Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, August 8, 1855.

We call attention to the very spicy article on our out-side, from the Pittsburg Times, enti tled Mrs. Swisshelm's visit to the Cathedral Dedieation. It is exceedingly racy.

has come to hand, and is a very interesting number. Every friend of the cause of education should patronize the "School Journal," which is now the official organ of the Department.

The News .- There are no news of any importance by the last arrival from Europe. Affairs at the Crimea still remain in statu quo. Both the allies and the Russians continue to strengthen their works, and prepare for another attack. We think it will be a long time before Sebastopol is taken, and if it ever should be it won't amount to much.

As Invitation .- The "Democratic" Primary elections are to be held on the first Saturday in September, and lest some of our Whig readers have no seen the 'orgin' lately, we would inform them that they are most cordially invited to unite with the Locoforos, and vote at these elections for candidates! Very liberal, ain't they?

CHANGE OF ADDRESS .- Subscribers who wish their papers sent to a different Post-Office, must state their former address, as well as the new Post Office. It is impossible for us to remember the names of all our subscribers, or where to find them in our books. Unless this course is adopted, we will take no notice of orders to change the direction of papers, many or sail at band yless

The Rule. - Those of our subscribers who receive this paper will be considered as having subscribed for the present year, and cannot discontinue without paying us for six months, which is the shortest period for which subscriptions are receiv ed. Therefore those who wish to discontinue, and have not done so, will give notice to their Postmasters immediately, whose duty it is to inform us

Our town subscribers who wish to pay in advance, can pay our Carrier this week or next. He is authorized to receipt for town subscriptions

STATE COUNCIL OF NEW JERSEY .- The American State Council of New Jersey, met at Trenton of Wednesday last. The attendance was very large. some two hundred delegates being present. The Council made a change in the ritual, which prevents any member from leaving the Order by an honerable dismission, after a nomination has been made. The twelfth section of the late Philadelphin Platform was most emphatically repudiated. as an unwarrantable interpolation into the American creed, of a subject not pertinent to it. Resolutions were passed protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

It was ordered by vote that all the principles the Order shall be henceforward everywhere open ly avowed; and that each member shall be at lil erty to make known the existence of the Order and the fact that he himself is a member.

WILL BE ACCEPT?-The all important question just now, is whether Jyo, L. Dawson, whom the President has appointed to succeed thoy. Renne Govenor of Kansas, will accept the office. It is a ry evident that Gov Reeder's successor is ex pected to be more pliable in doing the work of the South, and if Mr. Dawson possesses half as much self-respect as he gots credit for, he will refuse the office as an insult, and tell Pierce, Ab hiason & Cothat they must find some one else, better adapted to the purpose, for their tool,

If President Pience had studied for an age ho best to offer an indignity to the State of Pennsyl vania, he could not have succeeded better than the selection of another citizen of this Common wealth to replace Gov. REEDER Nor, can we think for a moment that Mr. Dawson, will abeen the paltry office, in view of this wanton insult to

THE LIQUOR LAW .- It is no doubt well known to our readers that liquor dealers and their friends in this State, have organized a powerful secret asso ciation for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of the Liquor Law passed by the last Legislature, and which goes into effect in October next. It is said that in Allegheny county alone, they number some two thousand five hundred, who are all sworn to vote for no candidates who are not in favor of the repeal. It is also said that a fund of \$20,000 has been subscribed for that county, and \$5,090 actu-

In view of this state of things, it becomes temperance men to go carnestly to work to sustain the present law, and see, at least, that it has a fair trial before they abandon it. We regret that it is not more stringent, or rather that we have not a Prohibitory Law in its stead. But imperfect as it may be if rigidly entorced it will do a vast deal of good, by removing and breaking up places of resort, where intemperate habits are first formed. and by placing it beyond the reach of those whose wives and children starve and freeze for want of with the money expended for liquor. A law that still worth a struggle, even though it may not be all that is desired.

