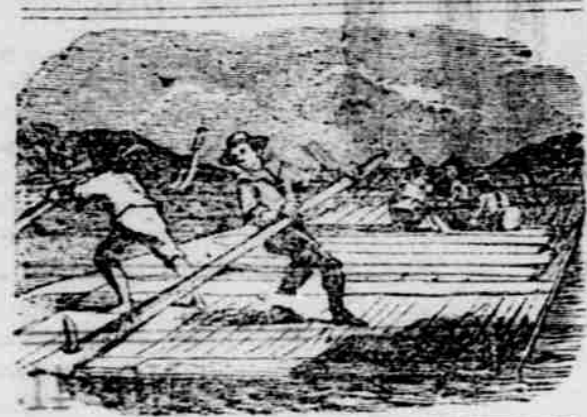


THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA.
Wednesday, May 16, 1855.

Owing to the absence of the editor from the outside was 'worked off,' and carelessness in the proof reader, a large number of typographical and other errors will be observed. We hope the reader will excuse them, and we will endeavor in future to prevent such an occurrence.

A LAST WORD.

Some two weeks since we replied to a low, scurrilous personal attack in a contemptible sheet published at Jersey Shore, not with the design of writing the mediocre affair into notoriety, but simply to correct once for all, a misrepresented occurrence, in the community in which we reside. But that sheet, having discovered that it was in the wrong, and wanting the manliness to acknowledge its mistake, now seeks to crawl out of the controversy in its own low, sneaking, blaguard manner, without doing us and the public the justice to correct the slanderous report to which it gave currency.

We scarcely expected any other course from men who could be guilty of sinking the editorial character into the very depths of degradation, to gratify a few miserable slander-mongers, and minister to the morbid appetites of a set of back-biting, hypocritical scoundrels, who have not the courage to make their charges to a man's face, but delaminate his character and attempt to blast his reputation behind his back. Such black-hearted liars, are fit associates and advisers for men who can publish a scandal and a lie, to scatter among a man's friends and neighbors, and then lack the manliness and the courage to send him an exchange but leave him to discover their base attack as best he may. And then, too, having utterly failed to make good their assertions, attempt to creep out of the difficulty in which they have placed themselves, in a low, sneaking, contemptible manner, like a sheep which caught in the act would attempt to sneak from justice. If the editors in question possessed a spark either of honor or honesty, they would acknowledge their mistake, or give the authority for their assertions, and until they do one or the other, they will be compelled to bear, in the face of the community, the brazen brand of liars!

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The attempt is made in certain quarters to create the impression that the result of the late municipal election in Philadelphia, evinces that the American party is on the decline. So far from this being the case, it is one of the most brilliant triumphs that the American party has yet achieved. While we never for a moment doubted that the Organization was sufficiently strong to triumph over either of the old political parties, we scarcely anticipated that it would prove stronger than both those parties combined. Yet notwithstanding the united opposition of both the Whigs and Democrats, with the entire naturalized vote, the American party succeeded, single handed and alone, in electing their ticket by a large majority, thus exhibiting a strength which surpassed the calculations of its most sanguine friends.

It is easy to account for the apparent falling off in the American majority since the election of 1851, about which such a hue and cry has been raised. Then the Whigs as a body voted with the American Party, which of course, largely increased the majority. But in 1855, the Whigs, as a party, united with the Locofocoes and naturalized citizens, to prevent the success of the American ticket. The result has shown that the united opposition of all its enemies is insufficient to stop the onward progress of the great American movement.

