Miscellaneous, Foreign and Political News.

The Lake Shore Road—the Settlement.

From the Philadelphia News.

The readers of the *News* have already been informed by the reports of proceedings in the Legislature, published in our columns, that the vexed question involved in the construction of the Railroad along the Lake Shore, has been *most happily settled* The settlement of the whole matter is embraced in the bill, which we published in the *News* several days since, and which after having passed the Senate by a very decided vote, was with a slight modification, *approved of by the House, by a vote of over two-thirds of the entire body.* The bill is now in the hands of the Governor, and ere the publication of this article, will very probably have received his signature, and become a law of the Commonwealth

The adjustment of this question is *most fortunate*, inasmuch as it puts to rest not only the contested and much coveted right to occupy the ground from Erie to the Ohio State line for railroad purposes, but it will put to rest forever, we hope, the heated contests and excited conflicts of interests, both public and personal, which have unfortunately, for several years past, agitated, and at times with great and fearful violence, our bretheren of the State, on the Lake Shore, as well as those who are our neighbors on either side

That there were many and intricate questions involved in the adjustment and settlement of this question will not be denied; and it is therefore by no means surprising that during the discussions which arose on the various propositions for its settlement, there should have been much diversity of opinion and contariety of views, both in regard to existing rights; whether legal or equitable, as well as to the measure of expediency, which it was proposed to adopt for a final settlement of the whole matter

It is not surprising that during the discussions had upon the several bills which were recently before the Senate for the purpose of disposing of this question, there should be not only great diversity of opinion, but that there should, at times, have been *apparent* inconsistencies on the part of members representing sections of the State, directly or indirectly interested in the premises.

To those familiar with the subject the cause of these apparent errors of position, is of easy comprehension, and it is therefore a subject of sincere congratulation that a *compromise of interests and claims to consideration of the parties interested in the subject, was fixed on, which enabled all who desired anything like a fair and equitable settlement of the matter to rally in support of the bill proposed, jointly by the Sunbury and Erie and the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Companies*

It is also a matter of *gratulation to the friends of Philadelphia and her interests* that the bill in question combined in its favor the support of almost the *entire delegation from the city and county in both Houses of the Legislature.* In the Senate the exception was the newly elected Senator from the city, whose very nice constructions would not permit him to part with, (so far as he was concerned) on any term, a work in possession of the State, for which she had given no value or equivalent whatever, no matter what good was to arise from it to the constituency which he is supposed to represent

The law as now enacted is one of the most important which has engaged the attention of the Legislature for years, *it is no less in importance than a decision of the great question so long at issue between New York and Philadelphia in favor of the latter*, and it is therefore a matter in reference to which Philadelphians should rejoice, *because it has taken from our great rival the lever by which she expected to dispose of the trade of the West and the South to herself, and transferred it to our city*

To ourselves, the settlement of this question and in such a manner, is a source of great satisfaction For two years past we have battled against great odds the powerful influences of a corporate as well as individual character, in favor of the means for the construction of "Pennsylvania's great highway to the Lakes," the Sunbury and Erie Railroad When its enemies thought they had triumphed, and gave open evidence of rejoicing, and when many of its friends quailed and trembled under the combinations which were effected against it, we have kept the Sunbury and Erie flag flying; and when the press of the city deserted it and that of the country despaired and bemoaned the want of success, we never hesitated or for a moment faltered in the advocacy of the road or failed in denunciation of its enemies

At a previous session of the Legislature when in our capacity as a member we first sought to effect the same settlement of the Lake Shore question, as is now made and when friends looked coldly on, and enemies in private caucuss sought to injure us and the company thereof, we still looked forward to the day when this very Lake Shore Road was to be made an element of success in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Road

That day has arrived, and the time too has arrived when hostility to the work in Philadelphia, arising from no matter what motive, is to be put down, and when it is to be acknowledged on all hands that to be a friend to Philadelphia's interest is to be a friend to the immediate and prompt construction of the Sunbury and Erie Road to the Lakes

Mineral Wealth of our State

An excellent vein of Cannel coal has been discovered in Jefferson county near Brookville, on the lands of Y K Litch & Co This valuable mineral is found in several of the western counties of this State and it now forms a large item of the natural wealth of the commonwealth The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania probably excels that of any other State, and of any other country on the continent of the same extent of territory