But let this secret association succeed in this first step, and who can tell the disastrous consequences that will result from their prestige of victory ?-The facility with which they obtain funds, and labor, and behold all they have achieved, swapt the proper place to seek a remedy away by one effort of this midnight gang of vampyres, who feed upon the blood of widows and ortion to defeat interest with principle

Tur SLAVE Approxication Case: Our neighbor, in his paper of last week, undertakes to give an acsount of an "exciting scene" in Philadelphia, by which three slaves were liberated, He says the slaves were rescued by a gang of negroes, led on by PASSNORE WILLIAMSON, an Abolitionist,-that Mr. Wheeler, the owner of the slaves, was seized by the throat by a portion of the negroes, whilst the others forced the slaves from the boat which they were on, into a cab, and drove them off smid the shouts of the negro mob. Now the true story, as developed on a judicial investigation, and sworn to, voluntarily, by one of the 'slaves' before Aldderman Cunven, of New York, is simply and briefly this: - Col. Jony WHEELER, on his way to Nicaragua, as Minister of the U.S., arrive I recently at Philadelphia with a slave mother and two children. Mr. Passnoue Williamson, came on board the

boat, while it was lying at the wharf, and asked the woman if she wanted to be free? She answeredit." He replied that she could—that having been brought voluntarily by her master into a free State, she was as free as himself, and invited her-. Tue Penssylvania School Jones at for August to go with him. She went with him of her own free will-nobody forcing her-nobody leading her away. She led one of the children, and a col ored man carried the other. They left the boat, walked down street to a hack, and drove off. This is the whole story, and what object our neighbor could have in misrepresenting the facts in the ease, we are at a loss to discern.

> There is no principle better settled, and it has are voluntarily taken by their owners to a free State, whether to remain, or in passing through it, they are no longer slaves, but are virtually emancipated. There can, then, be no doubt, that Col Wheeler forfeited his claim to these persons as his slaves by bringing them into this State-when they touched the soil of Pennsylvania, they were as free as any of her own children. This being the case, we are unable to see how, as our neighbor says, "our fellow-eithens of the South have been robbed of their property in broad daylight." We are equally at a loss to discover how the emancipation of a negro woman and her two children, by cuse. their master bringing them into a free State, is to affect "the Union of these States."

But our neighbor also says, the Know Nothing authorities of Philadeiphia winked at the outroze. And what right, pray, would the police have to inher children? Any interference on their part unless to assist these persons, in exercising their undeniable rights, would have been a most flagrant

violation of the laws, and farmy book harrow We had intended, in this article, to have examned the judicial conduct of Judge Kang, and the law upon the subject, but since we commenced to write it, we have received a very excellent Communication, which expresses our views, and which we publish in another column. It is an important

up in aid of the mighty Locofoco party against Judge can punish for contempts in the U. S. Courts. the "Know Nothings" -inviting them to partici- for a statute is a limitation of the common law on stating whether or not in the event of success, they shall participate in the spoils. We must confess we were not a little surprised at reading his ortiele. We had been taught to think, from his was tean. and it is only a short time since we read a these same 'Whigs,' whose aid he now so lustily solicits, were stigmatised by the euphonious appel 190 Know Nothingish was a "White only-tree." now the White, are enraestly solicited to aid the "un writte !" (!) Democracy in overturning the secret, outh-bound organization." A year ogo, | Kone has manufactured facts and law tosuit thous. my. Of course they will be obedient to the call have forgetten the manner in which, like a rinek neously two other men, moved by the same feelof hell-hounds, they villified and dogged the im- ings, loosen the rein of the horse, and he escapes : very brink of the tomb? Do they suppose that they will now forgive and forget the vile slandars and foul mouthed abuse heaped upon them and ship," with those who charged him with being a ters upon the boat, entirely unconnected with debraches, a gambler and a subbath-breaker, with | William on (so far as is proved) assisted the woman probrious epithet to be found in the language.

There is not a single Whig, worthy to bear, the name, who will not reject with scorn the whining. ottiful solicitation to form an alliance with those who slandered, persecuted, and murdered -HENRY

Can't no ir.-We have received a lengthy communication from Luthersburg, detailing a most perpetrator to a heavy penalty. If the law did not duct of an ignorant quack, and caution the comthe brend and fuel that might have been bought found in a Court of Justice, and if this communication be true, its author is equally culpable with can be enforced for the protection of the poer is the individual whom he charges with an donstar- position is Kann placed by the new evidence a proper tribunal. We have another reason, also. for not publishing the communication." It may be the rapid increase of their numbers, should alone | tion. Neither are we disposed to make our paper alarm every honest and good citizen. Should the arena for the gladiatorial display of the physithey succeed in this attempt, the Sunday Law will cians of Brady, or any other locality. They must pose it to have been proved, not only to the satisfacfollow-the Buckalew law will be repealed-and, settle their quarrels or fight them out in some othat length, all restraints upon the nefarious traffic er manner; and, as we said before, so far as the will be abolished. Are temperance men willing protection of the public interests are concerned, in sion of Williamson-had Kanz, in such case, the to stand by with folded arms, after long years of this case at least, the Court of Quarter Sessions is power to commit Williamson for contempt of Court?