This is the first instance in which the Whigs have united with their ancient enemies in open hostility to the American party, and we hope it will be the last. The principles of Americanism are utterly antagonistic to Locofocoism, and if the remnants of the Whig party, which, however unwilling we may be to acknowledge it, has no longer a local habitation and a name, desire to unite with any party, it ought certainly to be with an Organization which seeks to establish in the administration of the government the leading principles and measures which a CLAY and a WEBSTER all their lives struggled to maintain. The American Organization seeks to establish a Home Policy, for the protection of American labor, the improvement of American rivers and harbors, the elevation of none but Americans to office, and the perpetuity of the American Union. These are all principles for which the Whigs as a party have long struggled against Locofocoism and its foreign cohorts, and they are principles dear to the heart of every true patriot. The Constitution of the United States, in its letter and spirit, and the Union, the American party will seek to preserve at all hazards and under all circumstances. Here then is a banner under which any true Whig, who venerates the memory of the illustrious CLAY, can stand and do battle. We hold the doctrine that Americans only, shall rule America,—that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the dismemberment of this glorious Union would be the greatest calamity that could befall the human race. "THE UNION OF THE GOVERNMENT, which constitutes you one people,"

says WASHINGTON, "is justly dear to you for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, of your peace abroad, of your safety, your prosperity, even that Liberty you so justly prize. You should cherish a cordial, habitual, and unmovable attachment to it,—indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now bind together the various parts."

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The situation of affairs in Kansas places the Administration in a somewhat critical position and there is no little anxiety manifested in all quarters to learn the course. President Pierce intends to adopt. At a meeting of Squatters and citizens of Leavenworth City a question among others was put to vote by the Chairman, and the vote being close, a division was called by ordering the ayes to one side of the house and the noes to the other. Malcom Clark, a prominent politician of the pro-slavery faction and a large owner of, or a squatter on land in and about the town, cried out, "We have the majority;" to which a lawyer named McCrea, a leader of the Free-soil faction, answered, "It's a lie;" whereupon Clark advanced upon him and struck him with a club, which would have felled him had he not been prevented by staggering against the wall. As soon as he recovered from the stun, McCrea drew a revolver and shot Clark, killing him instantly. McCrea then fled, hotly pursued by a number of Clark's friends, who fired several shots at him, none of which, however, took effect. He ran to the river and sought shelter behind the bank, which was abrupt and high, whence his friends took him under their protection, removed him to the fort forty two miles distant, and delivered him to the military authorities, who locked him up in the guard-house.

Great excitement ensued. Threats of mob violence and Lynch law were circulated, but no unlawful demonstrations made. A petition was gotten up by the mob and signed by three or four hundred names, requesting the officers in command at the fort to give up the prisoner, promising to give him the benefit of an impartial trial by jury. The petition was not accepted, and the prisoner was still confined in the guardhouse.

A handbill was printed and circulated all over the country, up and down the river, calling upon all Pro-Slavery men, all true friends of the South and of Slavery in Kansas, to meet on Thursday at Leavenworth City, to take into consideration the aspect of affairs and to adopt measures of proceeding in the present crisis. The handbill is signed by B. F. Stringfellow and John W. Kelly, editors of *The Squatter Sovereign*, J. Marion Alexander, and a number of others.

The *Pitts* (Missouri) *Argus* of the 1st inst. published the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Webster, Mo., at which the following extraordinary resolutions were passed: That self-defense requires the expulsion of every person bringing into reproach negro Slavery; that robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law; that they ratify the proceedings of the Parkville riot; that they approve of the resolutions in regard to Methodists, and add thereto "call ministers preaching prejudicial to Slavery;" that they have no arguments against Abolition papers but "Missouri River Bonfire" and "Hemp Rope;" that they pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those corrupting the slaves; and that they call a grand mass meeting at Parkville on the 8th inst.

When these consequences were predicted by the opponents of the infamous Nebraska Swindle, they were hooted at and treated with contempt, yet in that outrage all the present and all the coming mischiefs in Kansas, found their true source. The only thing now left is to enforce the provisions of the law while it remains upon the statute books, and to repeal it as soon as possible.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday of last week, having as usual, at the close of the session, passed a large number of bills, about which they knew nothing themselves, and the people know less.

Wm. Piatt, of Wyoming county, (Democrat) by voting for himself, was elected Speaker of the Senate.

