Odds und Guds.

A Conformation with a Soul.—The Boston Journal's New York correspondent re lates the following incident:

One of our large heartsdistnerchants is a leading and influential Director in one of the Mutual Life Insurance Companies. One day this case come to his knowledge One of those who had insured for years in his Company died. He had been rich .-He was poor in the close of life. It was the old story of fortime and poverty. He paid the premium as long as he could, and when he could not buy bread he could not keep-his policy alive. And a month or two before he died he failed to pay, and the benefit of years was lost to his family. This gentleman found the family in want a mother with several children complete ly destitute. He took charge of the funeral. He made provision for the present comfort of those born to wealth and trained to affluence. He took the policy and presented it to the Comyany. He told the story of the man of fallen fortunes, referred to the books of the Company to show how much he had paid, and told the Directors that he had ceased paying only when he had nothing to give. The corporation was unmoved. "Business was business .-A contract was a contract. Had he paid the last premium, all would have been well. The case was hard; but it must take the course of thousands of others." And the request to allow the policy was denied The gentleman who presented the policy arose and addressed the meeting. He told them if, under the circumstances, the sum mentioned in that policy was not allowed, his connection with that Company would end from that hour. He showed the great wrong to be done and the great principle of right involved—the claims of the widow and the cry of the fatherless. He prevailed. The policy was allowed. The sum of \$12,000 was given into his hands. He carried the glad news to the broken-hearted woman-doubly sorryful for her children's sake. There was joy in that dwelling that night; and the blessing of those ready to persh came down on the head of that good man who proved himself a friend indeed. For once it seemed that a corporation had a

CHILD MURDER.—While all is so quiet just now in this city, Satan appears to be active through his agents elsewhere. The Cleveland papers report the arrest of Henry Flecker, a German shoemaker in that city for the crime of murdering his illegitimate child. The mother of the child was the sister of Flecker's wife, and lived in his family, and an improper intercourse existed. Their adulterous intimacy being likely to result in embarrassing consequences, he removed her to another boarding place, in order not to arouse the suspicions of his wife, where she was on Wednesday delivered of a child. With the purpose of removing the evidence of their guilt, Flecker conceived the idea of killing the child .-He took it to a hog pen, back of the house where, according to his own confession, made to the Coroner, he first hung it up by the neck and then inflicted a deep gash in its throat with his knife! Such cold blooded depravity is almost too awful for belief He then threw the body into the pen and covered it over with ashes and lime. Sus picions were excited in the family where his sister-in-law was confined, and these resulted in the discovery of the dead body of the infant. They were committed to answer. The papers are filled with sickening tales of crime, proceeding from causes like the above, and when we take into account the probability that not one in five of the atrocious crimes committed as a consequence of licentiousness are exposed, has the moral reformer. base a hope upon?

DOMESTIC TRACEDIES.—Tragedies, particularly those of a domestic character, are now the order of the day. The details of a case at Cincinnati were given in our last. The Lafayette (Ia,) Courier has the particulars of a still greater one at Monticello, Indiana which occurred last wook In head Mr. Arthur Burns, an old farmer who had been divorced from his wife, but was again married to the same woman after a separa tion of several years, deliberately loaded his gun with heavy slugs and shot her thro the head as she sat knitting before the fire Reloading his gun he placed the muzzle to his mouth, and pulling the trigger with his toe, blew his brains out. He was instantly killed. The unfortunate woman, although shot through the brain, lingered a few hours, when she expired in great agony?-The Utica Observer learns that at Herkime N. Y., Cornelius Collins of that place was the train for New York and elope with a strange woman, carrying off his child and leaving his wife behind. Mrs. Collins folseized her child. Collins drew a pistol and fired for the purpose of killing the child, as he said. The ball missed the intended victim but shattered the right hand of the mother. Collins was arrested and lodged in Jail. The excitement was so great that So there is no danger that the navigation Collins barely escaped being lynched.

A gentleman of Boston, who is practical machinist, is constructing a steam er upon a novel plan, by which he proposes to obtain a speed of 30 or 35 miles an hour. He has made experiments with a model on a small scale, which were very successful, Civil Appropriation Bill passed by Congress and he is now building one sixty feet in length, to further test the practicability and value of the invention. He relies upon both air and water to obtain the propelling force. -With machinery in the stern of the vessel, upon the propeller principle, he proposes to obtain a speed of twelve miles in hour, which he says is the highest rate that can be realized from that agony. In the bow of the vessel, and worked by the same engines, he places an apparatus something like the wings of a wind mill, which is to make 500 revolutions a minute, and by its action upon the atmosphere will pull

