

STAR OF THE NORTH.

B. W. WEAVER & S. S. GILMORE, EDITORS.

Bloomburg, Thursday, June 20, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Election held Oct. 8, 1850.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
W. T. MORISON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPH. BANKS.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. P. BRAWLEY.

The Bribery Case.

We regret to see some of our democratic brethren of the press sneer at the Williamsport bribery case and call it "humbbug." We regard it no light thing when a democratic nomination seems inclining to the man whose friends can raise the most money. We are alarmed when men who make \$70,000 in a few years, out of their wood trade with the State, obtain the control of our Conventions. We regard it no light matter that bribery should tamper with the delegates—that the base underlings of the money changers should come and set their price upon each delegate's head, and offer their money for his vote as they would offer it for sheep in the shambles. We were shocked as well as alarmed when we saw such men as Cameron, Ranken, Oronshine, Best, and a few others of that kind in this county, work hand in glove to foist their particular favorite on the party. The thing looked ominous to us. We thought that just then we could see precisely how our State debt has grown to forty millions, and we only wished that all the taxpayers of the State could see the spectacle as we then saw it.

Again, when the bribery was exposed, although not a word was said in convention as to who paid the money, yet every body seemed to have an intuitive conviction as to the source from whence it must have come. Even Ex-Governor Porter, who has seen somewhat of politics, carelessly remarked "Oh it's the fellows who always do those things."

But say the rosters, Donahue and Green should never have touched the money. It was taking a bribe. We reply that the criminality of an act depends upon the motive of the agent—the animus, as the lawyers say. The money was taken only for the purpose of exposure. No sooner had the bribers left the delegates than the latter agreed that he who voted first should hold up money in convention as the price of his vote. The exposure was made in less than a half hour from the time that the money was paid to the delegates.

THE REPEAL.

We invite attention to the proceedings of the county meeting held in this place on last Saturday. It indicates the feeling of the people in this county, and will be followed up by such preparations for the fall campaign as cannot be mistaken by the people of the state. The question of repeal will be the issue in the election of Member in Columbia and Montour this fall.

The principal object of the meeting held on last Saturday was to give notice to the people of Montour that an application will be made to the next legislature for the repeal of the new county law; so that what expenditures they make there to improve their public buildings will be in the face of full warning. It is also desired here that persons nominated for county officers in Montour shall be a prize in time of the contest to be waged for justice, so that they cannot hereafter claim "vested rights" in the office to which they shall fall be elected. They will accept such office with full notice of the repeal agitation.

The meeting on last Saturday was large although but limited notice had been given; and the best spirit prevailed for "repeal." There was but one voice and one mind in that assembly of people from all parts of the county, and that voice was the imperative demand for repeal. And now by Saint Paul the work goes bravely on! The watchword is given; let the people now be only true to themselves, and the next legislature will be true to the people. Let them not listen as in 1847 to the seductive strains of blind guides but resolute and firm in the choice of pure true and reliable men as candidates for the Senate and House.

We beg pardon of the departed ghost of Free-soilism, for not having last week said that the Bloomburg Herald of Freedom is defunct. It died a natural death, "cause 'ty—it couldn't help it." Wilkeson won't vegetate here. It's a gnu case.

The new county of Fulton, cut out of Bedford, will have about 1500 taxables.

It Comes from Every Quarter.

Mr. David Evans, a Democratic member of the last legislature from Montgomery co., has published a defence of his vote for the apportionment bill in reply to Mr. Porter, of Northampton, and in speaking of Best and Montour county he says:

