THE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY MORN'G, MARCH 26, 1859.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE.

The State Democratic Convention.

We published last week the proceedings of the State Convention which met at Harrisburg so far as they had come to hand, and this week have the pleasure of laying before one readers the resolutions adopted on the occasion, as well as raising the excellent ticket put in nomination. We say with pride that a stronger ticket could not have been presented, and the high character of the candidates and their unfaltering fidelity to Democratic principles especially commend them to the support and confidence of the National Democracy of Pennsylvania. It is rarely the case that a ticket so thoroughly unexceptionable is nominated by any party.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, the nominee for Auditor General, is one of the ablest and most energetic Democrats in the State, and has in various offices given evidence of his integrity and industry in the public service. He is a native of Philadelphia. He served four years as a member of the House of Representatives, the last as speaker of that body, and three years as State Senator.—In his Legislative career he won the respect of honest men of all parties, and earned a high reputation for his honesty and fidelity. He possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications so essential to the successful discharge of his duty in the office for which he is named. He is fearless and faithful and deserves, and undoubtedly will receive the enthusiastic support of the party.

JOHN ROWE, the candidate for Surveyor General, is a resident of Franklin County. He has held the office since 1856, and has given such entire satisfaciion that his party has justly honored him with a unamious nomination for a second term. The most radical of his political opponents do not question his honesty or capacity, but acknowledge his ability and worth. He has proved himself a most faithful and efficient officer, and it is sound public policy, as well as Democratic, to retain his services in the department which he has managed with such signal success.

The Resolutions of the Convention most heartily endorse the national administration, and approve of the course of Senator BIGLER; and sustain their integrity and consistency by repudiating the State Administration. The course Gov. Packer and the officers with which he unfortunately surrounded himself, has been disorganizing and disloyal to the Democratic party.—Elevated to the high position which he holds, the Governor, disregarding alike his sacred pledges and the sentiments of his party, has retained in office men who have deserted and denounced the National Democracy. This factiousness deserved and has incurred the severest censure of all loyal Democrats. The *Observer* was the first paper in the State to expose and denounce the treachery of the State Administration, and it will be the last to sympathize with men who have so far forgotten their political obligations as to lend aid and comfort to the candidates of the opposition.—Gov. Packer chose to introduce a distracting National question into State politics—a question with which he as a State officer had nothing to do—and he undertook to use this question to the injury of Democratic candidates, and for this he has suffered, and justly, too, the almost unaminous condemnation of the Democratic party of the State. His appointees, with few exceptions, at the last general election, opposed the regular Democratic nominees, and threw the weight of their influence in favor of the opposition. The Convention repudiated him by a vote of 84 to 37—and of these 37 quite a large number are hostile to Gov. Packer's mutinous course, but were opposed to summary action on prudential grounds. There is no doubt that the Convention expressed fearlessly and honestly the views of the rank and file of the Democracy of the Old Keystone. Here and there may be found a few disorganizing and turbulent spirits who dissent from the policy of the convention, but the great body of the party cordially approve its action. The sooner we get rid of all disorganizers the better for the purity and the permanency of the party. This is obvious to evrey man who has had any political experience. No party can succeed that makes terms or deals timidly with those who are constantly fomenting discord in the ranks about extraneous issues.

In this connection it is perhaps worthy of note that we should refer our readers to an item of political history which may have escaped from the memories of the mass of the people. In the campaign of 1857 Judge WILMOT challenged GOV. PACKER to meet him on the stump and discuss the political issues of the day. PACKER declined, assigning among other things as a reason that WILMOT proposed to discuss the Slavery question and the Kansas policy of the Democratic party. Against this position and policy of PACKER, our readers will recollect, the *Observer*, in strong and emphatic language, protested. We said then it was a political blunder that would sooner or later bear fruit detrimental to the interest of the party—but no echo to encourage us in the right came up from the Democratic press of the State. Expediency ruled the hour, and the course of the then candidate, but now Governor, received the almost unanimous endorsement of the Democratic press of the State. Now look at the sequil. Hardly was this Executive in his seat, who, as a candidate, did not deem it right or proper to discuss national questions before the people, before he arrayed himself in his first State paper against the national Administration upon the very question he had refused to discuss with WILMOT. That is, he refused to meet WILMOT upon the everlasting negro question while a candidate, but the moment he was elected he commenced agitating that very question himself. Out of his own mouth he stands condemned, and he must not complain if the party in State Convention have applied his own rule to his case and repudiated his action on troublesome national questions.

Resolutions of the State Convention.