An important decision was delivered in the Supreme Court, at Washington, on Monday, by the Chief Justice, in the case of the United States vs. Sherman H. Booth, the Supreme Gourt vs. error to Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The case infolved the right of State Courts to release on habeas corpus parties in custody under process of the United States. This was done by the Court below, in the instance of an arrest under judgment by the District Court of the United States for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. The whole conduct of the Court below was held to be totally illegal, and virtually revolutionary; that the Marshal had a right, and it was his duty to resist by force any such interference on the part of the State power; and that the Fugitive Slave Act was clearly con-

Smith O'Brien was urgently pressed to drink by his friends in New York on Saturday. He continually and firmly refused-informing them that he had not Office Department as a clerk in 1830, rose swallowed any intoxicating poison in twenty by regular gradation to the position of fulness of journalism. This is a plain duty five years, and would not begin now. A rare avist indeed. Of all public men most wonderful in this particular. In his best Assistant Postmaster General in 1846. of noble qualities, this firmness in resisting | His management of the financial affairs of the influence of a bad habit is most noble.

The Chicago Democrat has issued a supplement containing lorty seven confidence of closely printed matter, representing delinquents on the tax list of that city for the lement containing forty-seven columns past year. Not less than thirteen thousand are thus advertised for the non-payment of taxes! The financial crisis seems to have laid its hand heavily on Chicago.

A convention of colored persons held at Chatham C. W., decided to appoint five commissioners to proceed to Africa for ony. It is the purpose of this party to proceed to Lagos; thence go to the interior and soup of horse flesh, and they had found it been discovered to have about \$40,000 at intersecure the location for the colony.

THE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

TERMS: 81 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANUE

SATURDAY MORNIG. MARCH 19, 1859. Democratic State Convention. This body met at Harrisburg on Wednesday. The telegraph informs us that it was permanently organized by the selection of Hon. Anthe organization, on a motion that the chair appoint a committee on Platform, an amendment was offered that the Convention select down, year 59, nays 68; the motion prevailed, and the President appointed the committee when the Convention adjourned till evening. Upon the reassembling of the Convention, the committee made report in substance as follows: 1st. The Convention expresses unabated confidence in President Buchanan: carried unanimously: 2d. His settlement of the right of search and quieting the troubles in Kansas, etc., entitle him to esteem, gratitude and confidence. 3d. Favoring incidental and discriminating protection to iron and epal, and to avoid debt by a revision of the tariff. An amendment was offered to erase "incidental" and insert "sidequate encouragement;" agreed to. 4th. Recommends as economical an administration as is consistent with the protection of our rights. 5th. That the acquisition of Cuba is of vast importance and would check the slave trade, &c. 6th. Gives the President the power to enforce transit treaties. 7th. Renewed approbation of popular sovereignty. 8th. Approval of Senator Bigler's conduct, ability, consistency and sound national Democracy. Mr. Lamberton moved to insert an approval of Gov. Packer's State policy. The Speaker decided it out of order. 9th. Opposes a reduction of the present sources of revenue

sury. 11th. Declares opposition to monopolies. The resolutions were passed. Mr. Lamberton then renewed his motion for a resolution approving of the administration of Gov. PACKER, which after a long and rambling debate was lost. The result of the balloting for nominations has not come to hand.

10th. Recommends an Independent State Trea-

St. Clair Flats Buncombe.

At the recent session of Congress a bill

was passed appropriating money to deepen

the channel across the St. Clair flats. The

President, however, deemed it his duty to

withhold his signature, and thus the bill

failed to become a law. Upon this the op-

position papers have set up a hue and cry full of misrepresentation and malignity. Ond would think, from the tenor of such criticisms, there was an absolute necessity for the money proposed by the vetoed bill to be expended. But, we apprehend, such is not the fact. Interested as we of the Lake Shore are in the navigation of the lakes, we deeply regret that the President should, from any cause have deemed it necessary to voto such a bill-but when we look at all the circumstances of the case we do not wonder that he did so. The treasury was empty. Congress had failed we may well shudder at the thought of liv- to make provision for many of the most men are allowed to poison our literature ing in such a world, and ask what hope ordinary necessities of the government, and pollute the pages of journalism with provides no adequate punishment. Until sohad no alternative to withholding his approval from bills the appropriations in which were not actually necessary to keep the government in motion. He has no doubts of the constitutionality of appropriations like that for the St. Clair Plate. aiways voted for them when he was in Congress, and for harbor improvement approprintions, indeed, much less national in their character than that for the Flats,-Fortunately there was no immediate abso lute necessity for this appropriation. The last appropriation completed the making of a perfect channel through the whole length of the Flats of sufficient depth, with the present stage of water, to float the largest vessels which navigate the lakes .-The present stage of water will not be maat the Railroad ticket office, about to take terially diminished for a year or two meanwhile the Federal treasury will have regained a condition warranting approprilowed the party to the ticket office and ations of this nature. The bill passed both houses by very decisive majorities. The majority for it in the House was fifty-five. The former appropriation was made by vote in each house of more than two-thirds

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GEN-ERAL .- The Pittsburg Post says; "In the an assistant was granted to the Attorney General at a salary of \$3000. Although i was the creation of a new office, it passed quietly through without attracting attention. This office is, beyond doubt, one which has long been necessary, as the duties which devolve upon the Attorney Gen eral, are onerous and constantly accumula ting. The position which A. B. M'CALHONT, Esq., of this city, holds in Judge Black' office, is equivalent to Assistant Attorney the vessel along, he calculates, at a speed deneral, and we presume Mr. M'Calmont much greater than has heretofore been at will be the first incumbent of the position which Congress has now created."

of the St. Clair Flats will not be properly

cared for bereafter.