ELECTION NEWS .- The American party have car-

master and advised her to leave the boat. Wheeler thority. resisted the departure of the slaves, and they were assisted to leave the boat by several negro porters

nia, awarded a writ of habers corpus, command- Judge. But in Kase, it must be allowed that the es are making their appearance; water-mellons "I do, but I belong this gentleman, and cant have either of them, are not now, nor were at the time is the author of the infamous "Kane Letter," which only spend a week or two here just now, I think the custody, power, or possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained"-where-

forc he was not able to produce them. For making this return, Judge Kane ordered Williamson to answer for a contempt of Court and on the hearing, committed him to prison. without bail, or mainprize," where he now lies, which gave the lie to the "Knne Letter."

It is difficult to characterize this proceeding in temperate language. An impartial reader, on judgeship which he now disgraces. Up to the view of the facts, would naturally deem the conduct of the Judge on unparalleled outrage. But been decided by Southern Judges, that when slaves | the dough-taces of the Locofoco party will endeavor to pervert the public mind, or to avoid the issue by some of their customary dodges, and it few " villainous abolitionists."

ception of these six words, but the addition of these six words, makes Williamson liable to be terfere with the personal liberty of this woman and | punished at the discretion of the Judge for a con-

Now these words, "or at any other time," do the 2d March, 1831, declares the right of the U. S. presence of the Court, or so near thereto as to obsubject, and our readers shouldperuse it attentively. | struct the administration of justice '- and the disabelience or resistance of any officer of said case, even by the most glaring stretch of pettiforging ingenuity, cannot be brought within the

But, says KANE, and after him the dough faces, like a pack of hounds, re-echo the cry, "but they? If they were, Judge Kame is so far right. and the return is false. If they were not, Judge

liamson ever any possession of them? If A. owns a horse, the right of property and the right of possession concur in him; but if A. lend his horse to B. or if B. take him wrongfully from A .. It is certainly playing rather a strong games to then the actual, possession of A. is gone out of save them from defeat. Do they suppose that the to the post, and remonstrates with A, upon the cru-Whige, whose votes they are so eager to obtain city of leaving his horse in the sen, and simultabelow in Be It is a perversion of language to ascert it. So with Williamson. He went upon the boat, and told the woman that, under the laws of having perjoral himself to secure a seat in the to leave the boat, and prevented resistance on the United States Senate .- with being a duellist and a part of Wheeler. Were the woman and children nurderer; and loaded him with every other op- ever in the possession of Williamson? The argument that Williamson went to the boat, with his assistants, and forcibly abducted the slaves, is not sustained, but on the contrary, directly negatived

But suppose the so-called slaves to have been free. and that they were freed by the act of their master under the laws of Pennsylvania, is beyond controversy, although KANG affects to have some doubts on this point. Then, if the woman was gross medical outrage, which, if true, subjects its free, she was the legal enstedian of her children. and if she went off voluntarily, the pretence that provide an adequate remedy, we might be induc- Williamson ever had possession of her is preposed to publish this article, and thus expose the con- terous. Now this woman. Jane Johnson by name mutity against his groundless pretentions. But for contempt deposes that she wanted to be free, the columns of a newspaper are not the place to | that she found means to make known her situaseek a remedy for such evils. They are to be tion to one of the servants on the boat, that she west voluntarily, that she was in no way correed. and that she would never return. In what sort of RICAL MURDER?" if he does not have him at once thrown into the case? I suppose that he would idicted and made to answer for his conduct before | act further the negro-catcher, and decide, that a slave's affidavit is not evidence. Fortunately, KANE is not the Court in this case, but a far greater tribunal than his-the people of the Northwill give judgment in the matter.

But suppose the return of Passmore Williamson to the Hubeas Corpus to have been false? Suption of the Judge, but legally, that the slaves, or free persons of color had once been in the posses-To this I answer, he had no authority or power

[For the Journal.]