Below will be found the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week. That these resolutions embody the sentiments of the honest and reliable Democracy of the State there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, the fact that although there was a division of sentiment in the convention upon the policy of the State Administration of Gov. PACKER—(the Convention finally refusing to pass a resolution endorsing that policy)—these resolutions were taken up separately and passed unanimously, is conclusive evidence. On the questions of NATIONAL policy, then, there is no division of sentiment among the Democracy of the "old Keystone." They are united and firm, and present a front to the enemy that will command the respect, if it does not the approbation of the people. But we are satisfied that the positions taken in these resolutions will ultimately receive the endorsement of the people. When party prejudice shall have given place to calm reflection—when political rancor shall have been succeeded by a just estimate of men and measures—then the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, like that of Gen. JACKSON, will be looked upon by the historian as a bright page in American history. It is within the memory of most of our readers that the Administration of Gen. JACKSON was assailed with even more virulence than Mr. BUCHANAN'S is now—but it is equally a matter of history that the very men who were ready to light bonfires to burn that stern old hero in effigy, are now the warmest eulogists of his political acts and private life. So it will be with Mr. BUCHANAN. When the future politician comes to sum up his measures he will refer to these resolutions as a guide, and make his estimate accordingly.

The following are the resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have unabated and full confidence in the patriotism, integrity and capacity of James Buchanan, the President of the United States, and desire to sustain his administration from a conviction of the intimate connection of its principles with the best interests of our common country.

RESOLVED, That the complete success achieved by James Buchanan in amicably settling with Great Britain, in accordance with the American doctrine, the long mooted question of "the freedom of the seas," from the surveillance and annoyance of a maritime police; in quieting the civil broils of Kansas; in promptly and effectually suppressing an armed disaffection and rebellion in Utah; in speedily terminating the Indian wars which threatened to desolate our Western frontier; and his resolute efforts to secure for American trade and travel safe and proper transit routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; to maintain the influence and honor of the nation and to protect the lives, business and property of citizens of the United States in the anarchical or ill-governed States of Mexico, Central America and South America, entitle him to the esteem, gratitude and confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, as well as of the whole Union.

RESOLVED, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have always advocated and still advocate an adequate encouragement and discriminating protection of iron and coal and of the industrial interests of this State, within the scope of a tariff for necessary revenue; and believing that the revenue accruing from the existing tariff will be insufficient for the unavoidable expenditures of the Federal Government, and that an obstinate adherence to it will result in the accumulation, in time of peace, of a heavy national debt, always dangerous to the peace, liberty and prosperity of a free people, they now, by their representatives in this Convention, earnestly invite the people of this State, by a frank and cordial support of the policy of the first President whom Pennsylvania has given to the Union, to aid and strengthen him in his future endeavors to procure a revision of the tariff act of 1857 by the next Congress, on the principle set forth in his last annual message.

RESOLVED, That while an economical administration of the government of the Union is demanded by the whole spirit of our institutions, and the best judgment of the people; it is, at the same time, incumbent upon us to sustain the proper dignity of the country at home and abroad, and not to neglect the prompt supply of all necessary means of defence against foreign aggression, and for the assertion and protection of the rights of all American citizens everywhere, and especially on this continent.

RESOLVED, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by honorable and peaceable means, would be of vast importance to the prosperity and security of our whole country, and also advance in an eminent degree the cause of humanity, by its tendency to check the progress of the slave trade; and that the proposition of the President to obtain the possession of that Island by a fair purchase from the government of Spain, was a manly and upright step towards the attainment of so desirable an object; an object which has received the sanction and approval of Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams and Clay, as well as of eminent living statesmen.

RESOLVED, That across the Central American Isthmus lies the great highway to our Pacific States, and that we have witnessed, with pleasure and pride, the earnest efforts of the President to keep them open and make them safe; in which view he should be seconded by Congress with the necessary powers to enable him to insist upon the fulfilment, by the States possessing those territories, of the treaty guarantees which they have given to our citizens.

RESOLVED, That this Convention highly approve the course of the Hon. William Bigler, Senator in Congress from this State, and desire to record their sense of the ability, consistency, patriotism and sound national Democracy which have distinguished his public acts as one of the representatives of Pennsylvania.

RESOLVED, That the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which recognizes the right of the people of the Territories having a sufficient population to organize their State governments under a Constitution with or without slavery as they may severally determine, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and without any control of any department of the Federal government over that subject, meets with our renewed and unanimous approbation and support.

RESOLVED, That the prosperity of our State can be better and more securely promoted by encouraging the competition of individual capital, skill and industry than by any grant of corporate privileges and powers to gigantic monopolies.

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of an honest an economical administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth, and until the people are relieved from the burden of the enormous debt now hanging over them, we are opposed to any unnecessary expenditure of the public money, or any reduction of the present sources of revenue.