ATTACK ON TEHUANTEPEC.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, gives an account of the attack of Tehuantepec, on the 20th ult., by 1200 troops under Christobal Salinas. The American flag at the consulate was torn down, but the act was apologized for by Salinas, who expressed great indignation at the conduct of his Mexicans. The soldiers committed excesses disgusting to relate.

THE PARKVILLE (MO.) MOB VICTIM.—Mr. G. S. Park, the editor of the *Parkville Luminary*, whose office was destroyed by a mob, was from Crafton, Vermont. He left for the College at Springfield, Ill., and while there pursuing his studies, the war broke out between Mexico and Texas, in which he enlisted and served under General Houston. He was at the battle of San Jacinto, and barely escaped with his life. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and received a lieutenant's commission; but left again to take part in the border war with the Comanches. Mr. Park built a warehouse at the place which bears his name, and has resided there for many years. Recent St. Louis papers state that Park has since been lynched by Missourians, in Kansas, and the dwelling in which he and his family resided burned to the ground by the mob.

LICENSE QUESTION.—Judge Galbraith has refused to grant licenses to inns and taverns in this county. He also decided that there was no law in existence at this time which requires the sale of liquors; that all laws relating thereto, punishments, &c., have been repealed, and no law can be effective until October the 1st, at which time the new law goes into effect. By this it appears, that every body can sell just as much liquor, until October first, as they please, without fear of the law, as no law punishing the same is in existence. The Carson League will have to suspend operations for the time being. —*Waterford Despatch*.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Pencil Notes.

Unhappy—some of the rum sellers.
Don't come—the Philadelphia Sun.
Up—our pens, and the price of flour.
Prevailing—the Cholera in the West.
Query—what's become of our Railroad?
Good—the prospect for a throng Court next week.
The question—will the Court grant any licenses.
In session—the Catholic Provisional Council, at Baltimore.
Forgot his promise—the editor of the Chambersburg *Whig*.
"win hand yet"—that pavement up town. Come, Louie, don't be "obstrepulous."
Temperature Meeting—on next Tuesday night, in the Court House.
Money—a composition for taking stains out of a character.
Interesting—the account of the bombardment of Sebastopol, in an other column.
Read it—the speech of Mr. McConnell, on the bill for the sale of the Main Line.
High—the wind yesterday, and the price of all kinds of provisions.
Making their appearance—mad dogs in various parts of the country. Look out for them.
Clerical fellow—Berlin, the Druggist at Tyrone City, Cal. and his hire.
All back—our lumbermen, with but one or two exceptions. They have come home with full heads and empty pockets.
Opened—Charley Greaf's new Restaurant. All lovers of ice-cream, lemonade, and other luxuries, should give him a call.
Anxious—our friends at Providence, Rhode Island. The entire American ticket was elected. The K. N. candidate for Mayor had \$21 majority.
Lively—our village in the evenings. Between music on the drum and life, and squalling of babies we have a good time.
Breakfasts in Wisconsin—There are now at Menasha, Wis., 200,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000 barrels of flour and 500,000 bushels of wheat.
Good advice—When you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about it."

REMARKS OF MR. MCCONNELL, OF INDIANA COUNTY, On the Bill for the sale of the Main Line of the PUBLIC WORKS.

Delivered in the House of Rep., April 30, 1855.
Mr. McConnell offered the following as a new section, to be read: "That the purchasers of the said main line, shall be bound over, after receiving possession of the same, and such or any part thereof, to keep in good repair and operating condition, the entire line of said railroads and canals, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with the necessary toll-houses, water-stations, locks, buildings and other appurtenances, and shall furnish the necessary locomotives, engines and fuel power for the use of all persons or companies engaged, or wish to engage in the transportation of tonnage or passengers, at such times and in such manner as to not impair the use and enjoyment of said railroads and canals, by said parties; subject, nevertheless, to such rates of toll as shall be assessed, not exceeding the toll sheet of 1854, as published by the board of Canal Commissioners. It being the true intent and meaning of this act, that the said main line, and every part thereof, shall be and ever remain a public highway, and kept open and in repair by the purchaser or purchasers thereof as such, for the free use and enjoyment of all persons desiring to use and enjoy the same."

