swake and very successful over her; literary "*masculinity*" is vexed, and while patting us patronisingly with one hand, scratches us slily with the other; yet, by the aid of Providence and the editor of the New York *Daily Times*, we shall continue to nib our pens and coolly pocket our receipts. FANNY FERN.

Kansas.

From the Chicago Dem. Press.

We yesterday held a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman of this city, who has returned from Kansas after an absence of several weeks. Everything in relation to that Territory is now specially interesting, and we present such facts as we remember, hoping our readers will be favored with a more detailed account of his observations in a few days.

He traveled up the Kansas river some hundred and twenty miles, and says that the soil is very rich and productive and the country exceedingly beautiful. Along the river, extending for a few miles on each side, the country is densely timbered, and so also are the borders of the small streams which empty into the river from the other side. On leaving the margins of the streams, the country is high, rolling prairie. The soil is good, but the want of timber and water will be found a serious drawback to the rapid settlement of that portion of the Territory. The climate while he was there was bracing and healthy, but those who reside in the country, complain that it is very fluctuating and changeable.

The Shawnee Indians own the territory on the south side of the Kansas, for some two hundred miles west of the Missouri. Our informant says they are very considerably advanced in civilization, and that he was very comfortably entertained while traveling among them. They devote their attention to agriculture, and many of them have large and very fine farms. The growing crops give the promise of an abundant harvest. Our friend assures us that the husbandry of the Indians will compare very favorably with that of their neighbors in Missouri.

They appear not a little uneasy and restless under the passage of the territorial bills. Many of them have been cherishing the hope that ere long they would be endowed by Congress with the rights of citizenship. They dress, live and act like white people, and declare their determination not to sell their lands on any consideration whatever.

The Delawares occupy a section of country on the north side of the Kansas, not unlike in its characteristics that owned by the Shawnees. A delegation had just returned from Washington, and it was understood that they contemplated negotiations to sell all their territory with the exception of a reservation fronting ten miles upon the Missouri river, and extending forty miles back into the country. The reservation includes all the inhabited portion of their territory. The treaty had not yet been signed, but the preliminary arrangements for it had all been made.—The Delawares are also living mostly in dwellings, though they are not so intelligent and so far advanced in civilization as the Shawnees.

The emigrants are pouring into the Territory in great numbers; but according to the laws of the United States, or rather the treaties of the Government with the Indians, they are not permitted to remain there. The Indian title to the lands is not yet extinguished, and when our friend left Fort Leavenworth, the U. S. Marshall was engaged with a posse driving the squatters and emigrants out of the territory.—Many, however, were pushing onward beyond the Fort to the borders of the great plains, where they hoped to be beyond the reach of the Marshal. The country is not yet open to settlement, and cannot be till the Indian title is extinguished. This will no doubt be effected as rapidly as possible; but the philanthropist will ask, where can the poor Indian go? This question suggests sad and solemn reflections.—Let us hope that many of them will become civilized, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty.

The course which the officers of the Government feel bound to pursue, is producing much ill feeling among the emigrants. They are hardy and enterprising, and seem determined each for himself to pre-occupy a large slice of this new and valuable Territory. Desperate efforts are being made by the Missourians to induce slaveholders to go there, but the balance of the feeling is against it. Many of the most intelligent slaveholders admit there is no chance for them.

The Japanese.

Capt. Adams, whose arrival in the United States with the Treaty made with the authorities of Japan, has already been mentioned, furnishes the *Alta California* with some interesting particulars concerning the people of that far off region, and the circumstances under which the Treaty was negotiated. We reproduce them as everything in connection with these singular people is a matter of interest, and those details show us something of their habits, characters and modes of life.

During the absence of the squadron, after leaving the President's letter, the Japanese authorities had a fine building erected upon an island in the harbor of Jeddo, where there was about ten thousand inhabitants, and where it was intended by them the treaty should be made. Commodore Perry was not, however, informed of this till he had passed the island and anchored his fleet higher up the harbor, which he refused to return. After much negotiation, the Commodore was allowed to choose his own site, and he chose a broad beach, near Yedo, where the terms of the treaty were arranged. Commodore Perry was present with five princes, of the different departments of the government, and during the whole of the intercourse with them, the Japanese exhibited extraordinary dignity and courtesy. The Japanese *diplomats*, in their conversation with the officers, acknowledged that they were behind the age, and that they thought it better to make some changes in their government, and to mix more with the world. The appearance of the people is far superior in every respect to that of the Chinese.

The conversation which was held during the negotiations exhibited a general knowledge of affairs on the part of the Japanese which had not been looked for. Among many questions asked, one inquired in regard to the success of the caloric ship *Ericsson*, another how the Panama Railroad was progressing, and may questions were asked relating to California. They expressed a belief that gold was to be found all over the Pacific, and were about organizing a geographical corps to search for it in the interior. They exhibited very little astonishment or suprise at things that were merely new and not grand, but were very much astonished at the operation of the steam engine of the Susquehanna. When a globe was exhibited to one of them, he placed his finger successively upon Washington, New York, Liverpool, Paris and San Francisco. In their rides a short distance around the city, the officers saw well cultivated fields of wheat and grain of all kinds, and some of their agricultural implements were far superior to those which were carried over for them by the squadron. Particularly was this the case in a fanning machine, they having one of an entirely superior make.

