

# STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**GEORGE SCOTT,** of Columbia County.  
AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**JACOB FRY, JR.,** of Montgomery Co.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**TIMOTHY IVES,** of Potter County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at PITTSBURG, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Monday, the 26th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Important business should secure a general attendance. J. W. FORNEY, Chairman.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

This region of the Western continent at this time possesses more interest to all classes of people than any other. It is a matter of regret that it has not fallen into the hands of steady civilization, but is the prey of anarchy and rapine. There is really no government in Central America that has any character or respectability among the nations of civilization. The generous earth yields riches without exacting labor, and there is no moral in the society to exact self respect from its members, or to enforce any civil law. The influence of climate and soil over the moral and mental condition of a people is as well illustrated in Central America as in Mexico, Spain or Turkey.

The British writers and those Americans whose articles and letters run parallel with their views to be very much shocked at the filibuster expeditions that play such wild pranks in Nicaragua under men like Walker and Quitman. Such things are doubtless to be regretted, but so long as men like Santa Anna are recognized by Great Britain as the head of any government it must not speak ill of Walker and French. They are adventurers of the same make and metal with Santa Anna, Cortez, Lopez, Pizarro, and the representatives of Great Britain in India. Society, as well as the human system has its ills designed for a wise purpose to give vent to and carry off impurities; and it has been truly said that great cities are the ulcers of the body politic. So it would be strange if New York and New Orleans did not breed the same excrecences as London has done.

But the history of the Darien Isthmus shows that great Britain was not shocked when the buccaners came from her own soil. Sir Henry Morgan was the first of these. In 1670 he gathered up about 1500 ruffians, sailed for the Isthmus, captured the Island of St. Catharina, where he kept a garrison, and next stormed the strong fortress of St. Lorenzo at the mouth of the Chagres river. This done, he marched with the remainder of his ill appointed, unprovoked dervish-devils across the matted and tangled wilderness to Panama.—Ten days of intense suffering and hardship were passed before they arrived within view of the promised city, and then Morgan, with what remained of his half-finished followers, had to fight a disciplined force of between 2000 and 3000 men. He gave instant and unhesitating battle; the Spaniards were overthrown; Morgan took possession of Panama, then containing about 7000 houses, thoroughly sacked it, and deliberately carried off his plunder, together with a considerable number of captives, for whose ransom he extorted large sums of money. On reaching his ships, Morgan contrived, by vessels of which the crews were English; and while the French portion of the expedition were regaling themselves on shore, the very treasure which he had carried off from Panama. For this adventure he was knighted by Charles II, invested with the Deputy Governorship of Jamaica, and appointed Chief Admiralty Judge.

Some time after, Mr. Patterson, a Scotch gentleman of a remarkably speculative and enterprising turn of mind conceived the idea of securing the "door of the seas"—his own expression—by establishing half-commercial half military colony like the East India Company. He had the support of the Marquis of Tweeddale, then chief minister of Scotland, and an act of parliament was duly consented to by King William III authorizing and incorporating the Scottish Darien Company. The first part of the expedition, consisting of about 1200 men, set sail from Leith, and reached the Gulf of Darien in safety. Here they acted the filibuster in attacking the Spanish colony, until decimated by fever, hunger and privations of all kinds, the feeble remains of this Company fell a prey to the Spaniards.

Certainly after these things the British ought not to say much evil of the New York adventurers, who cut themselves loose from all connection with this government and seek their fortune in this El Dorado "on their own hook."

The British government was for many years discussing several projects for a ship canal to connect the two oceans, but while this debate was going on in England Brother Jonathan went to work and built a railroad to connect Aspinwall to the Atlantic with Panama over the water was to employ all the convicts of England at the proposed ship canal. Another was to fasten at this work all the blacks which English vigils could pick up on the sea in their journey from Africa.

Three routes for the ship canal have been proposed by scientific explorations. The first is to enter the Chagres river on the Atlantic—follow that about four leagues westward to its junction with the Trinidad; and then construct a canal to the beautiful Bay of Panama on the Pacific.