"Therefore, such being truly the case, it behooved the democratic members to be on the look out in time, and one feature of events was to prevent the passage of the bill erecting Montour county, which being the body and soul of the democracy and whigism of the said Speaker of the Senate, so elected by the people, and who was elected by the people, and came into the House. At that time the said member from Northampton, proclaimed that the Montour county bill should not pass until the apportionment bill was passed and signed by the Governor. The same being considered the proper course by myself and others, and calculated so to remain; but in the course of events the member from Northampton was called to plead a case in court at Bloomburg, from or near Danville, and on his return his tales as to the passage of the Montour county bill were much changed, and then urged the passage of the bill. Therefore, through the influence of the said member, and a few others of the democratic party who went with the whigs, except five, who, holding views beyond that of passing such disgraceful acts as Montour county for party purposes. Whereas said bill could never have received more than twenty votes in the House if party measures had not made it an object of the kind. The said Northampton member well knows that the passage of the Montour county bill left Speaker Best, of the Senate, at liberty to pay his debt of bargain and sale to the whig party, of which he could not otherwise have done. Then it became necessary to be watchful of more than Best, and the Senate alone. The talents of the member from Northampton, as an able lawyer, is not to be doubted—but the lack of precaution and care, without forethought of mind, makes him an uncertain and doubtful leader in the democratic ranks."

Mr. Evans no doubt acted honestly in his vote for the apportionment bill, and he is not the only member who was driven by circumstances to vote against his convictions of right. It was notorious at Harrisburg that Best declared if the Democrats were not satisfied with the apportionment bill as it passed, they should have a worse one. The session had been protracted until many members were threatened with indignation meetings at home if they did not pass some kind of an apportionment bill and end the session. It was known that Best had sold himself to the whigs on the apportionment bill, and no democrat had any hope in that direction. In the Senate then no decent bill for the Democrats could pass; and hence a vote in the House was only a choice of evils. It was with this view that Mr. Evans and a few other democrats voted for the bill. He, for example, is an honest and radical democrat, and this vote of his must therefore be taken cum grano. If every democrat had been as upright as Evans in refusing to pass the Montour bill, Best would never have acquired the influence which he exercised for mischief on the apportionment bill. We say this not to defend a vote given for the apportionment bill as it passed, but to do justice to the motives of a man honest, though he may have been mistaken.

Nimrod Strickland Esq.

This gentleman one of the prominent candidates for Canal Commissioner, before the Williamsport Convention, in the last Chester County Democrat, of which he is the editor, thus modestly and characteristically speaks of himself:

The writer cannot conclude without tendering his heartfelt thanks to the large number of delegates from the Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern and central portions of the State, who favored his nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner; and trusts that he will ever gratefully appreciate their efforts in his behalf. To have received the support of such men, representing constituencies noted for their zealous devotion to Democratic principles, is an endorsement of which any man might justly boast, and is a cheering encouragement for us to continue faithful in the path which we have heretofore pursued—firmly supporting what we believe to be right, fearlessly opposing what we believe to be wrong. And while we thus speak of these, we can assure those who had other favorites, and felt it their duty to do, and did operate honorably and fairly against us that their course has left upon our mind nothing of personal unkindness or political animosity. They but exercised a right which we claim for ourself, and cheerfully accord to every Democrat.

The Next State Senate

The following districts elect Senators the ensuing fall under the new Apportionment Bill:

Philadelphia County,	1
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1
Cumberland and Perry,	1
Venango, Mercer and Warren,	1
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1
Philadelphia City,	1
Adams and Franklin,	1
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1
Allegheny,	1
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1

The number of Senators holding over as 22—of whom 11 are Democrats and 11 Whigs. Of the districts electing this fall, the first six above named will undoubtedly be Democratic, the other five Whigs—thus securing the Senate next winter to the Democrats by a majority of one.

There are about three hundred acres of land in Berks county, Pa., devoted exclusively to the culture of the grape.

Near 600 souls have been hurried into eternity by the explosion and burning of steamers in this country within the last five months.

Great Repeal Meeting

In pursuance of public notice a large number of the citizens of Columbia county met at the Court House in Bloomburg, on Saturday, June 15, to express their sentiments upon the division of Columbia county. On motion, the following persons were chosen officers of the meeting:

President,
Hon. GEORGE H. WILLITS.
Vice Presidents,
Peter Kline, of Franklin,
Daniel Keller, of Roaringcreek,
Dr. G. W. Lott, of Orange,
Daniel Zarr, of Franklin,
Stephen Bally, of Cattawissa,
James Hayman, of Greenwood,
Daniel Pursel, of Hemlock,
Wm J. Icker, of Mount Pleasant,
Samuel Achenbach, of Orange,
James Allen, of Madison,
Benj F. Fortner, of Franklin,
James Patterson, of Greenwood,
Iram Derr, of Jackson,
Samuel Lazarus, of Montour.
Secretaries,
Elijah G. Ricketts,
Robert F. Clark.