We take pleasure in adding that a better appointment could not be made. Mr. M'Calmont is eminently qualified to per form the arduous duties of the office, and is withal a whole-souled Democrat and gentleman.

It is reported that Governor Packer and Adjutant General Wilson have under consideration the propriety of selecting site for another encampment of the volunteers of the State. If such should be their intention, we hope they will succeed better than they did at Williamsport, or what would be more sensible, abandon the project ältogether.

Hon. John Marron, 3d Assistant P. M. General, who died at Washington on Thursday of last week, entered the Postthe Department for nearly twenty-three good, the wise, and the virtuous. vears was characterized by great ability and

A carniverous German, mamed Jacob Hilderbrauer, "doing business" in 56th street, N.Y. was arrested, the other day charged with killing and skinning a horse, which he intended to sell for meat to the poor people in the vicinity. The Dutchman appeared to be quite astonished, that the purpose of selecting a suitable locality he should be taken into custody at all.—for the establishment of an industrial col-His wife said they had often made good

NEWSPAPER SCURRILITY.

Whilst the better portion of the American press are laboring to inaugurate a higher standard of excellence in journalism, whilst they are seeking to make it the true and honest conservator of the rights of the people, and the manly exponent of sound morality and social and political economy, there is a class of papers which seem to strive with renewed effort to make the press the shameless medium of vulgar scandal and dirty scurrility, and by their outra-MPLD PLUMER, of Venango, as President. After geous, indecent, and untruthful publications, cast a stigma upon the entire profession. Liberty of the press is with this latter class not simply licentiousness—it is the committee: the amendment was voted atrocious blackguardism and blasphemy.-With them principles are nothing; good breeding is a thing to be despised; morality is scouted; decency is scorned; law is sneered at and set at defiance; and the disapprobation of respectable citizens is their greatest incentive to persist in their labor of detraction and infamy. There is no depth of villiany and meanness that they will not stoop too in the gratification of their unholy malice; there is no character so pure that they will not seek to tarnish by their vile imputations: there is no home so sacred that they will not plot to destroy by their infernal fabrications.-Their mission is to war against public morals, to disparage goodness, to stigmatize merit and respectability, to profess a devotion to public interests the more effectually to stab private character, to ferment disord and sow dissensions in every community, to foster and encourage violence and crime. The entire truthfulness of what we say will not for a moment be denied by any candid and observing citizen. It is ad mitted by all, and deplored by every well wisher of society.

The cause, or causes, of all this must be apparent to careful, thinking men. The ndifference of society which does not seek o protect itself, the reprehensible custom of similar offences in aygone days, and you only of overlooking grave offences against law and order, the morbid appetite for scandal, and the natural depravity of unnatural criminals, who, having no characters themselves, seek to drag others down to their own degraded level—all these combine to encourage a reckless and criminal press in oourse as uniustifiable as it is disreputable. The worst feature of the case is that the courteous and respectable members of the profession are too frequently classed with the guilty and unscrupulous, and thus gross injustice is done to those who aspire to make their vocation what it should be, useful, noble, and honorable. The públic is too careless in failing to discriminate between the high minded, moral and reputable, and the vicious, impertinent and scandalous. It is not exacting enough in behalf of a high-toned morality, and the enforcement of a respect for the commonest usages of refined society, and is too lax in holding to a strict accountability those who are in a measure the instructors of the young. It does not exercise a sufficiently rigid scrutiny over the public channels of information. The consequence is that bad the scum and filth of vulgar slang and pot