JUDICIAL DOUGH-FACES.—One Wheeler, U. S. a fulse return to a writ of Habeas Corpus, is not fine steamer "John Stevens," was entirely destroyed to Nicaragua, brought to Philadelphia three such a contempt of Court as will entitle the Court troyed by fire, and about 9 o'clock on the evening slaves, a women and three children, one seven, the to commit the party making the false return, at of the 2d inst-, the steamer "Miantonomi," came other eleven years of age. The master and his the discretion of the Judge; and if any lawyer is in collision with a small steam-tug about a mile servants were en route for New York. While upon disposed to question this position, I commend to below the Navy Yard, and sunk. She was near the steambout, the woman found means to make his attention an argument on this subject, to be the shore at the time and by being at once run known her desire to be free. Passmore Williams found in the North American of July 31, over the upon the flats," she sunk in shallow water .son, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of Phil- Signature of "Jurist," which, in a powerful and There were about 100 passengers (about half of adelphia, went on board the boat, told the woman dispassionate manner, show that Kane has been them women and children) on board at the time, that she and her children were as free as their guilty of a most unwarrantable assumption of au- all of whom were taken off uninjured though con-

has acted in ignorance of the law, although surely fions which attend a city life, which we can en-At the instance of Wheeler, John K. Kane, the the maxim that Physocanes of the law excuseth joy, that is a very fine market. Plenty of every-S Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylva- no one," should be strictly held in the case of a thing to eat. Apples are coming in finely; peaching Passmore Williamson to produce the bodies of knave predominates over the fool. His antece- are beginning to pile up at the corners of the the negroes. To this writ, Williamson made re- dents are too notorious to permit him to claim the streets; green corn, tomatoes, and other vegetables turn that the persons named in the writ, ner impunity allowed to stupidity. He, Joux K. Kane, are in profusion. If some of your readers could and every Logofoco journal to prove that, "James cuts off part of our fall supply. Yours. O O. K. Polk, was a better tariff man than Henry Clay. KANE concocted in Philadelphia this letter, and sent arough draft of it to Polk; the latter signed it, returned it, and it stood as the profession of his tariff principles until 1865, when he signed the bill

> For this piece of dirty work, Kane received the present time, he has had no opportunity to bring himself before the public conspicuously. Luckily for him, however, the occasion has offered it elf, and he has embraced it.

Every Locofoco official, under the administrawill not be surprising to hear some of them who tion of Pierce, knows that he holds his place, pretend to be lawyers, approving of the decision of upon the condition, that in every emergency, he KANE, and asserting that the indignation express- will devote all his skill and energy to the intered at it in some quarters, is merely the babble of a ests of the South. A commission from Pierce, whatever its patent purview, implies a latent pro- EE, of Kansas, and appointed the dion, JNO. L. and in law, and if I should seem tedious, the im- catcher. Here was an opening for KANE. He the Harrisburg " Democratic Union," but the folgreat right of personal liberty, must plead my ex- perate hope, that the negroes would be brought up, in which case. KANE would have remanded KANE bases his action on the words in the return, them to the custody of Wheeler. But being disor at any other time." He admits that William- appointed, he vents his spite and rage upon Wilson's answer is correct and proper, with the ex- liamson, and proves what Sam Weller says, that no magistrate fails to commit huself thrice as often as he commits others.

KANE is evidently hopeful of a higher appointment from Pierce. He knows that the days of Locofoco rule are numbered, and that he must lick not constitute a contempt of Court. The powers | the dust before the awful South in order to entitle of Court to nunish for contempts at the common | himself to notice, in case of an opening upon the law, were so extensive that Congress deemed it Supreme Bench. Perhaps he will succeed for he necessary to limit them. The act of Congress of seems to judge shrewdly of Pierce. But it is "the misbehovior of a person or persons in the to violate the right of personal liberty. Time will show.

[Correspondence of "the Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA. August 4, 1855. phase may be found. Certain it is that venerable enduring. Rain is the order of the day-without s perfectly souled, and our houses and stores are nings and mornings, which is a great relief to ummer yet lingers, we are preparing for our fall "de, and hot as it may seem, merchants are handing blankets on flannels, with as much impo-

city is about as large as it usually, is, at this season. and every day but adds to it-and the hope begins ountry. There is no reason whatever why Philadelphia should not be an equal, at least, in the great and growing internal trade, unless she drives est road to every place loyoud Pittsburg, and exour Internal Improvements is still the property of the State, and, if they can be disposed of to some ter, we must be of necessity, head quarters for the