RESOLVED, That in view of the difficulties attendant upon the regulation of a banking system, and of the losses incidental to a deposit of the public money in such institutions, the early adoption of an independent Treasury for the safe keeping of the moneys of the Commonwealth, on the principle of the sub-treasury of the United States, is recommended to the Legislature of the State.

A LARGE SALE.—More than Twenty-five Thousand copies of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated essay on Nervous Diseases have already been published in this country. It is by a celebrated author, and costs but a trifle. See Advertisement.

WHERE ARE YOU?

When our neighbor of the *Express* "opened up" here, he announced that his paper would be "emphatically Democratic," and upon that assurance we took a great deal of pleasure in informing our readers of the birth of a co-worker in the Democratic vinyard of Erie county. And we are not about to say that we have been deceived in this matter—only, we would just like to know where the *Express* is in the present crisis of the Democratic party of the State. A week has passed since the Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg. The proceedings of that body were in the city several days before the last issue of that paper—its nominees are the standard bearers of the Democratic party of the State—its resolutions is the platform of the party—but, although there has been ample time for the *Express* to define its position towards these proceedings, resolutions, and candidates, we do not find either its candidates announced, or even the remotest allusion to the fact of there having been a convention held. How is this? Are we to have help in fighting the battles of the *national* Democracy in Erie county as we anticipated, or are we to be left, as we have heretofore been, the solitary defender of its principles, and candidates. *Where are you?* The convention, to which we refer, passed strong resolutions endorsing the principles and policy of President JAMES BUCHANAN—it endorsed and commended the public service and fidelity to principles of Senator BIGLER—but it *refused*, by the decisive vote, of 84 to 37, to endorse the State Administration of Gov. PACKER.—Now here is an issue no politician or newspaper in the State can dodge. It has to be met. Fortunately our position towards the State Administration is well known. It was taken nearly a year ago when the Attorney General, Judge KNOX, committed his political fortunes to the keeping of JOHN W. FORNEY and DAVID WEBSTER at the M'Kibbon dinner in Philadelphia.—We said then that if Gov. PACKER intended to stand by the party that elected him, he must at once repudiate the acts of his Attorney General and supply his place by the appointment of a true man, or he must look elsewhere than to the Democratic party for support. Many Democrats at home and elsewhere thought we were premature in our forebodings of the detection we feared; but now a convention of the party has solemnly proclaimed the State Administration is wanting in fidelity to the party and to the State. In that solemn declaration we concur. We stand where we stood last summer—but *where is the Express. Let us hear from you!*

Terrible Railway Accident on the Great Western R. R.

A most fearful railroad accident occurred on the Great Western (Canada) R. R last Saturday morning. We glean the particulars from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of Monday:

Yesterday, it was known that another dreadful accident had happened on the Great Western Railway, rivalling the terrible Des Jardines disaster, and only a few miles distant from the scene of that calamity, and but seven from Hamilton. The grade from Hamilton west for several miles, is very heavy, and largely composed of high embankments. The severe storm of Friday, washed away a portion of the track between Dundas and Copetown, about seven miles from Hamilton. The break is variously stated from 100 feet to 250 feet in extent. The road at this point runs along the edge of a steep, high hill, frequently crossing gorges and water ways of great depth. About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, during the wildest portion of the snow storm, the Express train, consisting of the locomotive and tender, a baggage, emigrant, two passenger and one sleeping car, containing nearly one hundred persons, came rushing down the grade and plunged into the chasm.

The sleeping car coupling fortunately broke and that car did not go to the bottom of the abyss like the others. It was arrested in its course down hill, the rear wheels resting on the track, the front end completely smashed, and standing at a steep angle. The engine and other cars went crashing and crunching into the dark abyss, and were completely demolished. The scene following was terrible. There was no light and no one could tell the extent or character of the disaster. The howling wind, the shrieks of the wounded, and groans of the dying, were awful to hear. Until a light was procured, it was impossible to do anything, but finally a lantern was obtained and the survivors of the terrible leap in the dark, set to work to rescue those less fortunate ones in the gorge below. It was next to impossible to get the wounded up to the track, and it was accomplished only by immense labor and the assistance of ropes. The unsafe condition of the half demolished sleeping car, which started downwards after several of the wounded had been placed in it, prevented its use for the time being, as a hospital and shelter for the wounded, who were laid upon matresses, cushions, and such bedding as could be obtained from the cars, while the uninjured held blankets over them to protect them from the pitiless storm. Quite a number were only half clothed, having, in their fancied security, removed a portion of their clothing for convenience in resting. Even women were thus exposed to the inclemency of the night. While the wounded were being rescued from the wreck, a train was heard coming down from the West. By the frantic exertions of a few, this locomotive was stopped in time to prevent another casualty.

According to the most authentic accounts twelve persons were killed and a large number wounded—some of them injured so seriously as to leave little hope for their recovery.