Mr. McConnell said, and his constituents were not only anxious for a sale of the public works, but they desired a guarantee from the purchaser or purchasers, that the line should be forever kept open, in its whole length, as a public highway, for the use, under proper charges and restrictions, of the business public, for the promotion of whose interests it was originally undertaken by the Commonwealth. As they considered, as one public improvement, the efficient administration of the property managed, would prove to be, not only of immense value to the public, but productive of large income to the owners. A bill very similar to this in many of its provisions, became a law at the last session; but it contained so many onerous terms and conditions as to fail to attract bidders. The general project of a sale had been abandoned, and the bill had not passed for that. He hoped the Legislature would draw a useful lesson from this experience, and now try to pass a measure which would protect the Commonwealth's interests, and secure the honorable transfer of the works. No question has been more earnestly and intelligently discussed by the people, than the sale of the public works, and to none had they given so unequivocal evidences of their approval. Constant and unremitting efforts had been made to deceive them as to the value of these improvements; but the system of deception had not been so complete as to blind them to the real facts of the case. Some of these facts, as revealed from official quarters, will throw great light upon the subject. In a report made to this House, at the session of 1854, by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, in reply to a resolution of inquiry for the cost, revenue and expenditures of the public works, the following statements are made, being to the 30th of November, 1853:—

Cost of construction of the public works	\$2,224,297 67
Working expenditures to the same date	19,499,857 69
Interest on loans to the same date	\$3,158,796 13
Guaranteed interest in favor of companies	438,236 13

Whole amount of cost of the public works to November 30, 1853	\$7,546,176 69
The revenue to the same period was	25,312,620 47

Balance against the improvements, \$52,304,156 61. These official and reliable facts prove, that the public works of the Commonwealth have cost the people, from the commencement to the close of the fiscal year 1853, sixty-two millions of dollars more than they have yielded. Since this report was made, another year's folly has been expensively added, amounting to a half million dollars, expended to complete the New Portage Railroad, and the North Branch canal, and to lay the track of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad; and this session \$270,000 more are asked for the Portage road. Such are, in brief the results which have attended the Commonwealth's ownership and working of this line of the public works. It has cost the Commonwealth, at the original cost of constructing these works, let us see how the revenue and expenditures compare. The revenue for twenty-three years, has amounted to \$25,312,620, while the interest paid on the money borrowed to build them, was \$3,158,796, an amount exceeding \$9,815,776, the gross receipts. When this excess, we add working expenditures, \$19,499,857, we have a total of \$28,315,633, which is the amount sunk in twenty-three years' working of them, not including the original cost.

The gross revenue received in these twenty-three years, amounted to \$25,312,620; the working expenses to be \$19,499,857, showing a net revenue in that period of \$5,812,763, which is an average of but \$255,097 a year, or about 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the total cost of construction. The State pays 5 and 6 per cent. per annum on its loans, made to build the works, while the works yield the State less than one per cent. Who is so blind as not to be able to see how burthensome, has been, and now is, the State's proprietorship of these public works, a proprietorship which certain men are anxious to perpetuate in direct disregard of the people, whom they pretend to protect.

The amount sunk in twenty-three years' working, not regarding the first cost, we have seen to be \$28,315,633—which is an average loss of \$1,274,393 per annum, which defies the taxpayers have been compelled to meet, and will be compelled to meet as long as they continue to own this line of public works. How long will they be quiet under this burthen?