In pastry and confectionary work they are fully equal to the French, serving up these articles in the most elegant, palatable and varied style. They are vegetarians in their diet, seldom eating meat, subsisting almost entirely upon fish and vegetables, and occasionally only indulging in poultry. They have very fine carriages, some of which, belonging to the dignitaries, are drawn by four horses, and attended in their interior travels by bands of two or three hundred armed men.

☞ The Jackson (Tenn.) *Democrat* tells a good joke of a gentleman in that vicinity, who cured his horse's scalded back by using the "Magnetic Ointment," and whose praise of the ointment induced his wife to read the pamphlet which accompanied the bottle. She discovered that the ointment was recommended for "restoring the hair"—giving it a trial. She did so, and it changed the color of her hair from black to *pinky red!*

Good Advice for Croakers.

The following from the New York *Observer*, one of the ablest and best conducted religious newspapers in the country, is deserving the attention of croakers:

Some of the disunionists at the East, proposed that the usual Fourth of July celebration should be omitted this year, in consequence of the passage of obnoxious measures by Congress. We are happy to learn that their counsels were not heeded, and that so far as we can judge from the newspapers, there was as much enthusiasm as ever, and just as strong devotion to the Union, and to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

If any man groans because our laws are not always such as he would make if he had the power, let him go abroad, or study at home the character of foreign governments. He will soon learn that our laws, with all their imperfections, work out more happiness for the people than they do in other lands; that our government, with all its deficiencies, answers the ends of government better than any other. What is the use then, of putting on a long face, and sighing over the awful corruption of our times, the tendency of things to ruin, when in all that makes true national greatness we have advanced and are advancing with a power unprecedented in the world's history.

It is always true that the nearer we come to perfection, the less we are willing to bear with evils. This is well, where the evil is curable.—But no human government can be perfect.—There are evils under all systems. Fewer and lighter evils exist in ours than in any other.—Let us thank God and take courage.

In our country, wrongs are more freely exposed than in any other land, and this is the result of the higher moral sense which here prevails and of our free liberty of speech. Our country, with its acknowledged evils, is still the freest, purest, and most virtuous on the earth. Let us make it better as fast as we can, but shame, and sin, and folly would destroy the machinery that works out so much good, because that good is mixed with some evil. He might as well quarrel with the sun on account of its spots, or the moon itself for its sin. It is a very good sun, and a pretty fair world, and a first-rate country, and every discontented inhabitant, in good standing in the Union, should emigrate to England, Russia, Italy, and find by his own experience how much better his own land is than "all the lands."—Then any other land on earth.

Gaining Strength.—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* has the following [illegible] Gerrit Smith, the celebrated abolitionist of New York:

After disposing of a number of unimportant [illegible] House went into Committee of the [illegible] on the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Smith of New York having the floor, addressed the Committee at length in opposition to the measure. He was listened to as he always is by the House, with great attention, and more than one son of the Old Dominion [illegible] in warm approval of the sentiments of the anti-slavery enthusiast. Mr. Smith is allowed to be the best [illegible] speaker in the House. As you look at the tall, raw-boned, gaunt form of a matchless [illegible] and swelling with the tide of [illegible] within, following hearts, you feel as [illegible] before you can have no idea. [illegible] such miscreants as Sumner, Giddings, Parrish and Parker. He may be the unwashed [illegible] of slavery; but you know that he [illegible] the maddening abolition mob of Boston. While the Sumners, Giddingses, [illegible] Congress, are shunned by their fellows, as being utterly unworthy of [illegible], Gerrit Smith enjoys the respect and [illegible] of all.

Mr. Attorney Black.—The measure reported by Senator [illegible] Saturday last, is extensively [illegible] It proposes to make the Attorney General the head of a Department, [illegible] Attorney General and Solicitor, [illegible] transfers the Solicitor's office to the new Department. The head of the new Department is [illegible] all judiciary commissions [illegible] President. At present the [illegible] Department at the Virginia [illegible] judiciary branch of the Government [illegible] very properly proposes to place the appointment to the head of the new Department. It is worthy of note, however, that it proposes in this bill to [illegible] in connection with the law officers of the Government which the President [illegible] at his own discretion. [illegible] Attorneys at law, and to [illegible] Attorneys fill the duty [illegible] of the Interior Department [illegible] of male, will give each [illegible] a pure Auditor—[illegible] Departments, whose functions [illegible] together, subject to [illegible] Auditor. If passed, [illegible] the State Department of connection [illegible] other portion of our public affairs [illegible] legitimately identified with [illegible] relations.