Baron Humboldt is the author of the second plan to cross from the Bay of Capiaca on the Pacific by a 20 mile canal to the Napiipi river about 30 miles above its mouth, and by that river and the Atrato 120 miles to the Gulf of Darien on the Atlantic.

The third project has fallen into the hands of the New Yorkers and is known as the Nicaragua route which gave rise to the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty. They propose to render navigable the river San Juan de Nicaragua from its mouth at Greytown on the Mosquito coast 60 miles by a sinuous course to the great lake of Nicaragua, a body of water 140 miles in length, 40 in breadth and 134 feet above the level of the sea. From the

western shore of the lake it is proposed to cut a canal through the mountain—a distance of 14 miles to the Pacific. To raise vessels from Greytown to the lake it is suggested that 90 locks be built.

To all these projects there will of course be posed formidable obstacles, but hardly any which time, science and capital cannot overcome. It was thought that the difference in the level of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans on the opposite sides of the Isthmus would give much trouble. But this is not any longer regarded as an impediment. At high water the Pacific at Panama is 13.55 feet above the Atlantic at Chagres. But at low water the Atlantic at Chagres is 6.51 feet above the Pacific at Panama. So the mean height of the Pacific above the Atlantic is only 3.52 feet.

The average width of the Isthmus may be set down at 60 miles, and its narrowest width 35 miles in a straight line. When we have again leisure and room we may give other facts of interest in this connection.

## Appointment, by the Governor.

WARREN J. WOODWARD, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, to be President Judge of the twenty-sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan, from the first day of June, 1856.

The above appointment has been officially announced, and realizes the statement heretofore made by us on the subject. The Governor has acted judiciously in this matter, and is entitled to commendation and the thanks of our people.

This appointment continues until after the fall election, and the September term of our courts will, therefore, be held under it. It will then be for the people to choose the Judge who shall preside in the District for the constitutional term of ten years, and, in view of the appointment now made, there can be little difficulty in making the proper selection. We entertain no doubt that the people of the district will elect a good Judge, already upon the bench, in preference to trying experiments in any new direction.

There are many considerations that unite to render this a wise and satisfactory appointment, to some of which we may allude.

It is well, in the first place, that the appointee does not reside in the district. We think a Judge should generally be chosen from some place outside of the district in which he is to serve. In such case he has no clients or associates to give him a bias in business that may come before him, nor is the public put to expense, or parties subjected to inconvenience, by special courts to try cases in which he may have been concerned.

It is also well when, as in this case, judicial position is attained without personal solicitation, or an undue eagerness prompted by interest. Many things are tolerable in candidates for political offices which are not thought becoming in candidates for judicial ones, and which we trust may not obtain with them hereafter. Certainly the degradation of the judiciary is to be guarded against with constant care and vigilance, by all who wish well to the administration of justice.

The character and qualities of a good Judge have been often sketched by legal writers, whose works are little read by the mass of the people. It is an error to suppose that a successful lawyer is necessarily suited to the bench. Chief Justice Gibson had not a large practice at the bar, but he was a great judge. Others have failed upon the bench who had reputation as lawyers. A superlative lawyer ought no more to go upon the bench than one without experience. An indolent man is not fit for a judge; a visionary or erratic man is unfit; and above all, a man of uncertain or irregular habits, is unfit. Industry, sound common sense, a knowledge of men, and weight of character, are indispensable requisites of a judge—in fact are of as much account as legal knowledge. Some of the best judges who ever sat in court, went upon the bench with limited knowledge of law; but they were otherwise fitted for the law; and they were men of solid intellect, of sagacity, patient of labor, steady in conduct, and ambitious only of that honor which is founded in meritorious services and high effort.

Our new Judge comes to us with all the sanctions necessary to popularity and success. Fifteen years of large and varied practice in the courts, have given him experience and knowledge. His industry is proverbial and tireless. A clear intellect, a dauntless spirit, solid judgment, and high, honorable deportment, have given him a position at the bar and in social life, which is an earnest of his success as a judge, and of his position as a member of the community into which his official duties will carry him.

Gov. Pollock has regarded capacity and the character of the judiciary in this appointment. Having himself once presided in two of the counties of the district, he has felt a peculiar anxiety to select a good Judge for us, and in this he has been eminently successful.