Having spoken of the cause and conse quences let us speak briefly of the remedy. We are told that there are laws to protect society against a licentious press. The inprotection to individuals and to the public, and, if so, why are they not enforced? Is it not a notorious fact that however outrageous and unwarrantable may be the assaults of a depraved press, it is almost impossible to convict the publishers of libel. and even a conviction carries with it but a trivial punishment, not at all commensurate with the offense. The indifference of jurors and the timidity of the courts allow offenders to go unwhipt of justice, and a trifling penalty but adds new fury to the stream of scandal and calumny. The most effectual remedy would seem to be the entire withholding of patronage from scurrilous sheets. But hundreds who condemn their abominable publications and shameful indecency, support them by paying the very money which gives them the power to continue their injurious existence,-Men who would scorn to admit a low bred newspaper cultiminator to the society of their homes and families, will pay for his infamous sheet, and lay it teeming with his vulgar emanations before the household? What kind of consistency or morality is there in this? What wonder that villians who have cheated the penitentiary should scandalize journalism, when they can get the encouragement of the respectable in this better and more surely than in any

other vocation? We assume then, that, public indifference, judicial lenience, and a yielding and encouraging respectability, give disreputable men a license to persist in a war upon the most sacred rights of individuals and society, and against morality and law. In this state of the case there seems to be but one effectual mode of redress, and that is the law of violence; a law which is as fearful in its consequences as it is at variance with the best interests of every civilized land. Every orderly citizen must deplore a violation of law, or a state of affairs which in the remotest sense justifies the violation. but they cannot do otherwise than put the most charitable construction upon the acts of men, who, exasperated by oft repeated and unprovoked assaults through an abusive press, shall take the law into their own hands and administer summary punishment upon their assailants.

The respectable press owes a duty to itself in this matter. It should not simply discourage and discountenance newspaper currility, but it should refuse to recognize in any way, papers which have neither the self-respect to be decent, nor that refinement. truthfulness and courtesy, so essential to the influence, reliability, and use-Chief Clerk in 1836, and to that of Third which ought not to be ignored or overlooked by any journalist who desires to see his vocation honored and respected by the

> A writer in a Boston evening paper airs his sentiments in this wise: "Who does not enjoy the country in July-that rake?" They are a very premature people in Boston.

In Wheeling, Va., an old man who has long been supported at the public expense, has est in Ohio.

The Washington Homicide.

There has been a good deal of sickly sentimentality, as well as misplaced sympathy, both for the living and the dead, expended by the public press over the Sickles homicide and its attendant circumstances at Waghington. That a man should slay the assinger of his wife or daughter seems to us not at all strange; that in doing so he commits a crime against society -that he transgresses the law of God, and renders himself amenable for the consequenone of his aut both in this and in the world to come we do not deny. But while we admit this, while our whole nature revolts at such a deed of blood, we are free to say that until that sociéty which he outrages provides adequate penalties for the punishment of the seducer the hand of justice should at least be tempered with mercy, and the voice of condemnation partially hushed against the slayer. There are some crimes which no law can reach. That of Key was of this class. It was not so much that through his seductive acts the wife of his friend proved unfaithful; but that the home of that friend was destroyed—the innocent child of that friend made worse than motherless—the peace and life prospects of that friend blasted, and his confidence in humen nature shakes. The way to judge of a crime like that of Sickles is for each one to bring the case home and ask himself, what would he do under similar circumstances Would he sit in the corner and count his beads like a monk, or would be take to writing home-

lies for the public press, as some do who are

so wonderfully afraid that newspaper Editors

who do not condemn Sickles with vituperative

generation. It is a beautiful saying we know,

and we repeat it always with veneration, "Let

him who is without sin cast the first stone.'

epithets, will set a bad example to the rising

But if we carry This command literally into practice in every day life there would be more crimes than seduction, and more criminals than he who met a bloody death upon the streets of Washington at the hands of an outraged husband, that would go un whipped of justice. Admit all that is charged, that Sickles had been guilty admit that the crime for which he slew Key is often perpetrated, and in too many instances does not meet the condign punishment it deserves. Admit that a man may seduce your wife, your daughter, or your sister, and yet walk in the bright sunshine, and brave the right arm of retributive justice and defy the libertinism which seeks its gratification in the published for \$2 per year destruction of familiy ties and the pollution of happy homes. "Obellience to the law, under the severest trials," is doubtless a "test of good citizenship;" but when we refuse to 'frame laws' that will adequately punish a class of crime already too prevalent-when "society" courts the criminal while he lives, and makes a martyr of him should he chance o meet his just deperts at the hands of those to he has injured-neither moralists, nor Editors, neither priest or layman, should mourn over or be astonished at such a result as the Washington homicide. And this appears to be the view, not only of the secular, but also of the more sensible of the religious press of the country, as witness the following from the

New York Evangelist (Presbyterian:) "It must be confessed that the provocation was beyond almost any power of resistance.-Such a wrong is made doubly exasperating by the reflection that it is one for which the law ciety prescribes some penalty for invading the sanctity of another's home, which shall be in proportion to the enormity of the guilt, and until its execution shall be more swift and hands. Who can expect a man, whose blood is burning with a conviction of household disthis time to have the finger of scorn pointed at him? and at last, perhaps, to have the destroyer of his peace punished by a paltry fine?