present if we except the struggle in the Councils of our city to pass "The Million Loan Bill." as it is called. Unfortunately we are in debt, without ability to produce the needful and the American Party in the Common Council, are striving to did the press of our land inveigh against an fund the debt, by creating a loan to pay it off and outrage so monstrous, and a burning spirit of then commence anew. While the Locofoco party -of which there are a few left-are with five or six exceptions, opposed to and determined to preventit; and while the contention goes on theoredit of the city is suffering, our school teachers are unpaid, the police are our creditors, and hosts of ment by our Treasurer, even though the orders have been drawn for them for many weeks. These things are consequences upon the formation of the new city government, and the payment by it, of vast debts created by some of the old districts, previous to consolidation; however, it is to be hoped that all will go on straight before long.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by the arrest and imprisonment, by order of Judge Kane, for alleged contempt of court of Passmore Williamson, an active young Anti-Slavery man of this city. The facts of the case you will have from the daily papers, ere this, but the end is not vetmany persons think Judge K., exceeded his autherity in his arbitrary commitment, and in all probability it will be tested before the proper court. This thing should be settled. Pennsylvania is a sovereign State, and hor laws are binding on every one who enters her borders. If Col-Wheeler voluntarily brought his slaves here, they are free, and I, or any one else, have a perfect right at any time to inform them thereof. But

siderably frightened.

One would suppose, at the first blush, that KANE | We have one thing, however, amid all the vexaof the issuing of the writ, or at any other time, in in 1814 was used by every Locofoco stump orator, they would hardly like to return home till fall

Ma. Swoops:-Permit me, through your columns o recommend to the Whig State Covention, which is to meet on the 10th of September, the name of Manning Spevenson, of this County, as candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Stevenson, has always been a consistent hardworking Whig, in additon to which he is a practical man, having spent some six years of his couple were borne out rapidly and those on life on the Public works. He is well qualified in the shore gave them up for lost, when it was every respect to discharge the duties of the office. and his nomination will be hailed with enthusiasm by the Whig Purty throughout this section of the A.WHIG. Your ke,

REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER .- As we announced last week, the President has removed Gov. REED-I propose. Mr. Editor, to endeavor to show that viso, that the appointee, whenever the occasion Dawson, in his stead. It is not often that we are the decision of KANE was erroneous both in fact offers, shall show himself to be a willing slave- able to coincide with any sentiments expressed by the horrors of death were clustering around portance of the subject, no less than that of the issued a Habens Corpus to Williamson, in the des- lowing article most certainly expresses our views upon this subject :

A blow which will recoil with terrible effect

has been struck by the National Administra-

tion. Whether it was the impulse of a galvanized imbeeility, ill-judging counsellors, malice or disappointment, we little care. A gross and flagrant wrong has however been perpetrated, a wrong which ere long will bring shame and reproach upon those who were its instigators and its doers. The hour has pass-ed when a specious tale will deceive the people. No puerile charge of land speculations can buffet an instant against the storm of wrath which will be aroused. A high-minded, honorable, fearless and determined man has been wantonly and basely stricken down, bemore probable that he will learn, that even the jug cause he asserted and would vindicate the Courts to punish for contempts, only in case of dicial ermine is no protection when he undertakes rights of freemen against a horde of lawless and law-breaking ruffians. Because Governor REEDER sought to throw around the ballot-box the shield and the guards which our republican laws create and ordain, because he heavy blow to her relatives in Williamsburg. has had the courage to be a just and manly Her father, who was drowned, was a local personal violence, he has been removed from

to fill the place he has made so honorable.

Ostracism has not been an Athenian custom

lone, nor has Aristides been its only victim. The consequences of the act of President

