

STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. W. WAVER, EDITOR.
Bloomington, Thursday, May 6, 1851.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Columbia county, are hereby requested to meet in their respective townships, at the places of holding the election, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 10th of May, 1851, for the purpose of choosing two delegates for each township, to represent said township in a county Convention, to meet at the Court House in Bloomington, on the 12th day of May, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary and proper, (by selecting conference or otherwise,) to secure a harmonious representation of the County and District, in the Reading and Enacting Convention, to be held in June next.

H. R. KLINE, Chairman.
CHARLES KAHLER,
ISAAC S. MONROE,
JOHN H. QUICK,
ISAAC YETTER,
JOHN KELLER,
FRANKLIN M'BRIDE,
Standing Committee.

The Invasion of Cuba.

A number of Wall street rosters and Southern Hotspurs have again set their hearts upon the capture of Cuba. They will furnish the funds if somebody else will do the fighting. If the rich island should be wrested from Spain they will agree to take the profits of the expedition, but if the Quixotic band should be captured on Wall street 'bull' or 'bear' will bend his neck to suffer. Already the financiers are turning an honest penny by speculating in the stocks of the Cuban 'government' that is to be, and that paper is really bringing ten cents on the dollar. Hundreds of dollars are spent to get up the Cuban fever, and every emigrant ship is boarded before it lands at New York, by the emissaries of Wall street. Verdant Hungarians and Irishmen are induced to enlist in the cause of the 'patriots,' and great is the noise raised for Cuban freedom by the fat, sleek Wall street millionaires, all bearded and brave as a goat. Men who have conducted such financial operations as those in the Lehigh county Bank, the Plainfield Bank and the Susquehanna Bank, know that the wealthy planters of Cuba are sick of the extortion of a profligate and depraved government in Spain, and have come money to spend for their freedom.

But it is a fixed fact that this beautiful island so fertile in rum and sugar, dark eyed maidens and molasses must become a part of the American Union. The rich broad acres upon which the sun of heaven smiles so kindly were not meant to be forever trodden down to sterility by the iron heel of the oppressor.

Spain is not a protesting and strengthening government to Cuba, but a galling and unfeeling taskmaster. It administers its rule only at the point of the bayonet or through the tax gatherer. Plunder is its justice, and rapine its rule of right.

And sometime hereafter, when those who are now faunting upon the misfortunes of the men they deceive, and who transfer fictitious stocks, shall be themselves transferred into the real stocks, we may hope to see Cuba free and becoming a bright spot in the confederation of our happy states.

THE CURRENCY.

At this time gold may be said to be at a discount of 25 per cent, for there is that difference between the standard of gold and silver in favor of the latter. We hence hear of persons sending silver to Philadelphia to have it sold for gold, and then exchanging this gold for depreciated paper where with to pay their accounts. Banks will pay out gold, but not silver. This condition of the currency is brought about by the late heavy influx of gold from California, and illustrates quite fully one of the first laws of trade—that the value of an article is regulated by the demand for it. It shows that two kinds of currency, (as specie and paper,) will not circulate freely together, when they are of unequal value. That which is worth most will always be hoarded up, and the cheapest will ever be paid out first.

The present notion that there is not specie enough in the country for change and that we must have small notes is based on a fallacy which the above principle best explains. Specie will never circulate freely while the country is flooded with depreciated bank notes since every ragged dollar bill locks up a dollar of specie until the real currency of the country is all driven from circulation. Specie and paper will no more amalgamate as a currency than will water and oil.

But the fact noted above also illustrates how an inflation of the currency in general cheapens money and increases the price of every thing else. As an increase of gold has reduced the value of that metal, so an increase of paper money depreciates its value as compared with specie. At such times the debtors in the community—the men who have been doing business upon nothing—are benefited, since they are enabled more easily to pay off their debts; but the real capitalists of the country are in fact injured.