FAITHFUL AND FIT.—The following collectors of county and state tax for 1855 in this county have settled up and paid their duplicates in full to the Treasurer. Reuben Knutle, Franklin; Isaiah John, Catawissa; Michael Keller, Orange; Joseph Moyer, Montour; Daniel Shuman, Maine; and Lewis Eckroft, Millin. We venture to say they have each had less trouble to make such prompt collections than many others who delay for years. We know that in some of these instances the tax payers are desirous that the same collectors should be reappointed for 1856. It will be observed that four of these six instances are on the south side of the river, and were Mr. Keifer's appointees, who, it is generally remarked, made one of the best Commissioners the county ever had.

WE learn that a number of the Western delegates to the Cincinnati Convention have chartered a steamboat, which will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati on Tuesday, the 27th inst. They will be glad to have the company of as many of their colleagues and friends as can leave at that time.

Mr. O. H. Mott, a sterling Democrat of Pike county, has taken charge of the Mill-Pike Herald as its editor.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### To Directors and Teachers.

We have received copies of the School Architect for every district in the county, and those boards of Directors who have not yet received copies will be supplied by the first opportunity we can find. We have also a good supply of the last annual reports of the State and County superintendents, a copy of which is due to each board of Directors and to all good teachers in the county. Within a few days we have distributed some 25 copies.

Teachers' rolls and copies of the school law and decisions are still on hand. The blanks for reports of directors to the Superintendent have been sent to all the districts, and if any have miscarried early application should be made for duplicates. It is highly important that these reports and the certificate should be returned by the first Monday in June.

### Decisions of the State Superintendent.

**1. Debts of old and new districts.**—The 4th section of the School Law establishes a rule for the distribution between old and new districts of any net surplus in the Treasury, after a separation has been made. The same principle is applicable to the payment of debts due by an old district, after one or more new districts have been taken from it. Each district would be liable for the debts of the old district at the time of the separation, in proportion to the assessable value of the property within their respective limits, if the funds in the Treasury of the old district or in process of collection, should not be sufficient to liquidate them.

**2. Boarding Bills.**—When teachers are in the habit of boarding round among the patrons of the school, in part consideration of their professional services, a charge by the patrons against the District for the boarding thus furnished, would not be legal and valid, and Directors could not lawfully pay the same.

**Penalty for Assessors' neglect of duty.**—If any Assessor should neglect to return to perform the duties enjoined by the 35th section of the School Law, the penalty would be fine and imprisonment, under the 3d section of the act of 15th May, 1841.—See pamphlet Laws, page 394.

**A New Field.**—A splendid field for American enterprise is now being opened in Russia. Since the cessation of the war the Russians are showing an active disposition to improve their condition, and develop their resources. Railroads will be built, manufactures encouraged, agriculture improved, and the avenues of commerce thrown open. Iron will be required for railroads, machinery and materials for manufactures, implements for agriculture, and ships for commerce. In addition, they need instruction, and the more cultivated and scientific nations will be called on for engineers, machinists, superintendents and agriculturists. The Russians are disposed to favor the Americans. They had our sympathy during the late struggle, and wish to cultivate our friendship for the future.—England has heretofore profited more than any other nation by her intercourse with Russia, but after this when England and America compete on equal terms in Russian markets, workshops and shippards, the latter will be unquestionably preferred. It is needless to say that American enterprise is on hand for this harvest.

**Doubtful Exercise of Power by the Governor.**—Recently, Franklin Collins, a policeman, was convicted of a conspiracy to annoy Captain Bavington and of poisoning his dogs. Collins forfeited his bail and ran off before sentence. The surety was Charles P. Whitecar, an application of the District Attorney, the recognizance was forfeited and judgment entered for the amount of bail, \$1,500. The members of the bar and of the court were a little surprised, within a day or two, by an order from the Governor remitting the judgment, and a rule has been taken by Whitecar's counsel, to show cause why this "pardon" should not satisfy the judgment, which will be argued on Saturday next. The Governor has the power of pardon in a case of conviction and sentence; but whether he can release a person against whom there is no conviction from the legal consequences of obligations he voluntarily rendered himself liable to, is a new and interesting question for the lawyers.—Ledger.