The New York *Herald* some time ago said that in a few years more we would look for the millionaires of the country, not in Wall street, or the cities, but among the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania No more sure investment can be made than in coal lands The demand for coal as a fuel is increasing in the same proportion as the population and business of our country increases. The ocean and river steamers, the locomotives, and the innumerable manufactories already consume vast quantities of coal Yet this consumtion is destined to be ten-fold increased, as the railroads are completed, and the great west fills up with a dense population The forests are rapidly disappearing, and coal must be the principal fuel used throughout the entire West before many years. It must be carried by railroads too, to the inland towns Thus a boudless market will be opened for our coal

The counties of Northwestern Pennsylvania contain some of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the world In Jefferson and Clearfield, and the southern portions of Elk and Forest counties, veins are discovered from nine to fourteen feet in thickness, and of a quality unsurpassed. When the railroads through that region are completed, those mines will become as valuable as the gold fields of California. Lands, which a few years ago could be bought for a dollar per acre, will be found to contain minerals worth thousands of dollars per acre Those northwestern counties will yet form one of the wealthiest portions of the State It needs only the completion of the railroads projected, to develope its wealth —*Pittsburgh Post*

A marriage ceremony was prevented one evening this week in consequence of the groom's going out in the early part of the evening to receive some friends who had come from a distance to witness the marriage, but who, with the groom, got jolly tight, were arrested by the police and locked up in the station house all night. The transition from the nuptial couch to the hemlock plank, must have been anything but gratifying. The worst part of the matter is that the marriage has been indefinitely postponed.—*Albany Trans.*

Matters about Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Order reigns in Louisville, though the excitement here is still intense. The indignation at the verdict in the Ward trial is not so much disposed as it was a few days since to take the form of popular violence, but is settling down into a substantial and permanent feeling. It is hardly time yet to write a cool and impartial history of the occurrences of the past few days, still a few outlines of the chief of these occurrences may be stated.

You have noticed the vast meeting at the Court House, and the attack on Ward's house, on Saturday night. An attempt has been made in some quarters to connect them in the relation of cause and effect This is all a mistake, or worse. The call for the "blood-hound" meeting prevented a mob, rather than caused one Never were the element of a mob more abundantly and actively visible than on Thursday night and Friday morning. The problem was, how can it be prevented? To "crush it out" by force was impossible No resource was left but to control and direct these elements, so that they would do the least harm What more probable way to accomplish this than to call a public meeting, in terms sufficiently inflammatory to attract the most inflamable class, and at the same time secure the attendance of the respectable, wise and substantial. This was done, and during the day, special exertions were made to secure as officers of the meeting, the coolest and most influential men. The object was to produce such an array of conservators of the peace, in the shape of reputable citizens, as would by their opinions expressed in resolutions overcome and stifle all or most of the riotous disposition, and at the same time afford an opportunity for any remaining evil spirit to satiate and appease itself in the not very dangerous amusement of lookimg on hanging and burning effigies

The experiment worked admirably The Court House was filled, the court yard was filled, and the streets around were filled. Strong resolutions expressing their indignation at the result of the trial were passed, and also resolutions equally strong condemning all violence. The effigies were burnt, and everybody there was satisfied.

But there were a few of the original elements of a mob who refused to put themselves under the influence of these "special means" of appeasing their wrath, turned their back on all solicitations to hearken to reason, and making some effigies themselves, proceeded to Ward's house, placed them in the door, and set them on fire. They also broke in some windows, and destroyed some plants The fire was soon extinguished by the fire companies, so the pecuniary damage was not very great As soon as this mob was known at the Court House, the friends of order immediately repaired to the houses of Ward and Wolfe, and succeeded in preventing further injury

Such is a brief sketch of the burden that history will hereafter bear down to coming time

Neither of the young Wards are now in town. Matt, has not been here since his acequittal It is understood that he is staying at a relative of his wife in Connellton. Robert, the younger, was here a few hours on Friday, but he has not been here since