Another error done.—We regret to have the painful duty of recording that S. B. Chase Esq, the senior editor of the *Monitor Democrat*, last week in a temporary fit of about mindedness mysteriously left his office for Grand Bend and there deliberately hung himself in the noose matrimonial. We tender our condolence to the junior.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Joseph B. Miller, of Centre township is appointed Adjutant General, to Genl. M. McDowell, with the rank of Captain.

THE LAST SURVIVOR of the Wyoming Massacre Mr. Hannah Mills, died at Mendon, Conn. on the 5th inst. aged 83. The massacre, it will be recollected took place in 1773, by the Indians of the six nations.

Mr. Bonham's Speech.

As published upon the subject of repealing the Pennsylvania abolition law of 1847, is a production worthy of the best statesman of the country. It presents a masterly argument upon the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and upon the impolicy of attempting to subvert the constitution by such a law as the Pennsylvania kidnapping act of 1847.

The speech was prepared to be delivered but as the subject only came up on the day of the session when there was no time for debate, Mr. Bonham contented himself with offering an amendment which embodied his views, and his speech is now published for the round views it contains. Near its conclusion, the following eloquent remarks occur:—

"The races should be kept distinct and separate, and their attempted union, will only result according to the opinions of the most learned physiologists in a hybrid amalgam—incapable of further propagation, and which can only be saved from utter extinction by throwing off its ill assorted affinities, and resolving itself back again into its original elements—the unadulterated ebony and alabaster—the black and white, which the finger of God has painted with his own pencil. The designs of Providence are inscrutable and 'past finding out,' and because in the divine councils it was deemed fit that there should be an infinite variety in the orders of creation, an infinite variety in moral, intellectual and physical organization, are we to rebel against its decrees, and attempt by our finite wits and feeble exertions to reverse the natural order of things—to bring down that which is high and elevate that which is low, to one common and undistinguished level? There would seem to be a connecting link between animate and inanimate nature, from the struggling weed on the ocean rock to the torpid shell fish. There would seem also to be a regular gradation in all created things, and in the respective powers of all intelligent beings from the highest arch angel done to the creature that has little more capacity than the monkey or the orang outang. But because this is so are we to quarrel with the creative power? In these things the wisdom of the wise is foolishness, and the strength of the mighty weakness. 'The Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard his spots.' Without that infinite variety, the world would be what it was not created. If there were nothing crooked there could be nothing straight. If there were no vice, we could not see the beauty of virtue by the contrast. Can our philanthropists eradicate the poison of the asp or the adder, change the ferocious spirit of the tiger, or make the birds and beasts of prey lose their instincts which were implanted in their nature, no doubt for wise purposes? If they cannot, can they elevate a degraded and inferior race to a point of culture, sufficient to make them the equals of ourselves, and fit to enjoy along with us all the rights, privileges and immunities, political and social, which we enjoy and are anxious to vouchsafe to our children and our children's children to the remotest generations? If not, why these spasmodic exertions to accomplish impossibilities? I do not wish to speculate, but it is well to analyze the tendencies and objects of many of the misguided philanthropic efforts of the day—to see where they lead, and for what they are intended; and I earnestly throw out a few hints that others with more time for such investigations may trace the subject to its legitimate and appropriate conclusions."

THE-CONTENDED ELECTION AGAIN.—On the 12th there is to be another hearing, and the taking of further depositions on the subject of the contested Congressional election in this district. Mr. Fuller has given Col. Wright notice to appear at Danville on that day. Now one thing is evident from this. Mr. Fuller must feel that some evidence has already been taken which renders his condition dangerous, and which requires a reply. It is an admission that the late telegraphic despatches of his friends from Danville were false, and that they were sent off merely to make political capital, and to hide up the feeble frauds of last fall's election at Danville.

Both parties to this contest say then that some important evidence has been elicited. The telegraph agent said there was nothing of any note—that but one or two illegal votes had been found. And now if this is to be taken for a sample of the telegraphic fairness and impartiality, the public will soon think its business will require as much investigation as the Congressional election; and ere long it will be about as reliable as the 'spiritual knockings,' and humbugs of that order.

Bold Theft.