same Pennsylvania which so cheerfully cast

for him her electoral vote, having taith in the

Hampshire man, will shrink from him

pproval and endorsement of the means taken by one of her sons to secure to the settler the rights attaching to him as an American citi zen. Grievously has she been disappoint and she will mourn to think how her confidence as been misplaced and how her trust has been ground her will cluster many of her sister tates until that administration which was berne into power mon the topmost wave of the popular will, will sink so low that there will in them, but say "they are not so had as be none so poor to do it reverence. As its represented. The Attorney General has debe none so poor to do it reverence. As its death will be that of the suicide, there will neither be the mockery of mourners nor the burlesque of a funeral. It does spem passing strange, that so far forgetful of the place of in all defiance of whatever might be the voice of the people, kansas was to be doomed to slacome? The deplorable scenes witnessed at every election district when members of the territorial legislature were chosen, are sadly amiliar wherever the expression of an unhackled press has been heard. The peaceathe most sacred prerogative of a freeman, by the presence and most unlawful interference of armed ruflins, the spawn of an adjoining State. Where civilization is, that element of political justice, as chunciated by Godwin is ecognized to be a truism that " to endeavor | tain the action of their independent and fearto impose our sentiments by force is the most detestable species of persecution." And what other than this were the high-handed proceedings of the Missonri mob? They were not content that those who had alone the right should determine for themselves under the law their own institutions, but by violence vere sentiments other than their own to be forced upon the Kansas settlers. Earnestly indignation was kindled in the breast of And withal, our President has east his official influence-and we are gratified that it has grown so small-with the law defiers.

Although another of Pennsylvania's gifted sons is called to be the successor of Gov. bills for various purposes, are daily refused pay- REEDER, it affords no consolation. It brings not a ray of light through the thick darkness of her regrets. Her sorrow is too deep in the removal of one animated by a high feeling of truth and justice to find any foy in the very doubtful honor paid to another. But the voice and the other cabinet officers of Mr. Monroe of the Keystone State will make itself clearly heard. Blind giant as she is, her cry will come up througout her extended borders for vencance. Let him upon whose head it falls beward! And well top does she know how to answers cannot be found, the archives of the reward her faithful. . Her son, so foully treated when in the noble discharge of duty as the Executive in a newly fledged territory, may yet act as the honored Executive of the State second in wealth, power and population, or represent her interests in the Senate of the nation. The once rejected minister plenipotentiary became the President of the United States. The lesson has not lost its meaning. A homily of like import may yet be read to an administration upon whose frontlet its own fatuity has written " DOOMED."

THE DEAD-HEAD SYSTEM .- The Boston Horald, in a clever article on the railway dead. June for supplies, and sailed the following something else has turned up to give a rather dif- head system, remarks : "Editors do not pass I do not propose. Mr. Editor to enter into the ferent view of the affair than was given at the 'free' over railroads, and they are not deadphans? Let them, then, prepare for the contest, and determine that no effort shall be left untried to defeat the enemies of Prohibition notwithstand. The property of the shall be left untried to defeat the enemies of Prohibition notwithstand. The property of the shall be left untried to defeat the enemies of Prohibition notwithstand. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried to defeat the enemies of Prohibition notwithstand. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried to defeat the enemies of Prohibition notwithstand. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried. The property of the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the shall be left untried. The shall be left untried to the to defeat the enemies of Prohibition, notwithstand- gain in nineteen counties are 2460. Davidson Moreover, the point is a legal one, exclusively, and she wished to be free, and that she was not works. . ing their thorough organization and well filled ar- county gives him a majority of 1200. North Cara- I should not be able to popularize it sufficiently to ed away against her consent & accounty gives him a majority of 1200. North Caramy. It will certainly require no ordinary exer- lina, has gone Democratic. The Democratic bat I assert that It is seldom a steamboat disaster occurs on our vors from us in the proportion of one hundred probably elected a majority of Congressmen by the Common Law, the laws of Pennsylvania, waters, but of late we seem to be fosing our claim to one." There is some truth in this.

A TRAGEDY AT CONEY ISLAND .- A sad accilent occurred on Wednesday, at Coney Island N. Y., where a number of persons from Wiliamsburg were bathing. The Herald says: All passed off pleasantly until a cry was

raised, "the undertow!" "the undertow!" and on looking towards the ocean the company saw with dismay five of their party drifting ont to sea. Great confusion immediately prevailed, and efforts were made to procure a boat, but none could be found for a mile either way along the beach. No other resource being left, the doors of the bathing houses were torn off and shoved out after the persons in the water, and two of them were saved thereby, But the most melancholy part of this story remains to be told. It appears the difficult originated by a young lady named Mary Ann Elliott getting beyond her depth, and feeling the undertow taking her out, she screamed out "I am sinking, save me!" Her father, Rev. John Elliott, who was in the water, seeing the danger of his child, swam towards her; but before reaching the spot where she was, he was also taken with the current and drifted out to sea and soon sank. He rose once to the surface and threw his arms wildly in the air. then sank again and was seen no more.