Considerable indignation is expressed against Mr Wolfe, for his harsh expressions respecting some of the citizen. His language was strong, but the counsel of the prosecution who preceded him, had alluded in strong terms to the change of venure, and represented the prisoner as fleeing from where he was known, to seek for justice among strangers. Mr. Wolfe had to reply to this allusion somehow, and in doing so, referred to the excitement in Louisville in stronger language, probably, than he was conscious of at the time. It should be remembered the trial was very exciting, and that strong terms were used all around.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—We have been informed by a friend, that on Thursday, the 13th inst, the body of a man was discovered hanging on a tree, near the summit of what is called Sideling Hill, about twenty miles from this borough On examination it proved to be a citizen of that portion of the country, by the name of Jas. Stumbaugh Some boys had been hunting through the woods during the day, and were attracted to the spot and discovered the body through the barking of their dogs They found the body hanging from the tree by the throat latch of a bridle It was immediately taken down by the boys, and found to be horribly mutilated. The skull was fractured in a dreadful manner, one of his eyes torn out, his teeth knocked out, and the sinews of one arm cut off In all, presenting a spectacle horrible beyond a description Whether this was committed by any person or persons, as yet, remains a mystery He was known to have quarreled that morning with a neighbor, and from this fact, the opinion arose that the deceased might have been murdered by the aforesaid neighbor, (whose name we withhold for the present,) in a subsequent quarrel. Accordingly he was arrested, and taken before a Justice of the Peace, but as nothing was proved against him, he was discharged. The body of the deceased gave evidence of a severe struggle; his hands were bruised, and his body very much mutilated as if having been beaten with a club We hope soon to give a more satisfactory account of this dark transaction, and be able to chronicle the arrest of the true perpetrators or perpetrator of this inhuman and outrageous murder —*Huntingdon Banner*

NEW JERSEY FRANKLINITE.—The New York correspondent of the *Tri-States Union* writes as follows. "The New Jersey Franklinite Company have dispatched a large force of men to Sussex county, for the purpose of erecting very extensive iron-works The president of the company, Colonel J L Curtis, in company with the vice-president, Hon. C. Thompson, and Francis Alger, of Boston, visited the mines at Franklin last week, and fixed the location of the works Messrs Thompson and Alger are both wealthy iron-merchants of Boston, and thoroughly experienced in the business.—Mr Thompson told me he did not believe nature had thrown together such a mass of mineral wealth in any known part of the world as she has piled up in Sussex county, New Jersey. The best cast steel is now made from this Franklinite ore, at a cost of but $100 per ton, while it will readily command at market $240 per ton. So rich is this wonderful ore that it requires but little over two tons of ore to produce one ton of steel. The New Jersey Franklinite Company have one million tons of ore above water level The Bostonians have subscribed to the stock to the amount of $200,000—$100,000 of which will be immediately expended in the town of Franklin. Col. Curtis deserves lasting honor for the active interest he has taken in this great enterprise. Besides giving employment to thousands of workmen, it will be the means of driving out of our market all foreign iron, steel, and cutlery The *Tribune* declares that the benefit arising from the discovery of making steel from the Franklinite ore will prove of more practical advantage to the people of the United States than we have derived from the results of the battle of New Orleans Success to enterprise and enterprising men."

TO WHISKEY DRINKERS.—Three persons purchased some whiskey at one of the doggeries in Zanesville, which they took home in jugs, and on Monday all three of them died Some of the whiskey remained, and on being analyzed, was found to contain a large portion of *strychnine*, a most deadly poison. Distillers are said to put this drug into the whiskey, for the purpose of increasing the yield.

THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.—A capital point was made by one of the counsel for the prosecution at the trial of Matt. Ward, in answer to Tom Marshall's allusion to Matt. Ward's travels and his visit to Mt. Sinai, where God delivered the law to Moses. The counsel wondered if the prisoner, when amidst the sublimities of Sinai, where he indulged in a profusion of sacred sentiments, had ever read in the Decalogue, "*Thou shalt not kill!*"

ITEMS OF NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

An Englishman has obtained a patent for grinding hay into meal for fodder.

The annual interest on the debt of France is nearly $70,000,000.

The Milwaukee *News* estimates the present population of Milwaukee at 35,000

Cucumbers six inches long were selling in the Cincinnati market on Friday at 20 cents apiece.

Losses to the amount of $45,000 were sustained in consequence of the late storm on Lake Michigan.

VERRY REASONABLE.—A New York judge has decided that a man cannot be sued for assault or damages for kissing a pretty girl.

There are in England, it is said, two millions of adult males, if not three millions, who never read a newspaper

The Free Soilers have called a State convention, to be held at Pittsburgh on Wednesday the 24th inst

The subscriptions in aid of the Franklin Monument have reached $44,000 It is to be erected in Philadelphia

The adage that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In Europe people take off their hats to great men; in America great men take of their hats to the people Universal suffrage causes the difference

Our Ohio exchanges speak more encouragingly of the prospects for fruit this year, than they did a short time since, and indicate a belief that the yield would be a moderate one

A Washington clergyman, a Sunday or two since, while stating a deficiency in the collections, remarked that since the issue of three-cent pieces, the revenue of his Church had decreased nearly one-half!