One day last week \$400 was stolen from the carpet bag of Judge White of Clearfield at the Woodland house in Lock Haven, Clinton county. Subsequently a suspicious looking fellow named James Stewart was arrested and committed to answer at the next court. The prisoner disappeared quite mysteriously a few nights afterwards, and the money which he was charged with stealing was found hid along the road a short distance below Lockport.

THE WHOLE PLEAS of this neighborhood still echo the cry that no fraudulent votes were discovered in the late investigation at Danville. Are you ashamed of what you have said heretofore on this subject, or is it a game of brag that you think you can save your desperate case? We hope to have the evidence published at full length before anything further is done in the matter, and then the whole matter will be in such a shape that the truth can no longer be distorted or concealed.

MEASURES. J. H. Feltner & Co., of Williamsport, have determined to make a bid for the manufacture of United States letter pouches. The *Lycoming Gazette* thinks, if they succeed in getting the contract, it will bring to the town \$10,000 a year, while the work lasts.

A MONSTER BALLOON.—Mr. Wiles, the great American aeronaut and distinguished author on the art of ballooning, has now in preparation a monster balloon, holding fifty thousand cubic feet of gas, and capable of carrying sixteen persons of one hundred and fifty pounds each. He expects to have it ready for ascension from this city about the 1st of June.—*Lidger*.

[For the Star of the North.]

Bloomington, Lyceum.
Pursuant to notice, a large number of young men convened in Bloomington, Wednesday evening, April 30th, 1851, for the purpose of establishing a Lyceum, when the following persons were chosen as officers of the meeting.

John P. Taggart, President, A. C. Menech and Wm. Barkley, Vice Presidents, and I. W. McKelvey, Secretary.
Upon reading John P. Taggart's report of the meeting, with a few remarks, setting forth in a very elaborate manner, the object and beneficial results of an association of this kind. He was followed in speeches of equal brilliancy by Messrs. McIninch, & Rynan.

After which the association adjourned, to meet again in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, 1851.

THE-CONTENDED ELECTION CASE in Philadelphia between Hon. R. Kneass and Wm. B. Reed for District Attorney was decided on last Saturday in favor of the contestant Mr. Reed. Judge Campbell dissented from the brethren of the bench and delivered a lengthy and able minority opinion, embodying his views. The whole bench seemed to agree that a legal voter cannot be compelled to tell for whom he voted. Judge Campbell was of opinion that a man cannot be allowed to disclose his vote on the witness stand whether willing or not to do so. King and Kelly decide that a witness may be allowed to tell for whom he voted.

A RAILROAD CONVENTION is to be held on the 2d of May next at Georgetown, Northumberland County, Pa., which the *Sunbury Gazette* says will be the largest and most important Improvement Convention that has assembled in that section of the State for many years. The principal towns in the Susquehanna valley, and all, in fact, who are interested in the construction of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie, will have representatives in this Convention. From present appearances, the *Gazette* says, there is every prospect that the road from Harrisburg to Sunbury will be put under contract at an early day, as the right of connecting the York and Cumberland Road, with the Pennsylvania Railroad, is coupled with the charter of the Harrisburg and Sunbury Road.

There are also provisions and conditions connected with the charter of the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad, commencing at the northern terminus of the Susquehanna road, and terminating at Erie, which will insure the completion of one hundred and sixty miles of that road at an early period. The conditions alluded to grant the right of way along the lake shore for the construction of a road connecting the New York and Ohio improvements, but before this connection can be commenced, forty miles at each end of the Susquehanna and Erie road, must be completed before the connection can be used. That it will be seen that the prospects are now bright for the early completion of these great improvements, and all that is wanting is harmony, energy, and concert of action.

A STRANGER on a visit to Williamsport was so much pleased with the beautiful location, upon a superficial view of the town and its inhabitants, that he almost concluded to purchase a permanent home for himself and family. The want of a proper sympathy, however, on the part of the citizens, for the distressed and afflicted, caused him to have deterred him from doing so. In wandering through the place he observed, on the bank of the river, a poor old negro and his wife, shivering from cold, and surrounded with a few articles of old furniture, which lay spoiling upon the ground. They had been in that suffering situation since the first of April. In a communication in the *Gazette* this stranger says the place has quite a number of churches, and many preachers and church members, are yet the first quality of Christianity—charity—appears to be wanting. Treatment such as this, no matter what the color of the poverty stricken persons may be, is deserving of severe censure; and the reproaches cast upon the citizens of the town, by a visitor, were well merited.