No. Until the seducer is not only punished, but punished in a way to inflict disgrace upo him, imprisoned, dressed as a felon, put in the pillory, or subjected to some ignominious punighment which shall beand him as a dishanged man—such tragedies will occur

The Gazette says that "the Democratic County Convention, which assembled at the Common Council Room last Saturday, seems to have been of an unti-Observer character." We are happy to say that the assertion of the Guzette in this particular is correct Heretofore, when the county has been fully represented,-when every township has sent up delegates to reflect the voice of the party-it has been charged that the Editor of this paper has invariably shaped the proceedings. True, this charge was unfounded; but none the less complimentary, although not so intended. Now, it is said the loody of Saturday-if it may be considered to have been a body-was of an "anti-Observer character." Again we consider ourself complimented-for there was no County Convention. It was a mere sham, and not a township, or ward, or borough, (unless it was Waterford) represented. There was not a delegate from a township except Millcreek, and they were self constituted. The first day the Convention met quite a number of townships were represented; but because of the non-attendance of delegates from a majority of the townships those present adjourned until Friday of last week Friday came, but not so the delegates, and then the self-constituted and self-elected delegates from Eric and Millcreck proceeded to usurp the functions of a County Convention, appointed delegates to Harrisburg, who did'nt go, nor intend to go when appointed,—and this to in the face of the earnest protest of the only delegate present who had a constituency. We refer to the delegate for Waterford borough. Yes, Mr. Gazette, it was of an "anti-Observer character:" for its managers have neither constituency nor friends among the Democracy of Eric County -as we will show them before they are a year

A PRETY TALL WEEK'S WORK.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom, edited by our old friend, Geo. Washington Brown, of Conneautville, thus sums up one week's work of Gen. Jim Lane, the notorious Kansas shricker, and would be Senator from that prospective State. The Herald, it should be recollected, is a decided free state paper: Gen. James H. Lane, the Kansas hero, came to Kansas a Pro-Slavery man; he tried to buy slaves; he sided with the Pro-Slavery men; he recognized the first bogus Legislature, by trying to get a divorce from his wife; the Legislature refused; Lane got mad; and turned Free-State man; stumped the Territory, and went for a Free State because it was not a hemp-growing country. He seduced a woman, got drunk, joined the Temperance Society, the Church, and was elected United States Senator under the Topeka Constitution, all in one week,

The War Department have received advices from Col. Johnston at Salt Lake. He represents the army as in a healthy condition, and that the Mormons are very month so redolent of new mown hay, when civil. Letters have also been received from strong men wield their scythes, and blithe Governor Cumming. The report that the Block, is one of the most substantial and beaumaidens so gracefully use the fork and hay Mormons would not submit to the civil tiful. Mr. Ribler has on sale a splendid stock authorities is untrue,

A New York morning paper says: Within one week we have had but five murders, three rapes, eight suicides, fortytwo burglaries, one hundred and twentytwo ordinary robberies and not more than five hundred assault and batteries."

Local and Literary.

"SATURDAY NIGHT. The week is past; its latest ray Is vanished with the closing day; And 'tis as far beyond our grasp Its now departed hours to class. As to recall the moment bright When first creation sprung to light

The week is past! if it has brought Some beams of sweet and soothing thought If it has left some memory dear Of heavenly raptures tasted here. It has not winged its flight in vain,

Although it pe'er return again." Bet. JOHN R. HAMILTON has resumed the pulpit of the Presbyterian (O. S.) church at Fairview in this county.

The First Presbyterian congregation will worship in Park Hall next Sabbath, morning and evening.

CENT, of Waterford, died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, on the 28th ult. "Wynkyn de Worde" contributes a very

C. HASARD VINCENT, son of Judge Vin-

quiertaining article to our columns to-day and promises more in future. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of New York, will lecture in the Universalist church on Wednes-

day evening next. The Gazette threatens to put on a new dress in "due season." We shall be glad to welcome it in a new and clearer garl.

The next Lecture before the Irving In-

stitute will be delivered on Tuesday evening next by Rev. J. H. PRESSLEY, in Park Hall Subject-Progress in church and State "Dr. W. MACKLEY," formerly of this city, was recently arrested at Cleveland for passing counterfeit money-found guilty and

sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary GEORGE W. ARBUCKLE has bought out GLAZIER'S News Depot in the Post office, and continues the business. He keeps for sale the best dailies, weeklies and monthly's in the

country We have received a specimen sheet o The Keystone" a new Democratic paper just started in Philadelphia, by Jo Sevens & Co injured, and you countenance that cowardly It is a very handsome journal, well chited and

> It appears by late advices from Wash ington city that the name of Robert Cochran was sent in by the President for the collector ship of this port, but rejected in the Senate by a vote of 35 to 9

HARRIS is himself again. He has opened a Restaurant in the basement, west end of Paragon Block, where he is prepared to cater to the wants of his friends. His caloun is kept in his accustomed tip-top style

We are gratified to learn that the Board of managers of the Sunbury & Erie R R Co. have decided to stock and run the read between Eric and Warren on their own account. The sound policy and will undoubtedly prove private parties.