A couple of students at one of the Pennsylvania Colleges, had an "affair of honor" a few days since, and what is more, they stood fire.—One was wounded The difficulty originated with a lady

The N. Y. *Mirror* is informed that a bet was made at the Union Club, the other evening, of $5000, and the money put up, that there would be no fighting between Russia and the allied powers

The "know nothings," though made up, we understand, principally of whigs, are not to be confounded with the whig party, who are merely the "know littles," and do not go the whole extent.

CHURCH BURNED.—In Baltimore, Saturday morning, the fine edifice known as St Paul's Church, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000; no insurance The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary The church originally cost over $100,000

It is said that Mr. Borland has written to his friends at Washington, that he has resigned his position as Minister to the Central American States, to take effect in the month of May. He is expected to arrive in New Orleans by the next California steamer

A YOUNG ROGUE.—One of Mr. Pease's pupils was lately arrested in Boston for having stolen a gold watch at the Worcester depot. He is but fifteen years old, and small in stature By his affected artlessness he almost deceived the police

"See there!" exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to a gaping crowd, as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat with a bullet hole in it. "Look at that bullet-hole, will yees? ye see that if it had been a low crowned hat I should have been kilt!"

Greely says the Court of St. James goes into mourning for a week, on account of the death of the Duke of Parma, one of the most worthless "rips" in all Europe So much for honor! A thousand Humbolts might die and no such set grief would be indulged in. Blessed be sham!

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says the case of John Charles Gardner, charged with perjury, was up before the Judiciary—or rather, that a commentary upon Judge Irwin! Acknowledging by his own acts that these men were unjustly arrested—acknowledging by his own acts that the Court had no jurisdiction; acknowledging by his own acts that he had been used as the mere tool of the railroad corporations! We might comment farther, for it is a theme full of reflection, but we forbear—The humbug trials have ended, and our citizens have been vindicated in the very Court where they were assailed. Let it pass!

The New Jersey Railroad monopoly has become pious; and has allowed a very stringent law to be enacted against all kinds of Sabbath-breaking labor, both public and private. Canals and Railroads cannot hereafter be used on Sunday in that State, except for the transportation of milk and U. S. mails.

The enormous bulk of Mails going West, may be judged by the statement of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, that there arrived on Wednesday morning, at the Post Office in that city, 510 bushels of mail for distribution. It was, however, an unusually large accumulation, in consequence of the accidents caused by the floods upon the Eastern roads.

It is not our intention to denounce Gov. Bigler for signing the Compromise Railroad Bill. We presume he did it in the conscientious pursuit of official duty. Our simple object is to say that if we had the ear of His Excellency we would ask him how he *could* advocate (as he did) and sign a bill conflicting so palpably with the sentiments and positions of his Special Message last winter relative to the Erie difficulties?—*Gazette.*

So says the *Gazette* in one place; now let us see the tune it sings in another. "The Compromise" says the *Gazette*, "secures the construction of the Sunbury and Erie road beyond a peradventure." "The Compromise takes all the railroads to the Harbor, making the *main* if not the *only* depot at that point." "The Compromise breaks up the dangerous combination our citizens have battled with such dauntless energy and untiring perseverance, and puts *all* power in the hands of the Sunbury and Erie road, enabling *it* to control the Lake Shore trade, and *do* for Erie whatever the friendly disposition of its managers may prompt them to do, *even to the extent of making a break of gauge.*" "The Compromise, in short, subjects us to the policy and government of *our friends.*". *These are the features of the Compromise bill*, in the *Gazette's own* language; and how they "conflict so palpably with the sentiments and positions of" the Governor's "special Message last winter relative to the Erie difficulties," we are at a loss to see.—Besides, the *fact* that our representatives in the Senate and House, *all* voted for this bill—not because they liked it in every particular, but because they *knew* it was the best that could be got—ought to be sufficient to shield Governor BIGLER from any insinuation like the above.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1854

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM BIGLER,
Of Clearfield County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Of Somerset County

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
HENRY S. MOTT,
Of Pike County.

Close of the Volume.

The present number closes the 24th volume of the *Erie Observer;* and the fact reminds us, and we hope it will those indebted to us, that it is a good time to *pay up!* With flour at nearly ten dollars a barrel, and all other provisions in like proportion—with paper on the rise, and everything else used about a Printing Office inclined to "go up,"—we can assure all in arrears that we shall have no difficulty in finding a place to deposit all they owe us, and a little more! A good many who take our paper do not owe for it; but a good many do! To all such we beg leave to hint, in a very unobtrusive way, that they had better "step up to the Captain's office and settle" Will they take this hint, or will they continue to read *our* paper and jingle *our* money in their pockets! We "*pause*" for the reply, and we hope it will be in *money!*

An article will be found in another column from the Philadelphia *News* relative to the Compromise Railroad Bill. The article is entitled to weight from the fact that the *News* has always been the firm and fast friend of Erie, and the Sunbury road The Editor, who was a member of the Legislature last year, was one of our warmest and most untiring friends; hence we deem that a word from such a source to our readers is not inappropriate at this time

The End of the Humbug.