☞ We understand that large quantities of lumber were rafted down French Creek and the Allegheny River this week. The demand at Pittsburg and other points on the river is very active and a handsome return is anticipated in the lumbering regions.

☞ The Railroad Convention, which met at Buffalo last week, failed to agree on a time table and freight tariff, and dissolved without accomplishing anything. The Northern line, consisting of the Hudson River Road and New York Central are to start trains from New York at 6 and 11 a. m., and 5 p. m., which will arrive at Buffalo at 10 p. m., 4 and 10 a. m., and Chicago at 7 and 11:55 p. m., and 7 a. m. Trains leave Buffalo for the east at 5:15 a. m., 6 and 11 p. m.

☞ One of our city papers, we think the *Express*, made the inquiry a short time since, how much the ladies of Erie had contributed to the Mount Vernon Fund. In reply, we are happy to say that there has been transmitted to that fund, through the hands of Mrs. C. M. REED, the handsome sum of $305.

☞ The Reading *Gazette*, in noticing the appointment of Gen. WHALLON to the Collectorship, pays the following compliment to our worthy townsman:

"Gen. Murray Whallen has been appointed and confirmed as Collector of the Port of Erie, Pa. The General is, and has been, one of the "wheel-horses" of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, and deserves the best office the President has to bestow. He held the same appointment under President Polk, and gave complete satisfaction. He was a prominent member of the State Legislature in the session of 1856, and it was in this capacity that we learned to know and appreciate his many good qualities of mind and heart."

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Observer.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—The Democratic State Convention which met here on the 16th inst., I am sorry to say, was not as harmonious as it might have been. A small portion, thirty-seven, out of one hundred and thirty-one delegates, (the representative delegates from your county not appearing) evinced a disposition to drive the large majority into endorsing men and measures directly at variance with our principles and their advocates. With all the little circumstances attending this division, it is not my province to speak. One thing, however, is certain. The friends of Governor Packer were very indiscreet, when they noticed the evident disposition of the convention to be averse to endorsing his intermeddling with matters which did not concern him, and his retaining in his cabinet enemies of the party, to endeavor to force a resolution through complimentary both to himself and his policy. The majority were willing to pass him by without denouncing him, and with this his friends should have been satisfied. He no doubt will be endorsed and glorified to the full extent by the convention which was called in Forney's *Press* yesterday, to meet here on the 12th of April next. Several soreheads and malcontents will doubtless be present on that occasion, and as this kind of cattle always have a sympathy for each other, they will doubtless have a good time.

The House, on Saturday last passed a resolution naming the 5th of April, as the day of final adjournment. The Senate will not agree to this time, and the 15th or 20th of April will be fully as early a day as the wise men will be ready to go home.

A bill has passed the House finally, authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public for the City of Erie, who is required to be a German scholar. This is private bill day in the House, and I observe on the calendar, "a supplement to the act incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Harbor Creek township, in the county of Erie." This supplement authorizes the company to open an office in Erie. Also "a supplement to the act to incorporate the Erie Hall Association, approved 2d April, 1852." This supplement extends the running time of the charter, and authorizes the company to sell to the city of Erie. Both of these bills passed to second reading, and there is no doubt as soon as they can be reached, will be finally disposed of favorably. A bill was reported in the House a short time since, with a negative recommendation, having for its object a reduction of the State tax on real estate and other property, to two mills on the dollar. The bill was not properly prepared, or maturely considered in view of the importance of the measure proposed, hence a motion was made to refer the whole subject to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Speaker. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Patterson, of Juniata, Bansley of Bucks, Laird, of Erie, Wilson, of Beaver, and Oaks, of Montour. This is a very important subject, and the appointment of your talented young representative is a well deserved compliment. He is one of the most industrious and attentive members of the House, just the man to entrust with the kind of labor and care which will be expected from this committee. It is a matter of great interest to the tax payers, and will, as it should, receive the most mature consideration of the committee. I notice among the strangers in town this week, Hon. Jno. Galbraith, of your city.—He looks as young and hearty as he did fifteen years ago. Long may he wave.

Yours &c., JIM

Forney's Last Card.