It was then resolved that a committee of twelve be appointed by the President to report the sense of this meeting on the subject of the new county. The President appointed E. C. Thomson Esq., Reuben Knittle, A. R. Jacoby, E. Mendenhall, D. Reinhold, Col. M. B. Miller, H. C. McCleary, Harmon Labadie, J. M. Reynolds, Isaac M. Brite, J. Swales, John Achenbach.

C. R. Buckner, Esq., was then called upon to address the meeting, and he spoke upon the mischievous tendency of a division, both as affecting the people of the old and new county. He proceeded to show that either county could scarcely itself sustain a county organization, and that Columbia without a division is already quite small enough for the convenience of its people. He also argued the practicability of repealing the law erecting Montour county.

E. C. Thomson, Esq., from the Committee on the new county, made the following REPORT

The Committee appointed on the subject of the new county report—that the erecting of the same is, in their judgement, unparalleled in character and in the circumstances attending its passage.

Columbia county entire, is one of the small counties of the State, and yet a new county is cut wholly from its territory! A direct line drawn from the eastern point of the new county, in Roaring Creek, south of the river, to the eastern point of the same in Madison, north of the river, would cut about through Bloomburg, the present county seat. The distance to the west line of the county, from Bloomburg, will be but 4 1/2 miles. The whole county is left but 17 miles wide by the river road! The northern and southern parts of the county, back from the river, are comparatively sterile and broken, not admitting of dense settlement in future. Such is the condition in which Columbia is left by the act! Its people with a fragment of a county and increased taxes, have good reason to protest against the injustice to which they have been subjected for no fault whatever, except that they confided too readily in the pledged honor of one, whose approaches and promises they should have spurned.

The new county created by the act, must also be a burden to its citizens. Its size, form, and location, would almost appear intended to caricature the new county mania in the state, and render ridiculous the innumerable projects for cutting up counties in order to multiply offices and build up the prosperity of border towns. Other new county projects may have merit, but this is calculated to turn into broad farce (to all but the sufferers), the whole system of erecting new counties. No county in the state, new or old is, at the same time, equally small in territory and limited in population. In fact the remark will hold good as to both the fragments into which Columbia is cut, that they cannot reasonably support independent county organizations, and that the time will never arrive when a dense population will make amends for limited territory. It is otherwise with counties recently erected elsewhere in the State, where a large or considerable territory, yet unoccupied, invites future settlement and cultivation. The new county is in the shape of a wasp—but 7 miles wide in the middle, on the north bank of the river, and 4 1/2 miles on the southern. At the south end of Franklin it is but 4 miles in width. The citizens of Roaring Creek, included in the new county, must now pass through Columbia or Northumberland to get to the new county seat. The county seats of the new and old counties will be but 10 miles from each other. Danville will be upon the border of the new county, and Bloomburg upon the border of the old!

The act imposes upon the people of the present county the support of two county organizations instead of one, and of four additional townships. The consequent increase of county and township offices, is not only unnecessary, but a serious and permanent burden upon the people. The line of the new county cuts Madison township into 3 pieces, oppressively divides Hemlock and Montour, and sunders Roaringcreek in a manner which spurs alone must have dictated. The fragment of the last named township, left in Columbia, is scarcely able to organize as a township, and has its place of elections fixed a mile and a half distant from its county.

Such are some of the facts in relation to the division of the county.

And all this wrong and injury has been done against the will of the people, and in defiance of its injunctions.

The circumstances attending the passage of the act through the Legislature were unexampled. It is a plain case of the passage of a bill against the judgments of a large majority of the Legislature. The people of the whole State were spectators of a scene as humiliating as it was unprecedented. The session was prolonged, and legislation upon the apportionment suspended, because one man, against the will of those who elected him, and against his own pledges, had determined to destroy the county that had warmed him into life and giving him power to be-

try her! Circumstances had given his vote value, and it was openly put in the market for purchase. A wretched legislature eventually yielded its scruples, Columbia was sacrificed, an apportionment passed, and an adjournment effected.