Our citizens have not forgot, we presume, how Messrs. Killpatrick, Kirkpatrick, Shirwin and Jacks, were dragged from their homes last winter, by order of Judge Irwin, and for an alleged contempt of Court, incarcerated in the Allegheny county jail for several weeks They have not forgot either, we presume, how they were at length discharged upon their own recognisance to appear on the second Monday in May to be further disposed of as the Judge might determine. Well, they did so appear; but the Judge and his employers were very anxious to get rid of them. First, the Court could'nt hear their case; but the prisoners would not again give bail. Then the prosecutors were anxious to let them go home if they would pay the costs; but the Harborcreek boys were stubborn, and swore they never would pay a cent of cost. Then they were told they could go if they would withdraw their suits against Marshal Frost for false imprisonment; but still they were stubborn, declaring their determination to hold the Marshal accountable for their incarceration last winter! Here was a dilemma; the railroad men were in a sweat, but the Judge was in a worse one; and at last, as the best way to get out, his Honor backed square down, and told the "*rioters*" from Harborcreek *to go home!* And thus ends the humbug trials before the U. S. District Court. What a commentary upon the Judiciary—or rather, what a commentary upon Judge Irwin! Acknowledging by his own acts that these men were unjustly arrested—acknowledging by his own acts that the Court had no jurisdiction; acknowledging by his own acts that he had been used as the mere tool of the railroad corporations! We might comment farther, for it is a theme full of reflection, but we forbear—The humbug trials have ended, and our citizens have been vindicated in the very Court where they were assailed. Let it pass!

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How is it to Come?

The Philadelphia *Argus* is a good paper—soundly Democratic—though, we fear, a little too ultra, and a shade too captious. A recent number has the following:

A GOOD TIME COMING.—It is with pleasure we record the fact that Governor Bigler has vetoed the bills incorporating the Donegal, Catasauqua, Allentown and Mount Pleasant Banks, and that the vetoes were sustained by the Senate. Now, Governor, having broken up these recruiting stations for the Banks, let us have a dash at the main fortress. No matter if the State Convention did resolve that "no new Banks should be chartered unless they were necessary, and no old ones re-chartered unless they were worthy," that is not the sentiment of the Democracy of the State. The business men are heartily tired of the tyranny exercised over the community by these money shops, and they will sustain any movement for curtailing the evils of our banking system, while the rank and file of the Democracy will rally with entire unanimity to the support of any vigorous demonstration on the old Jackson platform. Do not let us be satisfied with driving in the outposts. If we halt at this point, we are liable to the imputation of either fear or dishonesty. If Deposit Banks are useless and detrimental to the well being of the community, are not banks of discount, deposit and issue, trebly so? Undoubtedly, and therefore we say, on to the main fortress, Governor!

Could Pennsylvania control the paper issue of the country, we would heartily join in the above, and call upon the Governor to halt not until "the main fortress" is surrendered. But unfortunately the Keystone has not the control of this matter. Other States, just as consistently Democratic as Pennsylvania, do and will issue paper money—do and will flood the country with "promises to pay"—despite our croaking. What then is to be done? How are we to arrive at *that* "good time coming" referred to by the *Argus* By an indiscriminate war upon all Banks? We may do this in our own State, but how carry the war into other States? Besides, we are not sure that such a course would bring us back to the good "old Jackson platform" That platform, if our recollection serves us, was a divorce of the government from Banks—not a divorce of the business of the country from Banks! That was left, as it ought, to take care of itself—to regulate itself; in a word, to make such arrangements as its necessities required in regard to money, instead of being regulated by a "Government regulator" i e the United States Bank

A Railroad War in Buffalo.

From the way the Buffalo papers, one and all, denounced the city Councils of Erie for passing ordinances for the removal of railroad tracks off the streets, a person would naturally suppose that such a proceeding was illegal, as well as unjust; and that Buffalo—innocent Buffalo—would never do such an act But look at the sequel. On the 1st day of this month, Ald. Bemis, of the city Councils of Buffalo, not having the fear of the *Express*, the *Courier*, *Republic*, or *Commercial*, before his eyes, and perhaps never having heard of Judge Irwin's Court at Pittsburgh, moved—

"That the City Attorney be hereby directed to prosecute the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, *for crossing and obstructing* Michigan street, between Exchange street and the Canal, and that he employ some suitable person to report to him each and every violation of the City Charter and ordinances.