THE IRON INTEREST.—The Pottsville Register says.—The iron interest is gradually improving throughout the country, with a healthy market, though as yet there has been little advance in price. Iron-producing establishments which have been suspended for months by the depression of the market, are again being set in motion. This fact will give increased vigor and tone to the coal trade. The blast furnaces at Mount Savage, Md., are now in full operation, and a new rolling mill for the manufacture of the celebrated compound rail is to go into immediate operation. The Oregon Furnace, situated in Baltimore county, was put in blast on the 3d inst., and now is in successful operation, turning out about 60 tons of iron a week.

WE HAVE BEEN kindly furnished with a copy of the "The Pocket Companion," a new work just published by Dewitt & Davenport, N. Y., for Mechanics, Mechanics and Engineers. OLIVER BYRNE, a celebrated scientific writer, and known as the editor of the *Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering*, is the Author. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say that it is, in our opinion, infinitely superior to any Treatise of the kind now in use, and one that should be in the hands not only of the mechanic and working man, but of every person desirous of much information, in a small compass, on a most every useful subject. Price \$1.

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From the Valley Spirit.

A NICE FIGHT.
If it be true in all cases that "when rogues fall out honest men will get their dues," we may confidently expect justice to be done to the Democracy of Pennsylvania at no distant day, as one of the most scrupulous quarrels on record is now going on between a number of the corrupt leaders of the Whig party of this State. The fight is not only now going on, but has been going on for a year or two, and more secretly conducted than at present, and will probably go on until the Democracy drive the contending parties from their fastnesses.

The captains who are doing the most shouting on the one side are Hon. JAMES COOPER, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Charles Gibbons, Esq., late a member of the Pennsylvania Senate from Philadelphia city; and on the other, Mr. William D. Lewis, Collector of the Customs at Philadelphia, and David Paul Brown, Esq., a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar. Both parties have submitted their "Accounts" to the public, whose duty it will be to strike a balance between them.

When Lewis' nomination came up in the Senate for confirmation, Mr. Cooper opposed it. He did so because, as he alleged, Mr. Lewis had appointed men to office who were notoriously incompetent and corrupt, and because named had been forged in the Custom House to petitions praying for the confirmation of Mr. L. Mr. Cooper has clearly established the fact that Collector Lewis' Chief Weigher, George Reed, through whose hands about fifteen thousand dollars pass annually, is a man of bad character and so illiterate that he cannot read or write. He swears to his accounts without knowing what they contain.

To offset this charge of appointing rascals and ignoramuses to important situations, Mr. Lewis brings forward several letters addressed to him by Mr. Cooper, in which the Senator modestly asks to be permitted to name about ten persons who shall hold office in the Custom House. In the first of these letters he says that if permission be given him to name that number, he "will begin by naming George Reed for the situation of Weigher, for whose appointment he is anxious." In another he gives a list of ten men whom he would like to have appointed, and at the head of that list stands the name of George Reed. Here Mr. Cooper is fairly caught; for while he proves that Reed is dishonest and incompetent, Lewis proves that Reed was appointed at the solicitation of Cooper himself!

Having "arranged the preliminaries," these champions of whiggery and "decency" go to work on one another with great vigor. We must believe Cooper and Gibbons to be the more earnest and most black hearted of men; and if we believe but a small moiety of what Cooper and Gibbons affirm, we must conclude that Lewis and his friends are more fit to be inmates of a penitentiary than officers of the government.