**Messrs. Miller, Otton & Mulligan** have proved to the reading world that an extensive publishing house need not necessarily be in a large city, to maintain its business. Though the New York Auburn is not simply the "loveliest village of the plain," yet we doubt not that rent, labor and many other incidentals of a large establishment can be found much cheaper than in a swelling city. The firm whose advertisement appears in another column have scattered thousands of their useful books over every part of the American continent.

**The Shares in the Ridgway Farm and Coal Co.** have been raised from Two Hundred Dollars to Three Hundred Dollars after the first of June. This has been done in consequence of the great rise in good Elk County LANDS within the past year. It forms a fine tract of the best coal as well as farming land, and the property in the vicinity is selling much higher. It is principally bought up by Coal Companies. In a short time it will no doubt be taken out of the market by Capitalists. The Company sells at the old rates until the first of June.

**Brigade Inspector Kline** gives notice that the Spring Battalion will take place at Orangeville on the last day of this month.—These occasions were formerly days of general merriment, and the whole neighborhood enjoyed a holiday to see the military and revive old friendships. If a few hot headed belligerents made brutes of themselves under the influence of bad whiskey, their brutal example was a shocking lesson to keep many others sober.

**By the mercantile appraisalment** published in another column it will be seen that not any of the merchants of this county will during the present year take out a license to sell liquor.

## Robbery in Monroe County—Another Gipsy Victim.

A short time ago, a party of traveling Gipsies quitted in the neighborhood of Fennersville, Monroe county, where they spent several weeks "telling the fortunes" of those who were foolish enough to part with their money for so trifling a consideration in return. One of the party, a cunning girl, became acquainted with Henry Fenner, usually known and respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances as a pretty shrewd business man, too keen to be taken in by a black-eyed Gipsy. But she told Mr. Fenner that she had made the discovery that a large amount of money was buried at a certain place on his farm, and she had doubtless been deposited by the Indians, and she persuaded the old gentleman to believe her story to be true. For a trifling reward she professed a willingness to disclose the place of concealment, and place him in the possession of the long hidden treasure. Before she would do so, however, she convinced him that a good sum of money must be obtained by him to be used in the prosecution of the work, which she assured Mr. Fenner should not cost out of his possession. Mr. F. succeeded in scratching together the sum of \$4800, which he handed to his wandering friend, who took the money, counted it over, then rolled it securely in paper, and handed the bundle to him, with strict instructions not to open it until the end of a week, when she would return to his house and conduct him to the place where the money was buried. He obeyed her directions. Last Thursday the week expired, when Mr. Fenner opened the package, but instead of the bank notes he found a bundle of brown paper, carefully rolled up. Of course the Gipsy had disappeared from the neighborhood and the \$4800 with her. Mr. F. telegraphed to the New York police, to put them on the track of his fair friend, but we fear he will never succeed in finding either her or the buried treasure.

What makes the matter worse, is the fact that Mr. Fenner had borrowed the money from his neighbors, the largest portion of it, at least, in order to accommodate the Gipsies and has been obliged to mortgage his property to satisfy his friends. At the same time he owed a note of \$2000 in one of the Eastern banks. It is astonishing that in this enlightened age, and when similar cases have been repeatedly published, a man claiming to be in possession of his common sense, should be so "green" as to be taken in by a miserable warden and for so large an amount. A man who can be so abominably stupid almost deserves to be imposed upon.