It is not to be doubted, that the votes for "Montour" were reluctantly given, under the pressure of circumstances beyond the control of members, and that a subsequent legislature will be ready to undo what was conceived, under the circumstances, to be unavoidable although wrong. To the next legislature it will become the people to appeal, with a confidence proportioned to the justice of their cause, for a repeal of the act erecting Montour county. Never was an act of a local character more unjust, injurious & causeless. Never was one passed under circumstances more humiliating to the just pride of a citizen of the State interested in the purity, independence and fairness of legislation. To strike it from the statute book will be to extend justice to the people, and vindicate legislation from reproach.

The Committee will add—that they have no doubt that the repeal of the Montour act is altogether just, expedient and practicable; and they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people, through their Representatives, will apply to the next legislature to repeal the act erecting "Montour"

Resolved, That all expenditures and movements toward the organization of "Montour" county, will be made against the protest of the people, and with full notice of the above stated application to the Legislature.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our fellow citizens opposed to the new county to unite in voting for members of the Legislature in favor of Repeal. Their rights will in this way be most surely vindicated and secured.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint a committee of seven who shall have power to call future meetings, and take such other steps as may be necessary to secure the objects of this meeting, and that said committee shall have power to appoint Committees of Vigilance in the different townships.

The Report with the accompanying Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee under the fourth resolution appointed by the chair, are Wm McKelvey, Emanuel Lazarus, Daniel Keller, Dr. Geo W. Lott, John F. Derr, George Hughes and Harmon Labadie.

B. P. FORTNER, was then called upon to state to the meeting the circumstances attending the passage of the Montour Bill, which he did in a fair and forcible manner. He explained how his defeat would have been certain if it had not been for the Apportionment bill. He showed how Best held the apportionment bill in his power, and how he had sold his vote on that bill to secure the passage of "Montour county." Mr. F. said that those who voted for Montour county did so reluctantly. Many of them repented of that vote after they had given it, and quite a number assured him that the bill could and must be repealed next winter.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the county on motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE POOR DEVIL.

Best is very ill-tempered in his last paper. Has he really become sensitive to shame in these latter days? If so, much as we despise the traitor, we must be allowed to pity him for the agony he endures. It will be observed that he has not one word to say in his defence, and merely groves vent to the writings of his lacerated spirit. If he should ever attempt a defence, we shall attend to it. For this week, the proceedings of the repeal meeting will be enough for him.

NOTICE.

After the 1st of August next we can not receive Notes under \$5 of any Bank out of Pennsylvania. Relief notes are not prohibited from circulation by the new law.

Subscribers at a distance are desired to notice this, and to remit us Penna's money if possible, at once. Our own citizens will do well to work off all their foreign money with as fast as possible to the Cities, as it is the intention of business men and officers to ENFORCE THE LAW, hard tho' it be.

THE CANDIDATES.

We are pleased to see that the Democratic press of the State is unanimous in its praise of the candidates nominated by the Williamsport convention. This is the right spirit, and betokens a joyous victory for the fall elections.

Tolls at Columbia.

Mr. Pearce has furnished us with the following statement of the amount of tolls received at his office for the month of May:

From Canal,	\$ 17,139 63
" Railroad,	16,147 18
" Lock,	2,413 00
" Trucks,	1,429 15
" Fines,	5 00
Am't previously reported,	98,475 35
Total,	\$135,609 21
Total increase,	\$ 11,651 98

Fourth of July.

We are requested to say that the Merchant's and Druggist's of Bloomburg have determined to close their Stores on the approaching Fourth.

We appreciate the many compliments bestowed upon our report of the proceedings of the Williamsport convention, and are pleased to find it gave light to some who have hitherto been in darkness. We toil cheerfully when our labors result in good to the great cause of the people.

Pocket Cooking Stove.—Mr. Sover, late presiding genius over the cozieries of the famed Reformed Club, London, has brought forward an invention—a cooking stove, with all its belongings, sufficiently small to be carried in the pocket; a first rate thing for a picnic party.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members composing the DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, appointed at Williamsport for the ensuing year, will meet at McKinnis' Merchants' Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, the 11th of July next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Committee.