ARRIVAL OF ELEPHANTS.—A bark Ragata arrived at New York on Sunday, brings a large and valuable freight of live animals from India, consisting of a P. T. Barum & Seth P. Barum, intended for the great Museum. Caravan, the first exhibition of which will be given in Newark, to-morrow. The collection consists of nine elephants, one being a calf not yet a year old, together with six boar constrictors, a porcupine, the only live one ever brought here; a Burmese bull, and any number of monkeys. A native chief of the Burmese accompanies the animals.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Courier advises the Whigs of that State, if they wish to succeed, to take the position of opposition to the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Post contains a long article on the Democracy of Massachusetts, in which it is inserted that they must come out of their present position of allies to the Free Soilers, or they will no longer be considered part and parcel of the National Democratic party.

A SPEEDY MODE OF TAKING THE CENSUS.—The London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says that, by a well arranged plan, the census of the population, &c., of Great Britain was taken, by returns made to the proper authorities on the 1st instant—the whole business being done in that single day!

ADVERTISING.—The following instance of the advantage arising from a judicious system of advertising is given by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

"A member of a leading firm in South Third street yesterday informed us that a few days since he commenced advertising in the columns of the *Inquirer*. His first advertisement had been published a few hours, when it attracted the attention of a stranger, who immediately called at his office, and after a conversation of a few minutes, made a purchase, on which our friend realized a profit of about hundred dollars! This is an undoubted fact, and it speaks volumes as to the value of advertising."

A VERITABLE BULL.—The Pittsburg Dispatch, enumerating the purchasers of tickets at auction, for Jenny Lind's case, says:—"We omit the names of Col. Kay, who took ten tickets, and some others, by request."

A BROODER FATHER.—The late Duke of New-castle, the bigoted Tory, bequeathed the whole of his property to his second son, the eldest, to whom it would have legally fallen, not having been as staunch a protectionist as his father wished.

A Second Advent excitement appears to be beginning at Morrisville, near Trenton. A number of persons of this faith have resided there for sometime past, and Joshua V. Himes, a disciple of Father Miller, and editor of the *Second Advent Herald* of Boston, is now addressing meetings there.

IN THE Supreme Court of Rhode Island, on Wednesday, the jury in the suit of Julia A. Perkins vs. Francis Mossey, for a breach of promise of marriage, rendered a verdict of three thousand dollars for the plaintiff.

From the Lehigh Chronicle.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.
On last Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Thomas Howard, of Kelly tp., three miles from this place, was digging a ditch near his dwelling, on the north bank of the Buffalo creek, he came upon an obstruction, which when dug up, proved to be the ivory tusk of a mammoth or mastodon, or some other antediluvian monster, of which no living specimen has been seen by human eyes. The tusk, as found, was ten feet long, moderately curved, and four inches in diameter at each end, and four inches at other; from which we may reasonably infer that the animal to which it originally belonged could not have been unlike a Pennsylvania bank barn in bulk and dimensions. If such an "insect" could take a leisurely stroll through our valleys at the present day, to see how the world had progressed since his time, we imagine he would pronounce the present race of bipeds and quadrupeds decidedly "small potatoes," and be disposed soon to retire from society by disgust—though he would doubtless leave behind the reputation of being emphatically "some pumpkins," himself.

The tusk was found two feet below the surface, in a layer of blue clay, which rested on a bed of sand and gravel. It was a good deal injured in getting it out, before its real character was perceived. Since being exposed to the air, it crumbles rapidly upon being handled, but its structure and material are plain and satisfactory. A specimen can be seen at this office.

A similar relic was found week before last on the farm of Mrs. Whitmore, in Tunkhannock Borough, Wyoming county, while digging the North Branch Canal. It was about ten feet below the surface, in a strata of sand. The piece found is 3 feet 4 inches long, 5 inches in diameter at one end, and 4 at the other, and weighs 35 lbs.

Interesting debates.

The Timbuctoo Association "down south" are discussing the question "which is the greatest man, Dr. Fugitive Slave Simms or Dan Webster? Gumbo takes 'de affirmative,' and it is expected the decision will be that he am."

After that will come up the question, how many respectable men does it take to make half as respectable as a half reformer's arrnkard?