The peril of Miss Elliott was also seen by Mr. Thomas Gibbons, the affianced husband of the lady, who immediately waded and swam to where she was struggling in the water, and succeeded in holding her up for some time .-The greatest excitement prevailed at the moment the tragedy was being enacted, and no one seemed able to offer any assistance. The seen that Mr. Gibbons had secured a piece of timber, and had seized it for support, but it was not large enough to uphold both, and Mr. Gibbons disengaged himself from Miss Elliot. and told her to grasp the suspenders of his bathing dress behind, while he held on to the wood. This she did for a time, but, with a true woman's devotion, seeing that her lover was sinking, and fearing that he would drown, she suppressed in that moment of peril, when ner, the sellish instinct of her nature for life, and let go her hold, though he begged her for God's sake and her own sake to never mind him, but herself. She soon sank and was seen no more. Mr. Gibbons was fortunately drifted towards a point on the island where he found a foothold, and was dragged ashore by means of ropes.

Two other persons, Mr. Henry Boyd, jr. and a Miss Eastman, were also brought in the same current, but fortunately managed to secure one of the boards floating about and were towed towards the shore. Miss Eastman had sunk once or twice, and was so overcome by terror and her injuries that it was feared she will not recover. She was taken to the Ocean House, and now lies there in a critical condi-

tion. Mr. Boyd escaped unburt. This melancholy affair caused deep feeling on the insland, and the self-devotion exhibited by the unfortunate girl was the theme of many an admiring enlogy. She was quite young, and said to be of rare beauty of person and amiability of disposition. It will be a preacher in the Methodist church, and was much respected for his many virtues.

THE PUBLIC WORKS AND THE RAILROAD. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Franklin Repository and Whig makes some grave charges against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which may involve the latter in serious trouble, if correct. He says some part of the charges made is that the Railroad Company has bought off the transporting companies-by giving one company \$40,000, another \$60,000 -to withdraw their boats from the Canal, and thus force all the carrying trade upon the rail-

When I first heard this charge made, I thought it untrue, but I am now convinced that there is some reason for making it. I am also informed, on good authority, that the Attorney General, under the direction of the Governor, has inquired of the Railroad Company in regard to these charges, and that the Company has admitted that there is some truth manded an explicit answer, and the company has fixed an early day for giving their version of the matter. You may rest assured that the Governor has determined to probe the matter to the bottom, (in which he will be sustaine by the people,) and will call to his aid all the power of the law to stop any such abuses. If true, a more illegal act was never committed. and the Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail road Company will find when it is perhaps to late, that they will have raised a storm of pop triar indignation before which they will be harled from office, as chaff before the angry wind, and their chartered rights, and ill-gotten possessions resumed by the Commonwealth. They have been so uniformly successful in controlling the Legislation of the State to suit their own purposes, that they have become cmboldened by past successes, and think themselves omnipotent. They are however wofally mistaken. The people will as one man susless Executive in all that he may do in the premises, for if through the yenality of the employees of the Canal board no revenue does seerue to the Commonwealth, still the earrying trade of the country can be accommodated, and we are not willing to be cheated out of the value of our public improvements by corporation which has grown up through our care, and prospered through our indulgence."

CALHOUN AND THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE .-A chapter in the second volume of Col. Benton's, "Thirty Years' View" contains a passage from a speech of Mr. Calhoun in 1838, showing that he had been in favor of the Missouri Compromise at the time it was adoptedblamed Mr. Randolph for his "uncompromising" opposition to it—and had since "changed" his opinion because it encouraged the abolitionists. The veracity of that chapter having been rudely assailed, and application having been made to Col. Benton to confirm the assertion that the answers of Mr. Calhoun were found in the State Department, while Mr. John M. Clayton was Secretary of State. Col. B. addressed a note of inquiry to Mr. Clayton, who answered that, though the questions and department show that they were indexed and filed. Mr. C. was told-they had been abstracted from the records and could not be found. but he did not make a search for them himself. He has never coubted that Mr. Calhoun at least acquiesced in the decision of that day. Since he left the Department of State, he has heard it rumored that Mr. Calhoun's answer to Mr. Monroe's queries had been found, but knows not upon what authority the statement FIVE MILLIONS OF GOLD. The British ship

Red Jacket, with the Austrilian mails for England, put into Rio Janeiro on the 19th of thay ... She had three hundred passengers and the immense sum of three n

Ready money payments are the best promoters of frugality, and paring a beautiful