Jno. HICKMAN,
Chairman.
West Chester, Pa., June 11, 1850.

Mysterious Voting.

It appears that the Democrats are frequently cheated in their choice for officers when they send delegates to the state convention. The following paragraphs will explain this game in two counties.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit says: "The Democratic State Convention nominated the candidates whose names are given under our head to-day. We know all the nominees by reputation, and regard them as good men and available candidates. The democracy of Franklin county will learn with surprise, and perhaps a little indignation, that their vote was given to the Cameron pet for Canal Commissioner. Happily, he was not successful."

To this the *Carlisle Volunteer* adds the following:

"The Democracy of this county, we opine, have the same cause of complaint, the Delegates elected by our County Convention having supported Mr. HUBLEY through nearly all the ballotings. Although no instructions were given our Delegates, the name of Mr. HUBLEY was mentioned with disapprobation in the County Convention; and one of the Delegates, at least there pledged himself not to vote for him. We verily believe Mr. HUBLEY could not have received a half dozen of votes in that Convention, and yet in the face of this state of facts, the Delegates from this county supported him to the utmost, thereby confirming all the suspicions that were at the time entertained on that subject."

WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD.

This road is now completed. Last week cars, loaded with coal, passed over the road from Pittston, all the way through, without let or hindrance.

We understand that enterprising company has contracted with other coal operators at Pittston, for several thousand tons of Coal per week, during the season. The company purchase the coal with a view to send it by the way of the Rail Road to market.

The carrying from that place such an amount of coal, in addition to the amount that will be sent to market by canal, will show a great increase of business at Pittston over that of any previous year. The increase of business at that place is showing its effect in promoting the rapid growth of the village, whose dimensions are so fast stretching out, as to occasion a thought that the time may come when Pittston and Wilkes-Barre will be united by, and be the extremes of one continued town or city. Clusters of houses are reared at Bloomingdale, a few miles this side of Pittston, and at other points, showing the progress of improvement, wherever coal mines are extensively worked.—*Wilkes-Barre Advocate*.

The Jackson Democrat publishes the result of a special election held in that portion of Bedford county, to be set off into a new county called "Fulton," to determine the propriety of the Division. The vote for the county is 680—against 324; further returns, it is supposed, will reduce this majority 150 votes. Montour and Fulton are the new counties formed by the Legislature at its last session. With moderate legislative activity we shall soon have as many counties in Pennsylvania as they have in Virginia, with a smaller territory to form them out of.—*Pennsylvanian*.

The Berks county "Gold Mine" turns out to be something else, nearly as valuable; for we gather from a paragraph in the *Schenepot* paper published at Hamburg, in Berks county, that an agent of a Company in New York, recently visited the mine, the property of Mr. Focur, of Windsor township, for the purpose of negotiating for its purchase. After a careful examination of the "placer," he offered \$1000 for each acre about thirty-eight which it extended; but Mr. Focur refused to sell, determining to work the mine himself. According to public rumor, the mine contains very little gold, but an abundance of the purest silver.—*Pennsylvanian*.

Choice tracts of the finest soil, adapted to the growth of the "sugar cane," can be purchased in Texas from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Cotton lands can be purchased at from fifty cents to two dollars per acre.

By a recent order to the officers of the French Navy, mustachios and tufts are forbidden; the hair of the head is not to be worn below the collar of the coat, and whiskers are limited in their length.

The Paris National says "that M. Thiers, after seventeen years marriage, is about to become a father, and that he and his lady are to visit Italy for the purpose of having the child baptized by his Holiness."

Georgy, who is accused of having betrayed the Hungarian cause, is now living at Hugerfret in great comfort, keeping his carriage, and employing his whole time in chemical studies.

The King of Spain will give a dinner to all the Pops of Madrid on the day of the Queen's confinement.

Napoleon's favorite residence at Fontenbleau is to be converted into a cavalry school.

"Jenny Lind chewing Tobacco" is the latest notion in Virginia.

An Evening with the Spirits.