The exercises will close with a discussion of the question, ought not women to chop saw-logs and mer to use the babies? The Society for the amelioration of Woman's condition will assist in debating this last question.

THE MORRISON AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The *St. Louis Republican* notices a report that the Mormon residents of the Salt Lake Valley will make a proposition to Congress, through their delegate at Washington, to construct the Pacific railroad from Salt Lake City to the Pacific Ocean, if the United States Government will build the road from the intermediate road between Missouri and the Salt Lake connection.

Mr. Madison, in writing to Alexander Hamilton in July, 1778, when the question of a conditional notification of the U. S. Constitution was before the New York Convention, said "The Constitution requires an adoption in toto and forever," and as such it was adopted by the several States. Ample provision was made that new States might come into the Union; but no provision whatever that old States might go out.

PRECAUTION.—The London papers say that there will be thirty thousand troops within five miles of Hyde Park on the occasion of the opening of the Great Exhibition by Her Majesty. If this exhibition had been held in the United States, not a single soldier would have been considered necessary to preserve the government or keep a revolution from breaking out. In republics the government is the people, and revolutions are always accomplished quietly and peaceably at the ballot box. Armies are never thought of as a part of the police establishment.

TURKISH FASHIONS.—Paris no longer rules in fashion. Constantinople is dividing with it its former supremacy in matters of that kind. The ladies in some of the towns in Western New York have entirely abandoned French fashions, and adopted the Turkish costume for travelling purposes. The men view the innovation rather dubiously, as the pantaloons altogether. If the Turkish fashions are to prevail, however, the men need not object to the change. The women can take the unsexers, and the men the Turkish number of wives.

BRANDED TEMPERANCE.—The Pennsylvania congressional with this purse so he is inclined to become a citizen of the Keystone state, and expects to flourish here like a green bay tree to a goodly ripe age.

MR. BENDIS is a member of the legislature has returned to his post as editor of the *Carbondale Citizen*, and makes his bow again to his readers with amenity and grace.

Under the new Constitution of Kentucky, there are 5245 officers to be elected by the people.—There are more than 10,000, probably 15,000 candidates, all of whom, except those for judicial stations, are expected to mount the stump. It is computed that the aggregate time in electioneering will equal 80,000 days!

The Westmoreland Argus heads its marriage notice with an immense kitchen mortar, crossed by a harpoon pointing a couple of goose eggs, designed to represent hearts.

A furious and bloody riot took place at the Circus in Carlisle on Monday evening which resulted in some very severe injuries to one of the men connected with the Circus.—He was so much bruised and maltreated, as to be unable to leave with the Company on the following morning, and is still detained at Carlisle, in a very precarious condition.

A Gang of Villains Broken up.

Detroit, Tuesday, April 22.—The *Daily Tribune* of the 21st, published at Detroit, contains the following:—"We briefly announced on Saturday the arrest of a gang of men in Jackson County, who were organized for the most nefarious purposes that depravity could suggest. Our readers will remember that for the last two years the Central Railroad Company have been constantly annoyed along their line by persons whose sole occupation seemed to be in placing obstructions on the track, and otherwise destroying the property of the Company. At one time, so systematic had their work of destruction become, that the Railroad Company were induced to employ a couple of shrewd persons, whose duty it should be to travel along the line and detect the offenders but so well organized were the band that for 10 months they eluded the most persevering inquiries.

Some four weeks ago one of the persons employed by the Company obtained an inkling of the organization, and by a skilful management succeeded in worming himself into the confidence of the initiated; but before they would trust him to any considerable extent, it was required as a proof of his allegiance, that he should fire the Depot at Niles on a certain night, provided it was not previously done by an individual from this city, who was to be sent on for that purpose. The night came, and to ward off suspicion or betrayal, as well as to secure full confidence of the gang, the Depot was fired—all necessary precautions, however, having been made to avert any serious damage to the buildings. The news that the Depot at Niles had been set on fire, but fortunately discovered in time to prevent its destruction, at once gave to the new recruit the fullest confidence of the gang, and he forthwith was admitted into the ranks, secret councils of the leading desperadoes.