The late Democratic State Convention having refused to pass a resolution, after having been implored to do so by Gov. PACKER'S representative upon the floor, Mr. LAMBERTON, endorsing the "state policy" of that functionary, we see that the arch demagogue and political traitor, Col. J. W. FORNEY, is out with a call for another State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 12th ult. To be sure there are other names than Forney's to the calibards of the same feather—but the whole tenor of the plot, the language of the manifesto, the "froth and fury" with which it abounds, points unerringly to its paternity. Forney is the concoctor, prime mover, and commander-in-chief of the squad.—The "call" which we publish elsewhere as an advertisement, for a convention to appoint delegates to cooperate with FORNEY in this "*last card*," emanates from his right hand men in this city. There are some names we regret to see on it—names, we doubt not, which have been obtained though a misapprehension of the objects to be accomplished and the character of the movers. The call itself was in the hand writing of the Clerk of "*King, Brown & Co.*," contractors on the Sunbury and Erie road—a gentleman who undoubtedly thinks he will "go to Forney" when he shuffles off this mortal coil, and who, to our certain knowledge, worked as laboriously to secure the election of *J. R. Coehran*, the republican candidate for the Legislature a year ago last fall, as he did for the success of Gov. PACKER himself. There are other names attached to this "*call*" who have not acted with the Democratic party since 1856—one at least was a delegate to the Republican County Convention in that year, while others, if they are Democrats, have been peculiarly fortunate in keeping it to themselves. But why waste words. The Convention which recently met at Harrisburg, was composed of the regularly chosen representatives of the Democratic party, selected according to the usages of the party, and empowered to act for it in conformity with those usages. It nominated a State ticket and adopted a series of resolutions on State and National policy. This was right—this was Democratic—this was according to immemorial party usage—this it was the duty of the convention to do. What has been done is entitled to the approval of every Democrat in the State. The ticket nominated is the Democratic ticket, and is entitled to the hearty support of every member of the party. No attempt of any body of men, therefore, no matter what they may claim to be, to go behind that convention and repudiate its acts will be tolerated by the Democratic party of the State.

☞ The motion for a new trial in the case of *Ehnst*, the murderer, was argued this week, and overruled by Judge DRUCKSON. The prisoner will probably be sentenced to-day.

Local and Literary.

☞ For a column of "Fun and other Luxuries" see fourth page.

☞ Arbuckle, of the P. O. News Deppt. will please accept our thanks for the ATLANTIC for April.

☞ We are indebted to "mine host" BENNETT, of Bennett's Hotel, Union Mills, for a liberal supply of maple sugar.

☞ Our agricultural readers will find several articles worthy of preservation on the 4th page of this week's issue.

☞ We learn by the Jamestown *Journal* that the steamer *C. C. Dennis* has commenced regular trips on Chautauque Lake.

☞ The Conneaut *Reporter* records the killing of twenty crows at a single shot by J. J. WHITNEY, of that place. Big shot, that.

☞ Rev. J. H. PRESLEY delivered a very eloquent lecture at Park Hall before the Irving Institute last Tuesday evening.

☞ The work of lowering the store rooms of the Reed House to a level with the street has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously to completion.

☞ Mr. JUNE advertises his Paint Shop. He is an excellent workman, and will give satisfaction to those who favor him with their orders.

☞ A friend from Edinboro informs us that the milldam of Reeder & Taylor, at the outlet of Conneautte Lake, broke loose last Tuesday night, and the Lake has been nearly emptied by the drainage.

☞ Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped by Railroad from this county to Pittsburg, and the shippers realize a handsome return in the operation.

☞ Our lady friends should bear in mind that for $3, cash in advance, they can secure Gody's Lady's Book and the *Observer* one year—thus making a saving of $1,50 per year by the arrangement.

☞ ARBUCKLE, at the Post Office, has made arrangements by which he receives the Buffalo *Morning Express* on the 7 o'clock morning train. He is ahead of all others with the latest news.

THE WHEAT CROP.—So far as we can learn from observation and by inquiry, the wheat crop of this and adjoining counties looks remarkably well and promises a beautiful harvest. The winter has been so mild that the wheat has grown rapidly, and at the same time the injury by "freezing out" is very trifling.

☞ The Circular of the Lake Erie Female Seminary appears in our columns to-day. This Institution stands deservedly high, and the facilities for imparting a thorough female education are not excelled by any other in the region of the lakes.

☞ With the opening of spring, business begins to revive, and the prospects of a lively season are very bright. The coming summer promises to be one of unusual activity in Erie. A great many buildings are to be put up, and old ones to be repaired, and 1859 will witness an unprecedented growth in the business of the place, and in new and excellent buildings.

☞ Messrs. CAUGHEY & CLARK have purchased the lot adjoining Berry's block on the west, fronting on the Park, and design putting up a Wholesale Grocery Establishment. The price was $134 per foot. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the adjoining lot by other parties.

☞ We understand that Dr CHAPIN, of New York, lectured in town Wednesday night. Those having charge of the matter forgot to give us the customary notice, hence we are not posted about the Lecture. Of course, when another lecturer comes along we will be solicited to announce it free of charge as usual.

☞ We have added something over a hundred new names to our list during the past five weeks, but we have room left for a few more in our books. And that a few more could be readily procured in the vicinity of every P. O. in the county, if Post Masters were ready to work for us, as they are for us to work for them. Gentlemen, you should recollect that kissing goes by favor.