The New York Tribune gives a long account of an interview with the famous Rochester Ladies, on Thursday evening, at the rooms of Dr. R. W. Griswold,—Messrs. Fenimore, Cooper, Bryant, Bancroft, Willis, Tuckerman, Dr. Hawks, Dr. Francis, and other distinguished gentlemen being present. The "spirits" were variously invoked during the evening, and the responsive rappings appear to have been occasionally apt and satisfactory. The department of the females is commended by the writer, from which we derive this specimen of the entertainment:

"The evening is now far advanced, and it was not thought desirable to continue the colloquies any further. At the suggestion of several gentlemen, the ladies removed from the sofa, where they had sat during the evening, and remained standing in another part of the room. The knockings were now heard on the doors, at both ends of the room, producing a vibration on the panels which was felt by every one who touched them. Different gentlemen stood on the outside and the inside of the door at the same time, when loud knocking were heard or the opposite side from where they stood. The ladies were at such a distance from the door in both cases, as to lend no countenance to the idea that the sound were produced by any direct communication with them.—They now went into a parlor, under the room in which the party was held, accompanied by several gentlemen, and the sounds were produced with great distinctness, causing sensible vibrations in the sofa, and apparently coming from a thick hearth-rug before the fireplace, as well as from other quarters of the room.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald states that the first difficulty that occurred between Mr. T. B. Lawrence and his wife, and which led to all the subsequent unpleasant circumstances of the affair, was the refusal on the part of the lady to attend in a proper costume, a splendid party given to them by Mr. Abbott Lawrence, on the occasion of their marriage. The lady at first positively refused to go at all, and when persuaded, attended in a common calico morning wrapper. This the husband looked on as a wanton insult offered to his relations, as the party was given to introduce the bride to the friends of the family.

Highly Important from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1850.
We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th inst., and are happy to state that the Spanish government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and, after passing through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States.

THE WESTERN TRAVEL.—The whole distance between Philadelphia and Cincinnati is now accomplished in three days and six hours, via the Central Railroad to Pittsburg, by steamboat from thence to Wheeling, and thence to Cincinnati mostly by railroad. This is tolerably quick time, but when the Central Road shall be completed it will be done still quicker.

"We do not know who Mr. Green and Mr. Donohue are, and have never heard of them before—nor do we wish to hear of them again, at least in a Democratic Convention." *Sunbury American*.

"Any ting bite you dere Heinrich!" *Wilkes-Barre Farmer*.

A "MANIFEST DESTINY" MAN.—Walter Savage Landor publishes an article in the London Examiner, in which he predicts that the United States will proceed in annexing foreign States and establishing in them the English language and laws, until the Union will embrace all fraternities and climates! Canada and Cuba can come on as soon as convenient. The Sandwich Islanders will have to grow more accustomed to the use of breeches before they can be admitted.

The New Comet is faintly visible to the naked eye in the Constellation Ursa Major. It will continue to approach the earth until the middle of July, when it will attain its minimum distance from us of about thirty-eight millions of miles, or less than one half of its present distance. As it is also approaching the Sun, it will become five or six times brighter than it is now.

La Patrie announces that a miraculous girdle, which is alleged to have been worn by the Virgin and which is one of the precious relics of the Cathedral of Torosca, has been sent to Madrid, to be placed near the Queen of Spain, in her approaching accouchement; and it is, for the present, deposited on the altar of the Chapel Royal.

Barnum, it is said, having been encouraged in procuring Jenny Lind's appearance in this country, is now making great efforts to bring Queen Victoria and the babies next year.

Pennsylvania.—Hon. T. M. McKennan is announced as a candidate for the Whig nomination to Congress from the "district" composed of Washington and Beaver counties in this State.

United States Senator.—It is stated that Edmund Burke is a candidate for the United States Senate, from New Hampshire.

"Why are you malancholly?" said the Duke of Marlborough to a soldier after the battle of Blenheim. "I am thinking replied the man, "how much blood I have shed for a sixpence."

The following is a good phrase, descriptive of an energetic character: "Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, but made it hot by striking."

Terrible Disaster on Lake Erie.

Burnings of the Steamer Griffith—Two or Three Hundred Lives Lost.
BUFFALO, June 17.