The Duly Journal, is the title of a handsome little daily paper just started at Dunlieve they can make the enterprise pay in that scraggy locality

By reference to our new ndvertisements of his stock of Millinery Goods to Miss Cole | poverity of Editors, and the "manifest deswho will continue the business at the finestore in Paragon Block. Miss Coll. has a choice assortment of goods which she offers at fair prices. The establishment deserves the patconage of the ladies of Eric and vicinity

Lieut, J W SHIRK has been detached from the steamer Michigan and ordered to the Pacific coast His large circle of friends will regret the necessity which demands his departure, and he will bear with him the good wishes of many citizens, and their prayers for a safe voyage and speedy return

The work of demolition commenced on the First Presbyterian church (Dr. Lyon's) last Monday morning. While the work was progressing, during the P M, of Monday, a portion of the gallery gave way and fell. An examination showed it to be in a very dangerous condition, and it is a miracle that the accident did not happen sooner when the house was occupied by the congregation.

250. The Clarion Court House was burned down Thursday morning of last week All the public records were saved as was also the furniture from the offices. The loss is estimated at \$12,000, on which there was an insurance of \$7,000.

Messrs, Sulton & Strickland open a class in Penmanship next Thursday the 24th instant in Rosenzweig's Block Classes meet at 24 and 7 P. M. They come highly recom mended, and the specimens before us indicate that they are masters of the Writing Art

Our Meadville neighbors are again re joicing in the prospect of a railroad, and agree have located the depot. We trust that having located the depot, and secured the means, they will at once "propel" in completing a road for the iron horse. They have so often announced the certainly of a road, that we hope they will get one this time "sartin, sure "

ces at Park church last Sabbath for the first time. It is a fine toned and powerful instrument, and gives general satisfaction to the congregation. The first tune performed was that grand piece "Old Hundred," and choir and congregation joined in full chorus in joy-

We tender our thanks to our friends for their efforts in increasing our list of subscribers. Quite a large number of new names have been added during the past week, and the pleasantest feature is that nearly all pay exceedingly gratifying, and encourage us to renewed effort to make our paper interesting and attractive.

We understand that at a meeting of the M. E. congregation held last Tuesday evening, it was determined to erect a new church edifice. The building will, we are told, probably cost \$10,000 or \$12,000, and work will be commenced early in the season The site for the new church has not been fixed Among the many fine improvements in

our city during the past year the new brick block of J. H. RIBLET, adjoining the Perry of the best furniture ever sold in the city, and his Furniture Rooms will compare favorably with those of larger cities. He sells at very fair prices and deserves the patronage of the community. It is worth while for our triends to call and see his stock of Furniture, even if they do not wish to purchase.

LAN, of Waterford tp., was severely injured by mise a blow from a falling free on Tuesday last. and at last accounts was in a critical condition. He was engaged in getting out ties for the Sunbury and Eric Road, in Green town-

When you want a good thing for your wife, daughter, sister or sweetheart, get Gon-ET's LADY's BOOK. It will make their eyes brighten with gladness every time it comes. It is without doubt the most popular ladies magazine in the world. It abounds with choice articles from the pens of the best writers. Its engravings and illustrations are executed in the finest style of the art, and as near perfection as any thing can be. The Fashion Plates alone are worth twice the price of subseciption. The April number is on our table and contains a vast amount of readable articles and a large number of spirited engravings. We will furnish the Lady's Book and THE OBSERVER both one year for \$3, in advance. Send in your names, ladies, and get the best magazine and the best paper in the State.

The March number of the Democratic Agr contains a spirited article highly eulogistic of DAN RICE. It speaks in the strongest terms of praise of the popular humorist, and notices at lengtth the wonderful horse "Excelsior. Mr Rick is now on his farewell tour through the United States, and has had a very profitable run at Niblo's Theatre, New York, for several weeks. At present he is performing at the National in Philadelphia, to crowded houses. His performances with "Excelsior" are superior to any of the exhibitions of the celebrated Mr. Rarcy of horse taming notoriety. The last time we saw DAN he announced his willingness to give Mr. Barey One Thousand Dollars if he would succeed in getting into Excelsior's stall and put a bridle on him -

VENANGO ITEMS -The Spectator of Wedresday contains the following On Saturday vening last, David Dalile and his three sons, of Rockland to, were committed to jail on information of J. Eckalarger, charging them with having caused the death of his son aged 13 years, on the 28th uft. Dahle, it appears, had been engaged in rolling logs down a wilide at a saw mill, and the boy having got in the way a log - passed over him, crushing him to death. On the one hand, it is alleged. to have been accidental, while the friends of the boy charge the act as intentional -J Welker, hailing from Ohio, was lodged

in put on Monday, charged with having stolen a watch and some money from Mr. Hunter, of Tionesta. The watch was found upon his