Ald. Bemis advocated the passage of his resolution, because the State Line Railroad, had no right to cross Michigan street, and its doing so is a great nuisance. The Central road had a legal right to cross that street which the other has not, and he thought it the duty of the Council to force the State Line road back, and then he thought the Central would follow it.

Ald. Rumsey, thought this resolution calculated to interfere with the interests of Buffalo and its passage business, by embarrassing the lines of communication, and forcing travel through other channels.

The President of the Council advocated the resolution denouncing Railroads, their practices, the use of free tickets among the legislators, &c. He spoke with much warmth of the treatment he received from the Vice President of the Central Road, who, when admonished of the incumbrances placed upon Michigan street, by the Central road, said to him (Ald. H.) that he did not care a d——n. They had rights and the law guaranteed their rights and they should take advantage of them.

After some further discussion the resolution *was adopted.*"

Now, will the Buffalo papers please tell us in what consists the difference between the action of the city Councils of Erie last winter, when they order the proper officer to remove railroad nuisances from the streets, and that taken by the city Councils of Buffalo, as indicated above. The one declared that the railroad "obstructed" the streets, and removed it; the other declares that it does, and directs a prosecution to be commenced! The Buffalo papers denounced the one—called our Councils "rioters"—invoked the aid of the Federal government to put them down; but lo! when their city Fathers do the very same thing in effect, they are silent! Verily, by their works ye shall know them!

A QUEER TEMPERANCE PARTY.—We see that Judge CONRAD, the Whig and Native candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, has also received the nomination of the Maine Law men. We presume this honor must be conferred upon him in consequence of the very *temperate* character of some of his friends, as elucidated by the following incident. When it became known that the Judge had secured the nomination, a party of his friends, after getting gloriously drunk, proceeded to a hotel in Broad-street, where it was proposed that they should burn their hats over the happy event This was agreed to, and "six tiles" were put in the flames. Then followed coats, which were likewise destroyed in a similar manner.—This even did not satisfy the bacchanalians, and a proposition was made to strip off pantaloons, which was complied with by two of the party.—Of course after *that*, as a man is known by his friends, the temperance men were satisfied—hence his nomination!

Our friend of the Crawford *Democrat* wont be satisfied any way The Legislature last winter repealed the charter of the Franklin Canal Company, and the *Democrat* denounced the act. The same Legislature now restores to the original owners of that work their franchises, upon certain conditions, and yet the *Democrat* complains. We thought the first act of the Legislature was right, and we do not like the last very well, still it is'nt half as bad as it might be.—The *Democrat*, however, is evidently in a "I do not like you, Dr Fell" sort of a mood!

We wonder the "Know Nothings" do not establish a Lodge in this city. Certainly there are quite a number who know so very little that it would not be a hard job to make excellent "Know Nothings" of them.

DECIDED.—Judge McCalmot made an important decision last week—no less than that if a person cowhide a railroad company's Editor, in his own office, he damages the Commonwealth to the amount of just *twenty dollars!* Cheap is'nt it?

The Maine Law men in Vermont are raising a fund of $250,000, "to aid the cause of Temperance in that State." The Treasurer of the State Temperance Society publishes a card urging the agents to hurry up subscriptions.

"Respectably Connected"

We have about concluded that a man can do any thing if he is "respectably connected," or rather that the laws for the punishment of crime are only intended for those who are not "to the manor born." A poor devil, starving for the want of a loaf of bread, if caught in stealing a chicken, is hurried off to jail instantly There is no sympathy for him, for he is not "respectably connected." An ignorant Irishman, or German, full of Fourth of July patriotism, gets into a row and beats one of his fellows to a jelly, and the State's Prison or the gallows is his doom as soon as a judge and jury, "respectably connected," can deliberate upon his case. But, how stands it with the "respectably connected" themselves? Are prison laws made for them? Is "hemp cravats" manufactured for their necks? In truth not, in a majority of cases! How many bank defaulters have escaped "unwhipt of justice" because they were "respectably connected?" How many gentlemen who have made the mistake of putting other men's names to bank paper, instead of their own, have found it convenient to travel in Europe for their health, and have been enabled to do so because they were so "respectably connected" that the officers of the law dare not do their duty! How many Matt. Wards have committed murder, and escaped the halter, because they were "respectably connected." The answer is plain—where there has been one Professor Webster who, notwithstaning his "respectable connections," suffered the penalty of his crime, there has been a dozen Matt. Wards.—But to leave these higher crimes, where even "respectable connections" serve to shield the guilty, we have a case in point where petty thefts are demonstrated to have as firm a friend in such "connections." Some days since the Postmaster of Washington City noticed that a large number of circulars (since ascertained to amount to thirteen hundred) had been dropped at the city post office for transmission, from a private source—They were franked in the name of two members of the *House of Representatives*. Suspecting an intention of fraud, Colonel Berrett promptly procured the arrest of the individual whose name was affixed to the circulars Upon examination it was ascertained that this individual had procured these franked envelopes from a young man at the rate of five dollars per thousand It was further ascertained that the person who sold the envelopes was an employee of the two honorable gentlemen whose names appeared on them The case was prosecuted, but it was ascertained that the young man was "respectably connected," and then, at the instigation of the two honorable members of Congress, it was abandoned So much for being "respectably connected