The fine steamer, Griffith, Capt. Roby, while on her way up to the Lake, took fire about five o'clock this morning, when about twenty miles below Cleveland, and was burned to the water's edge.

The mate, who swam ashore from the burning boat for help, has reached Cleveland, and reports that only thirty of those on board were saved, and these had to swim ashore, there being no vessel near to render assistance.

Capt. Roby, his wife and child, were amongst the lost.

It is reported that there were two or three hundred persons on board, most of whom were emigrants on their way to the West. If this is a correct estimate, the number of the lost may probably exceed two hundred.

The scenes on the burning wreck are described as having been agonizing in the extreme. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the cause of this disaster, or to give any further particulars. It is the greatest calamity that has occurred on Lake Erie, since the destruction by fire of the steamer Erie, some years ago.

A Cowhiding in New York.

A telegraphic despatch, dated New York, June 17th, to the *Pennsylvanian*, states that "Mr. FORBES meeting Mr. N. P. WILLIS, face to face, this afternoon, in the centre of Washington Square, the most fashionable part of the town, knocked him down and horse-whipped him most soundly, with a cowhide." He richly deserved this at the hands of a man whom he has so much vilified and abused.

Fire in Columbia.

LANCASTER, June 17.—A very destructive fire broke out this morning, at Columbia, in this county. Some thirty or forty buildings, situated westward of the railroad depot, from the bridge to the Green Tree Hotel, were entirely destroyed. The car house and the office of the Columbia Spy, were reduced to ashes. (Mr. Gilbert Brown, the proprietor of the Spy, is now in this city. He is a young man, and the loss will fall heavily upon him. We are glad to learn, however, that Mr. Brown is entirely insured.)

There are at least thirty families thrown out of house and home by this calamity. It is estimated that the loss will not fall short of \$50,000 to \$60,000.

A number of fire companies have left this city, to aid in abating the further progress of the raging element.—*Pennsylvanian*.

MURDER AT MINERSVILLE.—On Wednesday morning of last week, Evan Jones and William Edwards, were arrested and carried before Charles W. Taylor, Esq., in the borough of Minersville, charged with the murder of William Watt, who was severely beaten and bruised on the night previous, and died during that day. There was no direct evidence against the accused except the dying declarations of Watt, which were in the strongest and most positive terms. It appeared in evidence, that on Tuesday evening, Griffith-Gwin and the deceased went to the house of the latter, when a difficulty occurred between him and his wife; she cried murder! which alarmed the neighbors, and the accused interfered, but soon left, and returned to their homes. Afterwards Gwin and Watt left and proceeded to the house of the former, near which, as he stated before the inquest, he left the deceased, and proceeded down town, and on his return in half an hour, he found Watt at his house weltering in his blood. Jones and Edwards were committed to take their trial for the murder.—*Pottsville Empire*.

OHIO CONVENTION.—The Ohio State Convention have resolved that the Legislature shall meet only every two years. They have also determined to fix the Senatorial term at two, instead of four years—being the same length of term of the Representatives and to place the eligibility of Senators and Representatives, as regards age, upon the same footing—the age of 25 being adopted.

GIRLS IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the Minnesota Pioneer, writing from Fort Gaines, says that he had just seen a pile of snakes, forty five in number which had been killed by two young girls of that place. The girls went out mousing, but it turned out to be a snaking expedition, and they want to know whether any other section of the country can produce exactly such heroines.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—At a public meeting which was held in Lancaster, Pa., on the 5th inst., a committee to solicit subscription to the college to the amount of \$25,000. On the opening of the books, one gentleman headed the list to the amount of \$1,000, and several others followed with subscriptions of \$500 each.

A POLITICAL JOKE.—A clerk in the War Department died a few days ago, and some anxious and expectant Whigs thought they would take time by the forelock to recommend a candidate. They called immediately upon the Secretary and after stating their business apologized for calling so soon after the clerk's death. The Secretary blandly assured the gentleman that no apology was necessary for so early a call, for the vacancy was already filled.—*Ledger*.

The Opening of the Mummy, at Boston, has been dramatized. Another theatre in that city has a piece founded on the same event, called "Taken in and done for."

The farmers in this region are already preparing for haymaking. There