☞ The *Gazette* says "It is the purpose of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company soon to erect, on their ground on the Eastern side of town a Work Shop, to meet the demands of the Road from Erie to Warren during the time it shall be run anterior to the completion of the whole line. Mr Gay, vice President of the Company, will probably be here in a few weeks to give the necessary directions in building it."

BURGLARY.—Some night prowlers broke into the Wm Tell Saloon last Tuesday night and stole some watches, pretzels, eggs, and other articles. We have not learned the full extent of the robbery. The same night an attempt was made to break into Peller's shoe shop, but the thief became alarmed just about the time he had fairly effected an entrance, and decamped without his booty. Gas lights on our principal streets, and a few policemen, would operate as a check to the plans of petty thieves.

ANOTHER LAKE ACCIDENT—THREE MEN LOST.—On Friday afternoon of last week three young men of North East, Edwin Crawford, Chauncey Rogers, and Charles Graves—who were engaged in the fishing business, went out about 1 P. M., to their fishing grounds, some three or four miles from the shore at North East, and since that time have not been heard from. Shortly after they went out a dense fog settled down upon the lake, and in less than an hour a heavy storm came on, which continued till long after nightfall. The rain changed to a driving snow storm during the night, and it will be remembered that a heavy snow accompanied by a furious wind prevailed all day Saturday. It is probable that they got lost in the fog, were chilled, and went down during the gale. They were all sons of widowed mothers, upon whom the sad bereavement falls with terrible force.

The young men were not clad sufficiently to protect them from the storm, and expecting to return in an hour or two had taken no provisions with them. We are somewhat surprised that at this season of the year when sudden changes are experienced in the weather, especially on cloudy days, boatmen should venture out to sea without taking either provisions, extra clothing, or life preserves. Every boat, large or small, should be well provided for any emergency. If wise precautions were taken we should hear of very few disastrous accidents. The extra expenses for having all vessels fitted properly for calm or stormy weather are very trifling, and every boatman should see to this who values his own life. In case of shipwreck, a life preserver, a few crackers, and a flask of brandy will sustain a man a great many hours in the water.

P. S. Since the above was written we learn that a portion of the boat has been picked up near Silver Creek.

RUSTICS, NO. II.

By Wynkyn de Worde.

The Poet Gray once said, "I have discovered a thing very little known, which is, that in one's whole life one can never have more than a single mother."

I said to a young artist once, in allusion to the kiss that Benj. West, when a boy, received from his mother, for his picture of "the baby." "Sir, your mother ought to kiss you." "I have no mother!" said he, and the emotion that filled his voice revealed the genuine man. No mother! Badly off is he whose mother cares not for him—still worse off is he who cares not for his mother!

Reader, your father never did half so much for you as your mother. Was he proud of you? She bore the humility that you imposed. Whose eye was unslumbering over your little nest—whose foot on the rocker—who *stand at home* for your young sake? The first object that took a definite shape in your vision was her face. Her bosom was your "first paradise." Who got up about four in the morning, and counted the drops of paragoric in your windiest days? Is it not easy to see how the proverb arose, "the darkest time is just before day?" Ah, we must not make light of the hour when cordial proved young "nature's sweet restorer." Buy a phial of Godfrey's genuine, the amusement of the wrapper will pay, in the return of a cordial anti-dyspeptic laugh, but remember that nearly every man that lives is a monument to peppermint and spices. Life is wonderful, cordial more so.—When Wynkyn was soft as a "boned turkey" tender hands wrapped him up until his toes were about as hard to find as a needle in a haystack, smoothed his auburn hair till it lay like the nap of a silk hat "just washed in a shower," nipped his winkers till he grumbled and touched his ribs till he chuckled, and with "lips where smiles went out and sighs took up here," he has looked up ever since,—but wouldn't she have buried him had it not been for cordial? A dozen old bottles on the shelf tell the story. Get about forty empty cordial bottles, cork them tight, string them on a hoop that will fit snugly around the chest, and they would make the simplest "elite-preserver" extant. Give Wynkyn that, and he might risk the ocean in her wildest agonies. For this ingenuity he is indebted to his early studies at four in the morning. "Just as the twig"—No—just as the cordial drops were counted the inventive faculties were inclined.

MOTHER! Count the times that word is uttered in a mother's ear! Six children, all speaking at once, and each crying "Mother, mother, mother!" Six times at a breath, loud and yet louder still, and you have fifty four utterances in a half minute! The problem for a lady we will not attempt. But she may get some idea of the Infinite Future, by estimating a minute long enough to allow a repetition of these utterances at the rate of one per week. If at the militia roll call a name meets no response, there is silence, but let there be no answer to the home roll call and what a world goes up! Don't ridicule the idea of a strong world. Suppose the accumulated pulsings of a mother's apron strings to be concentrated upon the nothing pull, and you may realize the motion of the tremendous energy of pure affection as the revolving orbs fling away as the playthings of the year. The sun, the central fire, revolves once in a year, the Galaxy system, for all we know, every two hundred thousand years, and the great mind center, and the sub-mind centers, next to a wreck of worlds. Here is a power the sub knows not.