### New Railroad Arrangement.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Superintendents of the different railroads forming the northern route to Niagara Falls and Chicago, met in convention, in this city, and adopted a new time table, which is to take effect on and after Monday, the 20th inst. The Reading Railroad was represented by Mr. G. A. Nichols; Little Schuylkill, by J. Edward Barnes; Catawissa, by T. McKissock; Williamsport and Elmira, by J. A. Redfield; Canandaigua and Watkins, by J. W. Brown; and Great Western of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad, by Julius Movius. The action of the Convention changes the hour of starting from Philadelphia, from 6 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock, and makes the time for the arrival of trains at Elmira at 4.15 P. M., instead of 5.45 P. M. At that place passengers will have half an hour for supper, and taking the train for the Falls, will arrive at the great cataract at 11.40 P. M., and the Suspension Bridge at 11.45 P. M. This will enable passengers to reach Detroit between 8 and 9 o'clock the following morning, and Chicago in the afternoon of the same day.—Leaving Elmira by the afternoon train on the New York and Erie Railroad, Dunkirk can be reached at 9.15 P. M., and Buffalo by the Buffalo division of the New York and Erie Railroad, at the same hour. The time for leaving Niagara Falls for Philadelphia is fixed for 5.50 A. M., and 4 P. M. The afternoon train from Philadelphia will leave as usual, at 3 o'clock 30 minutes. The deliberations of the Convention were very harmonious, and the arrangements made are such as cannot fail to be mutually beneficial to the several companies interested, and the traveling public, as it will insure regular connections at Elmira, and the Suspension Bridge, and afford facilities for travel superior to most of the routes between the East and West.—In addition to the members of the Convention designated, Mr. Jacob Ridgway, and Mr. E. T. Hubbard, ticket agents on the route, were present and participated in the proceedings.—Ledger.

### Industrial Exhibitions.

The next universal exhibition of art and industry is to take place in Vienna in 1859.—The effects of the London and Paris exhibitions have been felt in the promotion of commerce, as well as in stimulating art; and, in behalf of the material progress of the race, it has come to be regarded as an object of common interest to civilized nations, that, as often as every fourth year, the artisans of the world should present at some conveniently accessible centre, the product of their skill and labor, for mutual comparison and for public information. A knowledge of the best materials and of the most rapid and effective processes employed in manufacture all over the world, becomes to the common property of the workmen of all nations. The universal exhibition at London showed the manufacturer of Great Britain that, in many of the manufactures which they have hitherto had a monopoly, other nations of Europe trod so closely upon their heels, or even exceeded England, that other and greater efforts were necessary for them to maintain the supremacy upon which the great wealth of that nation depends. One of the means suggested is a more thoroughly scientific training, and giving up artisans of Great Britain the advantage of practical scientific study.—Ledger.

**Mr. Lewis H. Maus** is erecting an extensive Railroad manufactory at Ruyter Station near the junction of the Lackawanna and Catawissa Railroads. We understand he has a large contract with the Lackawanna Company.

## Interesting Foreign Items.

Cardinal Wiseman has been delivering to a large audience in London a lecture on the effect of words on thought and civilization. The Cardinal resides in a very pretentious residence in Golden square, where on every Tuesday evening he has a reception, or rather levee, of the young Roman Catholic nobility, gentry, and many of the priesthood.—By his own co-religionists he is treated with intense veneration, all, even in mixed companies, falling on one knee and kissing his hand when he enters. In person, he is of enormous bulk and proportions, and his countenance is dark and swarthy. In manner, he is most courteous and oily, and has all the Celtic flattery and the desire to please. Some short time since there were rumors of his translation to high office in Rome, which probably were thrown out to dissipate the feelings of bitterness entertained against him by the people of England since the period of the celebrated Bull, but he is far too efficient an agent of Rome to be lightly withdrawn from a field in which he has been so successful.

Lord Clarendon has refused a Marquisate, and doubtless in so doing has acted wisely and well. An Earl, especially one with a high historic name, ranks far above a young Marquis. With a change of titles often comes a change of luck. Pulteney, celebrated as Pulteney, was despised and disregarded as Lord Bath. So sensible was Peel of this, that he not only refused title himself, but left a special entree to his family in his will never to part with that name round which he had thrown distinction. We hardly remember a single person of late years who has maintained his House of Commons fame in the Lords. Lord Glenelg as Charles Grant, and Lord Brougham as Cam Hobhouse, were both elevated in the Lower Chamber, and not in their transplanted sphere.