He wished not to deal in declamation, but to confine himself strictly to facts and figures, which better became him, and better suited his purpose of plainly and fairly stating the facts by which the decision of this question should be governed. But he wished to all the attention of the House to one more development. The revenue for twenty-three years had been put down at 25,000,000. This was doubtless all that was received at the treasury. Who believes it was all that was received by the collecting officers of the Commonwealth? Is it possible that the gross receipts, for freights and passengers on all the public works for all these years, have been but \$25,000,000 a year, at an average of no more than one cent per annum, in comparison with the large number of passengers, and large amount of freight, carried over other improvements more recently made, and at an income greatly exceeding that of the State. The wonderful disparity between the gross receipts of the State, and of the owners of other similar lines, cannot be explained but by the inference that large sums have been lost to the Commonwealth in their passage from the collecting officers to the State Treasury. The difference between the actual profits of the works of the State and of companies, may be explained by the superior matter of the gross receipts cannot thus be disposed of. The trade and travel have gone over the public improvements; but an adequate sum therefor, has not reached the treasury. Why? Because of the dishonesty of State officials—a dishonesty which has been so often found to exist, and which, he believed, to be as great now as ever.

By assuming a standard for comparison, the gross receipts of the public improvements in the United States, which enjoy less commercial and trading advantages than our own, it will be made evident and irresistible that the most extensive and unblushing frauds have been perpetrated by those who have had charge of the works, from Canal Commissioners down to the lowest grade of officers. All which has been done under the management of the late Democratic party of the State, by which all these immense debts were created, and these extravagant expenditures authorized. That party has now fallen; and those in power will prove true to the interests of the people by directing the sale, on fair terms, of the source of the political demoralization of the Commonwealth. The people have been deceived from year to year on the subject of the cost of, and expenditures upon the public improvements, but they will be deceived no longer. They demand a sale; and he was ready to second their demand. Let the main line be sold for \$8,500,000. The branches will soon follow. And the prices obtained for the works, if applied to the reduction of the debt, will relieve the taxpayers of part of their burthen, will gradually relieve them of all, and, by removing this heavy incubus upon industry, add millions more to the wealth of the people, and to millions to its business capital.

False estimates have, methodically, been made by State officers, for the purpose of inducing the Legislature to commence improvements which never should have been incurred, under the circumstances. The new road to avoid the Portage planes was estimated by the State's engineer in 1854, to cost \$1,015,990, from which \$248,650 worth of old materials were to be deducted. The cost already has been \$1,985,528, to which must be added the additional amount asked for this year, \$277,730—making a total of \$2,263,258, as the least figure which this improvement will cost the State—more than double the original estimate! Can such discrepancies be fairly called errors? Do they not look like deceptions? The same is true of the North Branch canal, which has already gone far beyond the estimates made when the work was resumed. Likewise, the Canal Commissioners have persistently misrepresented the public works, holding out constantly the never realized expectation that the revenue was exceeding the expenses, when in fact, most of the debts created never appear in the reports, and, although paid, never deducted from the receipts.

It is time these abuses should be stopped; and he rejected at the prospect of the sale of the line to responsible parties. He had spoken particularly of the frauds and mismanagement which had been discovered on the works. He alluded to the upper western division of the canal, where formerly one foreman kept for every twelve miles was sufficient to keep up the repairs; but where, since year before last, two have been appointed, thus increasing the daily expense of each division from four to eight dollars, an expense increased for the purpose of giving places to pets of the party having the control. Committees of investigation have been repeatedly appointed by the Legislature, who have discovered and reported many abuses upon the western division, the mountain railroad (which, however, is now much better managed than formerly, by Gen. Ross,) the eastern division, and the Columbia railroad. Through one of them was exposed, on the Freeport Aqueduct fund, in which \$20,000 were stolen from the people by officers of the Commonwealth—officers who have, as usual, escaped the punishment they so richly deserve; while honest laborers, thus deprived of pay they have fairly earned, have been obliged to submit to a discount of twelve or fifteen percent on their certificates of indebtedness, when having them cashed that they might buy for themselves and families the necessities of life.

In every point of view, the public works are a burthen to the people, and prolific producers of wrong and suffering. The Commonwealth owes it to herself, to her reputation, and to the interests of her people, to sell them. He would cheerfully vote for this bill.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.