Did you ever try the centrifugal force? Did you never play the comet? You were only a reel from the gate, when the cessation of your painful noise made your absence yet more distressing, and rushing went Mother through pantry and porch, through wardrobe and woodhouse, down the cellar stairs and up the garret stairs, peeping into cistern and over well-curb, ordering Bridget to the barn, and Pat to the garden, to look to the young chickens to shelter, and the other to frightening them out of it, and before you had left determined which minnow to catch in your cap as you stood by the brook, she had you by the arm and shocked your ambition by crying "snake!"

Plutarch says that the whale always follows a black guide-fish and as a recompense this little fish is allowed to retire into the Whale's Mouth when the greatest security, and there it sleeps, during which the whale never stirs. But as soon as ever it goes out, the whale follows it, and if by chance, she loses sight of her little guide, she wanders about like a ship that has lost her rudder. This fable is realized only in the circle of maternal care.

Peep into the nursery at 10 A. M. where Mr Gype is presiding, while madam is out on parole for an hour. There he sits with feet on the mantle, intent on a calm time, doing on the thickness of a well-set brown beard, solving like the husk of a chestnut, and on logarithms.—It is very calm. He is composed, very much so. How easy for him to have quiet, very easy. He hopes hereafter to be more with his children, much more, to teach them self-government. He thinks he will. Little voices peep round his door to see whether their agony is over or not. They whisper. The tea-whistle chirps. Rattling roll the wheels of the tin house. Clinking go the tongs over all the white figures in the carpet. It is not quite calm. There are some mutterings in the sonorous style of the author of the Bible. The "chop-song" is roared out to the hobby-horse. Buzzing twangs the mouth-lyre. Fifty-three things are pulled out of the bureau. Tinkling out of a box go beads, buttons, pins, needles, pennies and rings. The cat is put in the drawer, with an ear caught to compel the calm a little more. Minnie is making a preacher of her vociferous brother by clipping off his curls to produce a cold head. The cat bites the baby while Jonathan is trimming off the injured part of her ear, and when set upon the Bureau to see how she looks with ear drops of crimson, she pitches furiously at the cat in the looking-glass, then whirling she sends down the cologne, the camphor, the cordial, the ink-stand, and a whole fraternity of daguerreotypes. Mr G. has said "come here" a dozen times, but has gone, with brow of Jupiter, three dozen times from his chair. He *must* have order. He *must* be always running. "Let these be till your mother comes." It is calm now, very calm. He is in his position in the tilted chair. An array of cane-seats are soon changed into cars. Each has a ticketed passenger in it. They start from beneath the paternal shadow, when over goes the tilted chair,—two boats go buzzing, and brains go reeling, and Mother comes rushing in, and Father goes roaring out, and by the time he reaches the farthest house in the city to collect a little debt to pay expenses, it is calm—very calm.

Can a mother forget? Not a morning, noon, or night, but she looks into the corner of the kitchen where you read Robinson Crusoe, and thinks of you as yet a boy. Mothers rarely become conscious that their children are grown out of their childhood. They think of them, advise them, write to them, as if not full fourteen years of age. They cannot forget the child. Three times a day she thinks who are absent from the table, and hopes that next year at farthest she may have "just her own family there"—and if you are there look out for the fat limb of a fried chicken, and that coffee, which none but everybody's own mother can make. Did Hannah forget Samuel? A short sentence, full of household history, and running over with genuine mother-love, is tellingly beautiful. "Moreover, his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to the yearly sacrifice."

A mother mourning at her first-born's grave, or closing the dying eye of child after child, displays a grief whose very sacredness is sublime. But bitterer, heavier than the death stroke, is the desperation of a son who rushes over a mother's crushed heart, into vices, which he would hide even from the abandoned and the vile.

Napoleon once asked a lady what France needed for the education of her youth, and the short, profound reply was "MOTHERS."

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—We believe the election of last week was about the quietest witnessed in our city for many years. There was no excitement, and very little noise round the polls. The vote was light—less than two-thirds of the voters participating. The officers elected are, with perhaps few exceptions, as trustworthy men as can be found in the city and are decided friends of city improvement. We may also say that some of the candidates defeated are meritorious men, ardently devoted to the best interests of the city. This is especially the care with our friend DOUGLASS, who was defeated for Councilman in the West Ward. He has been earnest in advocating all needful projects of improvement. We trust his immediate successor will prove as liberal and energetic. Take the successful candidates as a body, however, and we doubt whether better men have been elected to fill the various offices for several years. The people voted understandingly and were not divested from the faithful discharge of their duty by any exciting or distracting issues. All seemed to be prompted by an earnest desire to advance the best interests of the place, and to promote the public good, and the result appears to give pretty general satisfaction. Below we present full returns of the election:

MAYOR.