While mean lering about the citysthe other day=sor, as perhaps our southern friends would say, sloshing about among our business men we were attracted by the bustle und bazaar appearance of Bree's Dry. Good-Store No 5 Exchange Row With that natur al difidence which is so characteristic of Editors, we timelly memocuvered our way through the bright array of Crin dine hopeme to find in the chatter of the excited buyers the text Torac closed item. We were not more advantageous than to lease the road to disappointed, belightful, be intiful, visint it lovely, and whow cheep were

the adjectives and remarks that salated us on every side Inspired by such strikkings. and a dime as our friend " Brown -avs. will buy nothing except a brandy and bitters " -Not being inclined to indulge in that luxury, we invested our "dime" in a dealf quire of

ERIE, March 14, 1859 B F SLOAN, Esq. +DEAR STR : -In your paper of the 5d inst., you gave as the southern oundary of the new State of Oragon, the 13d parallel. The southern boundary of the terriory was the 42d parallel, the acts of Congress making California a State fixes, the northern boundary at the 42d, and also the act making Utah a territory, makes the same its northern

tiny of Dry Goods

boundary. By reference to a map you will readily see that if the 43d parallel is the southern boundary of the State of Oregon, that there will be a narrow strip 60 miles wide and between 1 and 800 miles long, between the new State on the north and California and I tale on the south, which will belong to the remaining portion of Oregon territory. I think our National Legislature would have too much sense o leave off that strip from the new State. I wish to know if that article is correct in the oundary. By inswering this question you will confer a favor upon a READER

REPLY -The article should have read 12d parallel instead of 13d. The mistake is to be attributed to a typographical error (-E1)

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE - The wind blew a burricane most of Monday. In the early part of the day, before the storm had beome violent, several fishing vessels went out o visit their nets a few miles from the shore Batters their return the wind to e and the waves rolled with unusual fury. One vessel made the harbor with the utmost difficulty. and the crew were so completely drenched and chilled as to be almost unable to use their limbs when they came ashore. The second vessel attempted to follow, but about a quarer of a mile from the beacon pier was capsiz ed. The storm raged with such violence as to make it exceedingly dangerous to go to the rescue; but the yawls of the U.S. steamer Michigan and the schooner Mary Morton were mmediately manned and started for the scene of the disaster. With the utmost difficulty they made their way through the channel and succeeded in reaching the drowning men, two of whom were rescued, but a third, PREDERICK RINDERSFORT, a half brother of Ww. F. Rix-

DERNFOHT, went down before assistance ar rived and could not be found. Up to the time of writing, his remains have not been recovered. We believe he did not belong to the fish ermen's crew, but in this instance went out for the take of the ride. He was a young man of excellent character and is deeply lamented by in advance. Such evidences of approval are all who knew him. He was 17 years old. This terrible affliction falls with crushing force upon his widowed mother, and the other members of the family. The anguish of the bergaved mother is truly heart-rending.

The storm continued with unabated fury un il late at night, and the other vessels fearing o venture homewards but towards the Canada dore. On Thursday afternoon they returned naving made the voyage with safety

COUPT PROCEEDINGS .- A special term Quarter Sessions was held this week, Judge DEBICKSON presiding, to dispose of the unfinished business, principally of Feb. Term, that week having been entirely occupied with the trial of Riddell and Foust for murder. No cases of general interest came before the Court Indeed the colored population seemed to engage a large portion of the time in the adjudieation of their domestic infelicities; perhaps they were merely testing whether they had "any rights that white men or any body else sually large attendance of anxious saffes du-

We learn that Mr. DAVED M. CLENA- ring the week, gave strong color to such a sur-

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Berchtold-Indicted for Larceny and resisting public officer. Dist Attorney Sill for prosecution, Marshall for defence. Deft., as was alleged, not having the fear of Conrad Brown, Jr., before his eyes, laid his profene and felonious hands upon some nice corn belonging to said Brown. Upon search being made, defendant interfered most vigorously to prevent the officer from perform ing his duty. Whereupon he was removed to the imposing palatial edifice on Fifth avenue. just behind the Court House. At the trial, notwithstanding several ears of the corn were laid on the table, George stoutly refused to "acknowledge the corn." To the jury, however, the "ear marks" were so plaindiscernible, that they brought in a verdict of guilty. Getting "corned" at other peoples expense is frequently attended with very inconvenient consequences.

Commonwealth vs. W. H. Clute-Assault & Battery. Dist. Attorney prosecution, Walker defence. It was contended on part of the prosecution, that defendant had exercised unnecessary severity in punishing a young girl about fifteen years of age. The instrument of ter ture, a small switch, was exhibited; the wounds adequately describe it in the evidence, and an immense stock of pathos entirely used up by Counsel for prosecution in his argument, but all to no purpose; the jury believing that there is fully as much virtue in a hirch switch as there is in poetry, testified to the efficacy of Mr. Clute's system, by declaring him "all right on the goose," and putting the costs on the prosecutor. The schoolmaster, if not abroad, is certainly ahead this time.

Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Sprague-Assault & Battery, Thompson prosecution, Lanc defence Mrs. Ellen Leary, the prosecutrix, informed the Court and Jury in a style commendable at least for its vigor, if not for its elegance, that she had endured much affliction, owing to the disposition of defendant at various times to interfere with her in the discharge of her domestic duties The bone of contention, seemed to be nothing more or less than a pet cat; whether of the maltese species or Jim Stewart's celebrated two dollar Rocky "Mountain cat did not appear in evidence-owing to which fact doubt less, the Jury left the matter in statu quo ante Bellym, by pronouncing the defendant not guilty, but ordering her to pay the costs -Chean enough for such a valuable insect as a

Commonwealth vs. Jno. Baccus-Selling liquor without license. Dist. Attorney for prosceution, Lane defence Wash, Williams, and one or two others having looked through the key-hole of the "Doctor's" Saloon, discovered the "Doctor" dealing out beer to certain prominent citizens of the City, contrary to sundry acts of assembly, in such cases made and provided. Whereupon, having a due regard for the observance of the law, they appeared Corum Judice, and stated accordingly The "Doctor, it seems, had a license, but it unfortunately was not dated far enough back to "kiver accidents". The Jury, however, with a worthy desire to accommodate the law to the facts, declared him not guilty, but that he pay the costs. All of which John will of course do

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Messick, Thos. Dor ses Wish Williams, Jones and Davis.-Riot-Lane for prosecution. Walker and De Camp for defence. This was a roug dark case, a regular r winter went into Baccus' saloon, and either be cause he did or did not give them beer, we for get which, they fell upon him and beat him a erely; and while Messick and some of the thers were heating Baccus' "Old Wash, asin preventing outsiders from interfering to stop the light. All this they did according to the indictment, contrary to the peace and dig nity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so the Jury after a short consultation returned

the whole batch, labeled guilty. Commonwealth v. John Hendricks-Indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences Sill for prosecution, Galbraith for defence -Verdict, not guilty, and prosecutor pay the

Commonwealth ve. Hyronimus Hugel and Sylvester Hugel-Indicted for stealing corn from Conend Brown Jr Verdict guilty Commonwealth vs Banister and Mevers-

Indicted for riot Verdict, not guilty, and the county pay the costs.
Commonwealth vs. John Palmer—Assault x Battery Verdict guilty
Commonwealth vs. Perry Jackson—Assault and Battery with intent to kill. This was the case which created so much excitement in Har

borcreek last fall, Jackson having attempted to shoot Ferguson and Henry. He succeeded for a long time in cluding the officers of the law, but at last was taken. The Jury found him guilty Commonwealth vs. Steadman — Assault and Battery Verdict guilty.

Sove Sesse. -- A gentleman of high social consideration in Genoa lately made the discovery that his wife was unfaithful to Waiting his opportunity, he found the guilty pair together, and politely showed them the way to the street door, which he closed after them. He then sent a servant for an undertaker, ordered the arrangements for a funeral, sent out cards of invitation to his friends, and over the empty coffin, performed the ceremony for edeparted wife. This over, he delivered he light burthen to the hearse, and once nore addressing his friends, called for their congratulations upon the fact that he was now a widower—upon which, openng the folding doors, he introduced them o a splendidly prepared feast. The gaye ties which thus introduced his happy turn to "single life" were prolonged till morning.

nen. We think there is good sense in a uggestion made by an American who thus crites from London: "In the churches, hoever comes first, whether gentleman or lady, takes the further seat in the slip and these that follow fill up the remaining seats, and thus prevent the awkward diurbance which occurs in our churches here n the process of filing in and out by men. n order to isolate women at the further and of the pew. It is said the habit so universal among us, originated with the early settlers, who sat near the doors of the sews, so that in case of an attack by the ndians, they might be ready for action.-In many instances this marching out and in, like a parcel of soldiers, is a perfect nuisance, and the custom might well be changed."

A proud man is a fool in fermentaion, swelling and boiling like a porridgewell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self-coneit, that renders him the man of pasteboard, and a true buckram knight. He has given himself sympathetic love-powder. that works upon him to dotage, and transforms himself into his own mistress, making most passionate court to his own dear perfections, and worshipping his own image All his upper stories are crammed with masses of spongy substances, coccupying much space: as feathers and cotton will stuff cushions better than things of more compact and solid proportion.

MATTER AND MIND .- Every operation in nature, or the world of matter, has its counterpart in the spirit or world of mind lence the student must become thorough ly versed in the objective, before he enterthe subjective region; otherwise he may were bound to respect." Certainly the unu- fall under the accusation of being unableto read.