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, is expected immediately to England, on a flirtation trip, to woo the hand of Princess Mary of Cambridge, a sister of the present Duke of Cambridge, and first cousin of England's Queen. The Princess Mary is young, and the fairest of all the females of the English Guelphs.—She is tall and of fine figure, like her mother, with a profusion of brown hair, and a very joyous, ingenuous expression. With this last match all the Cambridges will be wedded but the Duke, who lives after the fashion of his uncle, William the Fourth, with a beautiful actress, Miss Fairbrother, by whom he has five children, and for whom he cherishes an unwavering love. The fortune of the Princess Mary is somewhere about that of a fashionable Fifth Avenue belle, three thousand pounds a year.

The peace rejoicings in England appear to be regarded as a very hollow joy. They are to consist chiefly of a review in Hyde Park of the household troops, always a tame, stupid pageant, and a huge display of fireworks in the evening. On the peace of 1815, the event was celebrated with far greater pomp and circumstance, then England had all the "glorie" whereas now, more, perhaps, from misfortune than fault, she preste.

**Palmer's (the poisoner's) trial** is fixed for some day shortly after the 14th of May.—The prosecuting bar consists of the Attorney General, Sir A. Cockburn, Sir Fred Thesiger, and Mr. Edwin James. Mr. Ballantyne, a good criminal lawyer, conducts the defence. Sir Fawcett Kelly was applied to, but demanded too high a fee.

### A Wonderful Phenomenon.

We received a visit this afternoon from a young man named Meredith Holland, from Kentucky, who has a marvellous gift for calculating figures. A variety of questions that would have required hours of calculation before an ordinary individual would be able to give an answer, were answered instantly by young Holland, and in every instance with perfect correctness. He tells the day of the week upon which any date fell since the commencement of time, and he can tell with equal readiness what days dates will fall upon for millions of years to come.—This result is attained without a moment's hesitation, and among a great variety of the most difficult problems of this kind, he was not detected in a single error. He also adds up or multiplies almost any number of figures, and gives the results instantly and invariably correctly.

The most wonderful of all is, that this marvellous human calculating machine is almost entirely uneducated: he is very feeble in intellect, and moreover his memory is very defective. He has no knowledge of written figures, and is entirely unacquainted with arithmetical rules. He has no knowledge of how he reaches the wonderful results he attains, and, to use his own phrase, 'they seem to come to him.' His story is, that this marvellous gift, or intuition, was first developed when he was four years old. At six and seven he was attacked with epilepsy, and these attacks continue to this time, evidently weakening his memory, but in no way interfering with his faculty for calculating figures and dates.—Philo. Bulletin.

**"WHERE IS JAMES?"** was after the final adjournment the enquiry of a number of members of the last Legislature who voted for the New York side of the Erie Bill. Some years ago after adjournment the general inquiry was "where is Sankey?" In Monday's Ledger we find an announcement of the failure of the Warren county Bank, an institution which was chartered by the Know Nothing legislature of 1855—of which Mr. James was a member.

**GOOD DIVIDENDS.**—The Banks of Philadelphia have all declared their usual half yearly dividends except the New City Bank. The highest is that of the Bank of Commerce, 10 per cent, and the lowest the Girard and Consolidated, each 3 per cent. The rest range from 4 to 7 per cent. During this month about 800,000 was paid upon the market in dividends and interests paid, to be invested.

Five thousand slaves in the city of Charleston, S. C., it is stated, have contributed the last year to benevolent objects \$15,000.

## American Books in England.

The following letter is from the Rev. Thos. Timpon, an able and pious Minister in London, the author of many valuable theological and other works; and a person who has distinguished himself as the originator of various benevolent movements in that great city. It breathes a spirit of peace and goodwill toward America, creditable alike to the head and the heart of the writer. To such sentiments we heartily respond, and hope the peace and intercourse now existing between England and America, may long be preserved inviolable.—Ed. American Saturday Courier.

London, (Eng.) March 22.