Counterfeiting, horse stealing, incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and smallest petty larceny, were the sworn objects of this gang. The gang was organized in the month of May, 1848, to blow up the track and cars by an ingenious contrived torpedo, so arranged as to be fired by the locomotive, and explode while the passenger cars should be over it. The informant continued to act with them until he had procured the names of thirty or forty of the conspirators, and their places of residence, confined principally to Leona, Center, Jackson, Michigan, and to this city. Before plans had been matured for their arrest, the notorious Joe Dawes—who, it is said, was the general of the concern was taken from this city to Pittsburgh on a requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the management of the gang devolved upon a fellow calling himself O. D. Williams, then in this city, but a resident of the State of New York.

This person, it is ascertained, was to leave Detroit for Buffalo on Thursday night; and as his arrest at that time would be the signal for a general dispersion of his accomplices, it was determined to let him proceed, while an officer furnished with the requisite papers should accompany him, and make the arrest during the passage, thus giving time to perfect a capture of his companions in this State.—That arrest was made by Wm. H. Goodnow, of the Custom House, who was acting as United States Marshal, and Williams was brought back to Detroit on Saturday night, under escort of that officer. On his way up, Williams requested officer Goodnow to mail for him a letter to Detroit, as soon as he should get there. This, when they got to the prison, Mr. G. consented to do, but received a reply that it was not then necessary, as the gentleman to whom he had written had also become an inmate under the same roof.

On Friday night, the time it had been agreed to make the arrests in the interior, an extra train of cars was sent out from this city, with a large number of officers and assistants engaged for the occasion; and such were the arrangements made and carried out, by leaving squads along the line, that at Leona, Michigan, Center and Jackson, thirty-three men were arrested simultaneously about day break on Saturday morning, and brought in and lodged in jail on Saturday, P. M. Among the prisoners arrested are three Justices of the Peace, five men called Doctors, one Judge and four Constables, the latter belonging to the township of Leona, not an officer of which, from Supervisor to Postmaster, is said to be implicated. In this city Washington Gay and Fratus Smith were arrested on Saturday, and in the house of the former was found a variety of implements for burning buildings, and so constructed as to burn for one hour, or three days, before setting fire to the building. By one of these machines, it has been discovered, that the depot of this city was fired last fall, which resulted in the loss of one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The arrests were made on a writ from the United States Court for stopping the mail and for counterfeiting U. S. coin, and the prisoners will probably be detained until the next session of the District Court.

Intemperance and Murder.

We learn from the *North Branch Democrat* that a man by the name of Branhill was last week committed to the jail at Towanda, Bradford county, charged with the murder of his wife. It appears that Branhill was intoxicated, and on receiving some slight provocation from his wife, choked her to death. The parties resided in Wyalusing, Bradford county, and the crime was committed at their residence.

CRA BOND ALREADY IN MARKET.—A Savannah correspondent of a Boston paper says, the bonds of the new Government that is to be when Cuba is revolutionized have been selling at Savannah all winter to raise the needed funds. They have been taken at ten cents on the dollar. He also mentions a report of the purchase of a steamer, possibly the one seized in New York.

CONFIRMATION.—On Sunday last in Trinity Church, Right Rev. Bishop Potter administered the rite of Confirmation to forty persons in Pottsville. A large congregation was present.

SHAKESPEARE.—An English actor on visiting Niagara Falls, wrote home—"Oh, what a fall is here, my countrymen!"

THE frost has destroyed the peach blossoms in the neighborhood of Williamsport.

MARRIED.—In Orangeville, on the 24th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Schenck, Mr. David Hester, of Bloomington, and Miss Margaret, daughter of Joseph Haytison, of the former place.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. S. S. Shadden, Mr. James R. Caldwell, of Milton, to Miss Jane Finney, of M'Everettville.

DIED.

At his residence in Jersey Shore, on the 24th ult., Mr. ROBERT E. BULKLEY, aged 44 years 2 months 1 day, after a lingering illness, at consumption.

In Bloomington, on last Monday morning, WILLIAM HENDERSON, son of Aaron Henderson, aged about 15 years.

