41. II. CADWELL.

American Life and Health Indurance Company.

CAPITAL \$500,000.

INCORPORATED BE THE LEGISLATURE OF PERSENTIALIA CHARTER PERPETUAL. Office with the Erie Co. Mutual Insurance Company THIS Company issues Policies at Total Abstracts Rates, Jes Stock Rates, and at Majued Rates, which for \$1000 are it

10 96 10

ALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Insurance Department. On the decrease of a person invenerd, 200 will be paid realism rat allowands, provided detth was not the result of cruse or in morality. An expense fee of \$3.30 in addition to the above a techanged the first year, which must be paid at the time of noting application.

Dr. J. 1. Frawait, Medical Dominer.

Erie, Jan. 21, 1632 — 3m4

posed on, without any exemption laws. The Free Democracy of Connecticut, have neminated Fraucis Gillett, for Governer. No. 12 Rue Boursault. **.**