"My Dear Sir: I am constrained by a sense of obligation, to testify to you on the part of myself, my sons, and my daughters, the inexpressible gratification that we feel in the possession of the sixteen volumes of your beautiful works which now adorn my library with their elegant bindings. I look at them with astonishment, as I reflect on their having been the production of one individual; comprehending, as they do, so large a variety of the most important subjects, and compiled, as their valuable contents show, from a vast number of the best publications, and by a gentleman otherwise engaged in an extensive business! Having been honored with the commission to offer a set of them to Victoria, queen of Great Britain—and which she has graciously accepted—I examined these volumes more particularly; and I feel admiration of their excellent and useful information, their pure and Christian morality, and their truly scriptural theology. I may most justly apply to you, what a reverend doctor of America once said to me, after examination of my rather numerous publications—I have observed a line of all your writings, which you may wish to blot out when you come to die. I considered that a very high compliment from such a judge.

"By your publications, you have made all classes through the whole community in the United States very greatly your debtors.—This they are in some good measure acknowledging, as I perceive, by the large and increasing demand for your valuable works; but the man who has placed in their hands illustrated pictorial volumes, relating to such a variety of that which is wonderful in 'nature, art, and mind,' so much that is instructive in biography and history; and what is most divinely consoling in religion and the oracles of God—in forms well adapted to promote the edification of all classes, especially those in the peculiar condition of the millions so widely scattered, as the people of your vasty extended Union, can not easily be remunerated for the requisite expense of mental and physical labor, with the large amount of property employed in producing these works.

"The Pictorial Family Instructor, the 'Wonders of the World,' the 'History of the American Revolution,' and 'Information for the People,' must be invaluable treasures to the rising members of thousands of families throughout America; especially because of the necessarily limited sphere of observation on men and manners existing in the 'Old World;' while the 'Description of Great Britain and Ireland,' will afford them the most ennobling ideas concerning the people, the riches, and glory of their 'fatherland' and the 'mother-country.' For this good service we are indebted to you as Britons.

"Your 'Bible Biography,' 'Pictorial Sunday Book,' and 'History of the Bible,' cannot fail to be highly prized by those of a more religious or established Christian character; on account of the precious stores of pure divinity which they contain, and the concentration of the rays of heavenly light which they throw upon the Scriptures. You can not wonder that I rejoice to see my name and labors so prominently placed in one of your volumes, with my 'Thirty Dissertations' on the Scriptures, from my 'Key to the Bible,' in your 'Bible Biography.'

"It is natural for you to wish my judgment—as that of an Englishman, more particularly—upon your 'Description of Great Britain and Ireland.' Regarding this word especially, as I am acquainted with most parts of this country, I beg to assure you that it does very great credit to your talents, research, and industry; the information, I perceive, is derived from the best sources, and the pictorial representations are godly—many of them equal to those of the same kind published in England. You have done wisely by giving so extended an account of London, our wonderful metropolis: for though Edinburgh and Dublin are truly splendid cities, as the ancient capitals of the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland; and, while Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, are really magnificent as provincial boroughs, great manufacturing centres, and emporiums of trade—London, with its sister city of Westminster; is the seat and source of intelligence, commerce, wealth, legislation, and government of the vast British empire. The palaces of the sovereign and the mansions of the nobility are grand. No language or pictorial description can, however, adequately represent our mighty metropolis to a stranger; yourself, on a personal visit, will be like the queen of Sheba in her visit to King Solomon, and Jerusalem.

"One word as to the spirit of your writings. I admire exceedingly the benevolence, liberality, and enlarged philanthropy, which they all breathe; indicating the author to be in the best sense, 'A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.' I cordially delight in the unsectarian Christian spirit which pervades those that are religious: this is worthy your profession as a follower of the world's Redeemer, and as to your work on 'Great Britain and Ireland,' I tender you my warmest thanks for the noble sentiments it expresses. I can not look upon the Americans but as our own brethren. As an Englishman, I feel the full force of the significant expression uttered by some of our profound worldly politicians—'ENGLAND AND AMERICA AGAINST ALL THE WORLD!' but as a minister of the blessed 'PRINCE OF PEACE,' the Redeemer of all nations, I would rather say, what in my judgment your work is happily designed and adapted to promote, and the whole body of British Christians would joyfully echo my words—'ENGLAND AND AMER-

ICA FOR ALL THE WORLD!' May we continue increasingly to co-operate, by the Bible, Missions, and Commerce, in promoting the intelligence, liberty, and happiness of every people!