	Sherburn Smith	John P. Vincent
1st Ward,	149	55
2d "	190	20
3d "	101	26
4th "	128	100
	568—377 maj	201

High Constable.

	John Loyer	Jos Deemer.	J. A. May
1st Ward,	49	97	30
2d "	106	55	20
3d "	107	51	16
4th "	52	80	60
	314—31 maj.	283	201

Select Council

1st Ward,	Jonas Gunnison,	[illegible]
"	Frederick Schneider,	108
2d Ward	M. Mayer,	105
"	John W. Hays,	101
"	John R. Cochran,	[illegible]
3d Ward,	John H. Ribler,	[illegible]
"	David Shirk,	119
"	Henry Jarecki,	[illegible]

Common Council

1st Ward,	H. Pelton,	[illegible]
"	M. Schlaudecker,	[illegible]
2d Ward,	John V. Boyer,	[illegible]
3d Ward,	H. B. Haverstick,	[illegible]
"	J. M. Zuck,	[illegible]
"	James Kelley,	
"	George Frey,	[illegible]
4th Ward	James Skinner,	[illegible]
"	John Heron,	[illegible]
"	John W. Douglas,	[illegible]
"	Samuel Commins	[illegible]

Constable—East Ward

A. Schellhase, J. R. Ferguson, [illegible]
101 122

Assessor—East Ward

S. I. Forster, 234 Thomas Evans, [illegible]

Justice of the Peace—West Ward

John Sweeny, 164 S. M. Smith, 148

Constable—West Ward

Charles Miller, 222 David Zimmerman, [illegible]

Thomas Stewart was elected Assessor of the West Ward, Geo. A. Elliot, Jos. M. Streeter and Adam Acheson, School Directors at, W. A. Brown and A. A. Craig, Auditors in the East Ward, G. A. Bennett, J. F. Downer, W. F. J. Liddell and G. F. Breviller were elected School Directors; and S. E. Goodwin and L. Dobbins, Auditors. In the 1st District C. Lynch was elected Judge of the Election and B. Hubley and C. W. Stuart, Inspectors; in the 2d District, E. C. Bennett, Judge of the Election, and Joseph Blenner and Samuel Glenn, Inspectors; in the 3d District, George Loyer Judge of Election, and M. L. Lowman Clark M'Sparren Inspectors, in the 4th District A. M. Tarbell Judge of Election, and W. Arbuckle and John A. May Inspectors.

On Monday evening the new Mayor and Councilmen were sworn in and entered upon the duties of their respective offices. The following is the inaugural of Mayor SMITH on the occasion:

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Before taking the oath of office prescribed by the organic law of this municipal corporation, I will avail myself of the custom observed by my predecessors, and state briefly, the rule that will govern me in the discharge of my official duties as Mayor. I assume the responsibilities of this office, I trust and believe, with the good will of almost the entire community, and therefore with great confidence and hope in my success, feeling assured that in whatever tends to promote the peace and good order and prosperity of the City, I shall receive the encouragement and co-operation of every good citizen.

The period has arrived in the history of this City when other duties devolve upon the Municipal government than simply mending Street and Bridges. Our citizens are a law-abiding people, and the occasional breaches of the peace in our midst, are exceptions to the order and decorum which it may be truthfully said generally prevails. Having assumed a part of the responsibility of endeavoring, during the past year, to conduct the municipal affairs of the City, without the aid of a single Policeman, I have watched the result with ordinary interest, and I can truly say that I have been few, if any, violations of good order on the part of our own citizens. Persons from abroad have occasionally come among us and disturbed the peace and violated the rights of our citizens in their places of resort for innocent amusement. Such conduct should not be allowed, and I would here notify such disorderly persons of my determination to use all the powers conferred upon me to prevent the occurrence of such scenes of disorder in the future.

I can hardly believe that any of our people will so far forget themselves as good citizens as to allow games of chance or other demoralizing conduct on their premises on the Sabbath. If there are any such, the sooner they are brought to justice the better, and as the Charter makes it my duty to see that the laws are enforced, I shall endeavor to discharge that duty in this matter, regardless of consequences.

I hope I shall not be misunderstood. It is not my intention to lend the powers of my office I am about to assume, to promote any narrow, contracted and bigoted views of any sect, but simply so to conduct that part of municipal government devolving upon me as to meet the just expections of all parties and sects