Indignation Meeting in N. Y.

A meeting of the Irish citizens of New York was held at the Shakespeare Hotel in that City on Tuesday last, condemning in strong terms Sir Henry Bolwer and his Actor House speech. A letter from Mr. Bolwer to the President of the sons of St. Patrick was read to the meeting in which he disavows any intention to offend or speak slightly of any class of people by his use of the word *exart*. The letter, however, did not appear to give satisfaction to the meeting. A memorial was adopted and signed to President Fillmore, calling upon him to take the necessary steps to procure Mr. Bolwer's recall. Another meeting relative to the same subject is to come off in a few days.

Daniel Webster's Carelessness.

The *Owego Palladium* relates the following anecdote, as never before given to the public. It is a good one, and characteristic too:—

"A few years ago he took a trip west visiting Milwaukee Chicago, &c. As usual, he was out of money and his friends made up a purse of \$1,000, for him, and one or two of them went along to look a little after financial matters. He reached Albany on his return, with a hundred dollar bill in his pocket, and hopes were entertained that this would enable him to reach home. Webster and his friends passed a night in the city, and when they were about to proceed in the morning it was found that the God like's money was gone. "Where is that hundred dollar bill you had when we reached the city?" inquired one of his friends. "Thunder," replied Webster, after fishing for it awhile in his vest pockets, "I gave it to the porter for backing my boots this morning."

The World's Fair in the United States.

A meeting of the delegates of the various Railroad and Steamboat companies, was held at the Astor House in New York, a few days since, with reference to the increased facilities that will be required by the public on the occasion of the proposed World's Fair, to be held on Governor's Island, in 1852. Resolutions were adopted to hold an adjourned meeting at the Astor House at 12 o'clock, on the 20th April to consider the means of accommodating the increased amount of travel which may be expected, and earnestly requesting the attendance of all the directors of all the railroads and steamboat routes, and the proprietors of steamboats and stages at such meeting.

Country Papers.

We wish all who are in the habit of taking city papers in preference to those published in their own county, to read what *Saratoga's* Magazine says about country papers:—

In nothing has there been a more marked change within the last ten years, than in the elevation in the character of the country press. Since the general establishment of the telegraph, they are enabled to anticipate the great city papers in the early publication of the latest news through the interior; and with the increased importance which this gives to their issues, they have acquired a corresponding degree of energy and efficiency in the promotion of all liberal and patriotic undertakings.

Thomas E. Franklin Esq., of Lancaster city has been appointed by the Governor to be Attorney General of the Commonwealth in the room of Hon. C. Darrah, resigned.

A western writer thinks that if the proper way to spell this is "though," it is "eight," and be "beaus" the proper way of spelling "potatoes" is *poughttightraw*.

The horse which was mysteriously left at Mr. Barman's hotel in Schickshiny a few weeks ago, has found an owner in Mr. Andrew Broadhead of Pike county, who has missed the animal since last fall.

The Franking Privilege.

The Hon. J. Crittenden, Attorney General of the United States, has decided that members of Congress are entitled to the franking privilege, under the late law, for the whole term for which they are elected, and all former decisions respecting thirty days' privilege are reversed.

A GOOD ONE.—A Western critic records the following astonishing effects produced by Jenny Lind's Echo song on one of the "milkly mouths of the herd." On the last occasion of that song's being rung in the town alluded to, a venerable cow, disturbed from a pensive reverie in the count house yard by the delicious melody of Jenny's call, "Come Kine," immediately obeyed the summons by bowing forth a responsive "I'm a coming!" On inquiry, (the writer says he hears,) it appears that the maternal grandfather of this cow was imported stock, and that in the early part of her own life, she was fed on Swedish lamp.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.—The official returns of the Military Election for Brigadier General, held on the 21st instant, show a tie vote of 151 for Captains Clement and Fox. Another election will be held shortly in Schuylkill county.

SHAKESPEARE.—An English actor on visiting Niagara Falls, wrote home—"Oh, what a fall is here, my countrymen!"