"I am convinced that the two countries are deeply interested in the prosperity of each other. Our people are one in blood, one in language, one in science and art, and one in religion. Ourselves mutually united in the bonds of peace and friendly intercourse, both must prosper, and essentially serve each other; and increasing in population, by our moral influence, our intelligence, religion, liberty, and commerce—all improved and perfected—we may be the means of removing the ten thousand evils of despotism, superstition, and false religion, which afflict the great nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and many parts of America; and of regenerating the world, under the gracious providence of God.

"Wishing you success in your various noble, benevolent, and Christian enterprises, and that your life and health may long be preserved, to enjoy the fruits of your labors on earth, I remain yours, in Christian esteem,  
"THOMAS TIMPON."

## Terrible Railroad Accident.

Thirty Killed—Over Fifty Wounded.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Panama Railroad to the passengers who went out from New York in the George Law. The train was thrown off the track on the Obispo bridge, about fifteen miles from Panama. It consisted of nine cars containing 900 passengers.

Owing to the accident the passage through could not be effected, and the passengers were sent back to Aspinwall. Over fifty wounded had arrived, two of whom died after reaching Aspinwall. The next morning there was a further arrival of the wounded and uninjured.

At the last advices brought by the George Law, the wreck had not been wholly cleared from the road, but thirty bodies had been recovered. Very few ladies or children were injured. Among the wounded and killed were a number of brakemen; employed on the road.

The only name given is that of Mr. Dalhouse, a clerk at Aspinwall, who was killed. California News.

There had been heavy rains throughout the State during the past fortnight, which had given mischief operations a new harvest. The Governor had signed the bill consolidating the city and county of San Francisco.

The Democrats had carried the municipal ticket at the recent election in Sacramento. The Republicans attempted to hold a mass meeting at the same place, but were driven from the ground with violence.

A powder vessel at Sacramento was sunk in the river on election day. Loss \$70,000. A large fire occurred at Placerville on the 16th. Loss, \$50,000. Business at San Francisco was dull.

## Louis Napoleon and the English Press.

Since the cessation of hostilities, a much less friendly tone pervades the English press towards Louis Napoleon; his acts are criticised with more severity; and the recent speech which Count Walewski made at the conference, the burden of which was to silence the press of Belgium, in order to please his Imperial master, has been resented in strong editorial articles.

## The Growing Wheat Crop.

Advices from all the Western States, with the exception of Tennessee, speak of the fine appearance of the wheat, which is expected to be twenty-five per cent. larger than any ever gathered in the United States.

**The Cincinnati Convention.**—The Pennsylvania Central and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads intend carrying persons wishing to attend the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati for one-half the usual fare charged.

**Post Office Matters.**—On Tuesday last, Postmaster General Campbell appointed Mr. Jas. B. Falls route agent between Port Clinton and Elmira, on the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, at a salary of \$700 a year in place of Mr. Joseph Houghtow resigned.

**The Appropriation Bill Signed.**—Harrisburg May 13—Gov. Pollock returned to Harrisburg to-day from Milton. He has signed the Appropriation bill, the supplement to the Consolidation act, and the bill relative to ti-bels.

**Filibusters to be put Down.**—The Washington Star states that the President having received the new Minister from Nicaragua, has determined to prevent at all hazards, the departure of armed bands from the United States for Central America.

**A proposition will pass Congress** this session, to extend the eastern boundary of California, so as to take in a portion of the Territory of Utah, the inhabitants of which desire to live under the jurisdiction of that State.

**Six hundred Mormons, men, women,** and children, passed through Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad, last Monday morning, for the West.

**Baron says he has got about half a** cabinet of writs and protests, and is compelled nearly every day to swear before some court that he is not a swindler.

**The receipts of the Erie Railroad** in April are reported unofficially at \$665,000, which is very large. For the last few days they have averaged \$29,000 per day.

**The Post Office Department** has caused to be prepared a new stamp with the head of Jefferson, of the value of five cents, expressly to prepay postage on foreign letters.

**Green peas and ripe strawberries,** have made their appearance in the New York markets.