The Whig Party is not infrequently asked us, by our Whig friends, what course they are to pursue with regard to the American movement. That we may not be accused of dictating to them, and that they may be able to comprehend the position generally assumed by the members of our party throughout the country, we call their attention to the following extract from an article in the *Daily News*, of Friday last: "That the Whig Party is disorganized, and as a National Party has no longer an existence, it would now be useless to attempt to deny. However unwilling to many the declaration made, and however reluctant to concede it to the fact, candor and truth require the confession that it is palpably political reality. Even in our own State, there cannot now be said to be any Whig organization. In this city, the once proud and boasted Whig Gibraltar, a corporation's guard of so-called 'Old-line' Whigs, persist in nominating a so-called 'Regular Whig ticket,' showing how many will cling to the shadow long after the substance has passed away; but the Whigs who are left, and who are faithful members, found it necessary at the late Municipal election, to save themselves from utter annihilation by the Americans, to coalesce with their ancient and inveterate foe, and make common cause with them against the so-called Know Nothings. There is, therefore, really no longer any distinctive Whig organization in this City, contending for Whig principles, and still warring against Locofoco dominance; and in the contest next fall, there will probably be but two sets of candidates in the field, those of the Americans, and those of their enemies. So it will, in all likelihood, be throughout the State."

Such, then, is now the condition of political affairs in this city and the State. Though the so-called Democracy still exists in name, it is quite probable that in this State it will not even have a nominal existence, but will be merged, like the so-called Regular Whigs, into a Fusion organization embracing all the political elements at war with Americanism. Disruption of old parties is now the order of the day. It is the characteristic of the age, and think at it as we will, we cannot help seeing it. The exigencies of the times, the current of popular sentiment, the wants of society, and the interests of the country, all seem to combine in forcing new issues upon us for practical solution by the people at the ballot-box. Argue as we may, the fact stares us as everywhere in the face, that the American feeling has been fully aroused, and that in the approaching Presidential contest the great issue, which will override all others, will be between the disciples of Sam, and his enemies. Regarding Americanism, in the main, to be identified with the principles we have ever professed and maintained, and which Clay and Webster, and other exemplars of Whig principles, laboring to introduce into the administration of the Government, we can most cordially and heartily co-operate with it in the noble effort to establish a Home Policy, which may in truth be denominated the American System. For Whigs, true to their cherished principles,

and desirous of having them carried out, to pursue any other course, would be the very absurdity imaginable. So long as there remained a wreck of the Whig organization we clung to it, but now that a new condition of things forces itself upon us with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken and will not be trifled with, we follow the course our political principles lead us. "Fight to the death," is a brave motto, but it does not follow that, to be brave, we must needs run our principles to destruction, because an impracticable set of associates are disposed to do so, when our cause may be saved by embarking in a new organization, and commencing a new career with every prospect of success.

The American organization is antagonistic to Locofocoism. It has no sympathies in common with it, and never can have. Though it bears another name, its object and aim is to establish those great American principles which are cherished by every true Whig. As has been very properly remarked by a contemporary, when pruned and divested—as, assuredly, it will be—of some of its features—the waterspouts incidental to its rapid growth, and which, now, perhaps, disgrace its proportions and mar its symmetry, and grafted with other old principles into which it will impart a new life and new vigor—then it will contain nothing obnoxious to the purest patriot, and nothing inconsistent with the truest Whiggery. Why, then, should Whigs join with Locofocoes in their crusade against the new party, which is so unobtrusively and appropriately American? To those who feel and think as we do, embark in the cause, with the same principles, aims and objects, they will have nothing behind but barren associations, and take not only new lease of political existence but avoid destruction. We need not abandon anything behind, for we can carry all with us, as the adventurous settler, who leaves the home which, though he has no title to it, has been made with all his possessions, marches Westward to found in virgin soil a new and better home, may cause us a pang to give up the old homestead, but give it up, for a while, at least, we must, or else it will tumble about our heads.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—LAW AND LICENSE.—It seems to be conclusively proved, that the retraced candidates, who were elected in the election of 1854, were not elected by an armed body of Missourians, who marched into the territory and took forcible possession of the polls. If so a grave crisis has come in the affairs of the republic, the fundamental law of the land, that the franchise shall be free, and that no one but residents shall vote, has been daringly violated. A territory, where the candidates are elected by an armed body of Missourians, and the right of representation assailed by armed bands, it becomes the duty of the President, in this emergency, to adhere inflexibly to the law, and to crush the anarchical spirit abroad in Kansas.