Will the Erie City Railroad be built?—This is a question agitating the people of Chautauque county just now! It is one, too, our own citizens are interested in; it is one the traveling and business public are interested in, and hence it is about time those who hold the charter of the Pennsylvania portion of it, should be called upon to answer definitely yea or nay! That the men who hold the charter—or rather a majority of them—ever intended to build it, we never believed. That they obtained possession of the charter, in order to strangle the road—of preventing its building—there is the strongest circumstantial evidence; sufficient, at least, to convict them before any impartial jury in the country. Their whole course has been a *lie* upon their professions, and it is no wonder the people through whose land the road runs would not make any terms with them for land damages.—How the thing is to be remedied we don't know; but certain it is, definite steps ought to be taken to obtain possession of the charter, or drive those who hold it into a fulfillment of their contract with the public in having it granted to them!

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—An election occurred in Iowa on the 3d inst., for a State Superintendent of Public Schools. The contest was warmly contested on party grounds, the democrats advocating the Nebraska bill, and the whigs opposing it. The result was the choice of the Democratic candidate by 2,724 majority! Of all the northern States Iowa has been the soundest on the slavery question. Her democracy have never been infected in the slightest degree with abolitionism. She is one of the free States carved out of the Louisiana purchase, and borders on Nebraska Having determined the character of her own institutions when she formed her constitution, she is anxious that Nebraska shall have the same privilege

They can't get the prohibitory law to work right in Massachusetts Some difficulty is constantly presenting itself to the authorities.—A sheriff seized a lot of liquors by order of the Court; the Supreme court declared the act of seizure unconstitutional; the Sheriff comes back to Court to recover expenses for storage, the Judge can't pay, and sends to the Legislature. So stands the last case.

VOLUNTEERS FOR TURKEY.—A large body of Poles and Hungarians, from various parts of the Western States, left Cincinnati on Wednesday for New York, *en route* for Europe for the purpose of joining the Turkish army

It is said that Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, of pill notoriety, is devoting his entire time and energy to the cultivation of the osier or basket willow. It strikes us that pills and "weeping" willows would go first rate together!—*Exchange.*

"It strikes" us that the man who would make such an insinuation as that, ought to be stuck in the *pill*-ory, and then sent to *purg*-atory!

ANOTHER STATE.—A bill has been introduced into Congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union, as a State; and the Legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1856, Oregon will probably be the thirty-second State of the Union. Its population already exceeds forty thousand, and the emigration to it is likely to be very large this year Accounts from that territory represent the people as prospering; valuable gold mines and other minerals are discovered. As a farming region it is unsurpassed by any of the old States, even rivalling in wealth her southern neighbor, California. In 1850 the population of Oregon was only 13,294. It is now over 40,000. In two years more it will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, doubtless, to entitle it to admission as a State.

"THE CRY IS STILL, THEY COME."—A few years since there was not a Clothing Store in town—now we have an unlimited number, and "the cry is still they come." The last one is *J. Collamer & Son*, directly opposite our publication office, where they are opening a very choice stock, purchased in the *Paris of America*—Philadelphia. Give them a call.