We are aware that the conduct of the Missouri mob is sought to be defended in certain quarters. It is said that Kansas was made a fighting ground, by the abolitionists of the North, who openly avowed their intention to occupy it in advance of the slaveholders; and that the Missouri rioters, in seizing the polls, acted purely in self-defense, and merely accepted the challenge thus thrown down. But this is no justification whatever. Two wrongs never make a right. The Missouri mob, who voted in Kansas, were not elected by the Missouri rioters, nor made no pretence, nor make it even now, that they were such. The mob asserted, indeed, that some of its number designed to locate in Kansas; but the mere intention to have a domicile confers no right to vote; and even if it did, it would not confer a right to seize the polls, to intimidate the electors, and generally to set at defiance the constituted authorities.

A Territory is an inhospitable republic. In its rudimentary condition, it is a country without settlers, government or law. After settlers arrive, and until a Legislature is chosen by its own citizens, it has, *ex necessitate rei*, to be governed by the United States, collectively, and through its federal organization, stands as arbiter between the emigrants from the different sections of the Union. The federal authorities are, in consequence, the representatives of law in the Territory; and they remain such, in whole or in part, until a Legislature is chosen, and the Territory becomes a State. An election, if conducted by them, is as legitimate, as if it were conducted by them in a State. The action of the Missouri mob is an indefensible, therefore, as would be that of a mob of Pennsylvanians, who should cross the Delaware in arms, seize the polls in New Jersey, and then ask the Federal Government to proclaim the mob elected. —*Lodge*.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LUMBER.—One of the wildest and most exciting scenes ever witnessed upon the Allegheny river, occurred Saturday morning last. About half past eight o'clock an unexpected rise of three or four feet came down, and the lumbermen being caught unprepared for it, the ropes which held the large fleet of lumber was fastened opposite Herr's Island became detached, and some fifty rafts were floated up the stream in wild confusion. They consisted of boards and scantling, and many of them were loaded with shingles, and furnished with cabins, the intention being to take them to a market further down the river. We learned from the American reporter was present, that many of them were crippled in the start, by having their oars unshipped. Some floats were manned, some doubly so, and many fleets of three and four rafts together were without a man to guide them. At the Mechanics street bridge the destruction commenced in earnest, and but four rafts of the first fleet passed without more or less injury. The fragments of the lumber being entirely unmanageable, ran promiscuously upon the piers of the aqueduct, and formed a perfect gorge from the third pier to the Allegheny shore, where there is now piled up in the greatest confusion the fragments of not less than twenty rafts. Almost immediately on the heels of the first fleet came a second of still larger size, which being subjected to the additional obstruction of the hanging fragments, and every pier of the various bridges shared a still worse fate. Thus for some two hours the whole surface of the river was covered with the floating fragments of rafts. Over one hundred rafts were torn to pieces. Lumbermen say it is impossible to make any correct estimate of the loss, as it will be difficult for them to identify their timber, thus strewn along the beach. The entire loss cannot fall short of \$25,000, and some assert that it will reach \$40,000.

Though hundreds of men were actively engaged in endeavoring to save their timber, and often in great peril, we are happy to learn that no lives were lost, nor any one seriously injured.

From the moment it became known that the rafts had broken loose, people began to flock to the river. In a short time the stream on either side, from the upper to the lower bridge, was alive with human beings. The bridges were crowded, and such feelings of anxiety we presume were never before manifested in this locality. —*Pitts Union*.

Walter S. Landor thus commences some comments upon the death of the Emperor Nicholas: "HUMANITY IS AVENGED. He who took along the necks millions is laid on his back and crept over by the earth-worm."