Mr. Slidell and Cuba.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, made an important move and speech relative to Cuba, the other day in the Senate. We notice it now, not because we think any thing will grow out of it in the present state of affairs between us and Spain, but simply as another sign of the times pointing to the ultimate result—the acquisition of Cuba by our Government. Cuba will not be ours this year, we repeat, but that her future history is written in the Book of "manifest destiny" we have not for years doubted Mr. Slidell's resolution was one of inquiry into the expediency of repealing our neutrality laws for a period of reasons assigned by Mr S for this move were numerous, and some of them well put and sustained Among others he expressed his belief that there is a "concerted plan" on the part of England and France "to Africanize Cuba" In his experience, Mr S. asserts, has led him to be surprised at nothing that England might attempt to prevent the possession of this magnificent island by her great commercial rival, the United States—a rival destined to be, in a few years, in fact she is not already, in that respect, her recognized superior. It is also the opinion of the Senator, that the conduct of Spain and the Cuban authorities towards this Government for the past two years, has been so disrespectful, nay, insulting, that it is deemed necessary some measure should be taken that will, as a check to Cuban insult and aggression, a repeal or suspension of our neutrality laws, he argues, our citizens could engage in such expeditions as they choose against other nations without violating, or being subjected to prosecutions, for violation of United States laws, they would only be amenable to the laws of the country they attacked.

Once upon a time the papers were largely discussing the question, "Will saltpetre explode?" Many a sage article was written, a good deal of talent employed in demonstrating the "pros" and "cons" of the query, but whether it was ever satisfactorily decided either way we really do not recollect The next momentous query, we believe, was whether Judge Botts did really sleep with Tyler? That we believe was decided in the affirmative by "have we a Bourbon among us?" Franklin Pierce, Johnson and Putnam, came forth to relieve the anxiety of an inquisitive public That now has now seen its best days, and will ere long slide from the public view; but thanks to the whig party of Pennsylvania it has been supplied by a problem as interesting, as important, and as grand as all the others combined It is "*Will Judge Pollock decline?*" Whig papers with Free Soil proclivities, say he will—then again, whig papers with Silver Gray proclivities swear he won't! The Judge, we are not mistaken, swears he won't—that he will die, sink or swim, he'll beat Bigler, or Bigler shall beat him! Well, we admire "pluck" in a whig, and certainly if a whig candidate ever showed it, or ever needed it, Judge Pollock certainly has and does! Still the question is not decided, "will Judge Pollock decline?"

O. CONSISTENCY.—The whig papers are publishing Benton's speech, while some of the Free Soil stripe, have raised his name for President in 1856—a Crawford county man for instance This is all right, yet one can help looking at the consistency of both colonel, and his whig supporters For when he was in the Senate in 1836 he procured to have a large tract of land in the territory of Nebraska added or annexed to a *slave State*, he had no scruples about the *compromise* of 1820 By his own words in the mighty speech recently made, it appears Congress added "*seven fine counties*"—as large as the whole State of Connecticut, and more than one hundred miles in—to this slave dominion

The First Veto

President PIERCE has sent into Congress his first veto It is in relation to a bill granting a portion of the public lands for the benefit of indigent insane of the several States It disputes the philanthropy of the movement least of all does the President, but the right of Congress to dispose of the public domain for such a purpose is denied, and hence the veto. The President:—

"To assume that the public lands are available to ordinary State objects, whether of internal structures, police, charity, or expenses of administration, would be to disregard a large amount of the value of the public domain, the limitations of the constitution, and, within that extent, all distinctions between the rights and powers of the States, and those of the United States; for if the public lands may be applied to the support of the poor, whether same or other, if the disposal of them and their proceeds be subject to the ordinary limitations of the constitution, then Congress possesses unquestionable power to provide for expenditures in the States by means of the public lands, even to the degree of defraying the salaries of Governors, judges, and all other expenses of the government and internal administration within the seven States. The conclusion from the general survey of the whole subject is, to my mind, irresistible, it closes the question, both of right and of expediency, so far as regards the principle of the appropriation proposed in this bill Would the admission of such a power in Congress dispose of the public domain work the proper abrogation of some of the most important provisions of the constitution? If the systematic reservation of a definite portion of the public lands (the sixteenth section) in the States, for the purpose of education, and occasional grants for similar purposes be cited as contradicting these conclusions, the answer, as it appears to me, is obvious and satisfactory Such reservations and grants, besides being a part of the conditions on which the proprietary right of the United States is maintained, along with the eminent domain, in a particular State, and by which the public land remains free from taxation in the State in which it lies, as long as it remains the property of the United States, are the acts of a mere landed proprietor disposing of a small share of his property in way to augment the value of the residue. In this mode to encourage the early occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer

An accident occurred on the Erie and Cleveland railroad, on Wednesday afternoon, rather a serious character, though we are pleased to say no one was killed The mail train from the West, when near Painesville, ran over some cattle upon the track, throwing off, and completely demolishing one of the middle cars The passeng