The Pending Free Homestead Bill.—Some of the papers contradictorily state in regard to the opinion of them attributing the opposition to the measure to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, now Governor of Tennessee, we have [illegible] years before that gentleman commenced his career of earnest and [illegible] advocacy of it, Felix Grundy McConnell, of Alabama, whose history and sad end are well known, was in the habit of urging it in season and out of season, nearly every public land bill being considered on the hill. His proposition was one for granting "one hundred and sixty acres of land, free of charge, to every head of a family, whether man, maid, or widow."

The [illegible] unfortunate individual, is its paternity justly attributable.

Time's Changes.—The lapse of fifty years has wrought a wonderful change in the relations between Great Britain and the family of Bonaparte. About half a century ago the British government utterly refused to recognize Napoleon as invested with imperial rank—waged war against him as a usurper and a person dangerous to the well-being of Europe, and never desisted from its efforts till his power was completely crushed. Now, mark the change that time has wrought. Some six weeks ago, at an entertainment given in London by Count Walewski, the French ambassador, the Queen of Great Britain made a circuit of the rooms leaning on the arm of the Count, and, on retiring, saluted the Countess on the cheek. *Count Walewski is an illegitimate son of the great Napoleon by a British courtesan.*—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Mortality at Chicago.—The Board of Health of Chicago have resolved for the present to issue daily reports of the interments in that city. For the month of June they report 333 deaths, 142 of which were from cholera.—The deaths from the 1st to the 8th July, when the mortality was the greatest, were 242, the number from cholera not being given. On Sunday, July 9th, the whole number of interments was 88. We conversed yesterday with an intelligent gentleman from Chicago, who says that the city was as healthy as usual until within a week or ten days. The extreme hot weather from the commencement of July has no doubt been the main cause of the pestilence now raging there. The deaths, in a population of 66,000, is not a great mortality. In the numbers are included all emigrants arriving by both the Michigan Central and Southern Railroads, and the deaths from exhaustion and cholera among this portion of the community have been truly alarming. Sunday and Monday last the weather was more favorable there; but great alarm was still manifested by the best citizens, and numbers of them were leaving the city for the East. The *Western World* last night brought down at least 150 from that place.—*B. Gour.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 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.

☞ The *Gazette* has answered us in regard to Mayor King and the "Sunday Liquor Traffic." It's answer is explicit—it is to the point—it is definite; and hence the Temperance men know just exactly where it stands—just exactly what its *professions of temperance are worth!* "We," exclaims this apostle of temperance, "*have no disposition to force Mayor King, against his own inclinations, into a course of action calculated to effect it.*" "Effect"—what! Why, the "Sunday Liquor Traffic," of course! We want temperance men to note this fact!—we want temperance men to look at the consistency of this declaration!—"The law," says the *Gazette*, "*is an eminently beneficent one, designed to work out great and noble ends,*" but then, O consistency, "we" the *Gazette*, "have no disposition to force Mayor King, against his own inclinations, into a course of action, calculated to effect it." "We are his friends, personal and political," says this paper, and yet, though the "law is an eminently benificent one, designed to work out great and noble ends," still we, the *Gazette*, will not lift our voice, or use our "personal and political influence" to persuade Mayor King to suppress the Sunday Liquor Traffic. And why won't the *Gazette* do this? Because, to use its own language, "*it is not his private keeper*"? That is the only reason it gives! It is great on Temperance—still it is not Mayor Kings private keeper. It can preach Temperance by the yard, and morality by the bushel—still it is not the Mayor's private keeper! We want Temperance men to note this! It is worthy of their especial attention, for certainly such an efficient Temperance advocate should receive some mark of acknowledgement from them! The *Gazette* wants to know if we will co-operate with the Mayor, should he conclude to make an effort to suppress the Sunday Liquor Law Traffic. In its own language, we answer that we are not his "political friend, nor his private keeper."

Just what they Deserve.

It is pretty evident some of the Democrats in Congress who, in order to court the favor of the Abolitionists, betrayed their party, and voted against the principles of non-intervention as contained in the Nebraska bill, will receive the treatment all such politicians deserve. The whigs and Abolitionists have all along held out the idea that every person who had thus acted, should be returned, no matter what his politics. O, said the Greeleys', little and great, every man who fights that "iniquitous scheme," must go back. We'll all turn in, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," black spirits, and blue, rag, tag and piebald, and send every man of you back, despite the old fogies in both political parties. This was the language of the whigs before the bill passed, and strange to say there were Democrats from nominally whig Districts who were fools enough to sink the bait down, *hook and all*. The result is, every one of them has been landed high and dry upon the bank of Salt River, and the whigs are now laughing in their sleeves to see them flopping about trying to get into the stream again. The case of Fenton, in the neighboring district of Chautauque, is one in point. By the bad management of the whigs, together with some personal popularity, Fenton was elected two years since in that strong whig District. Of course, until this bait was thrown out by the oppenents of Nebraska, the Honorable Member from Chautauque had no idea that he could be re-elected. But Greeley's "peck of oats," in the shape of a re-election, came floating by, and he pounced upon it like a hungry shark upon an unfortunate young darkie. He took these whigs at their word—he spoke against Nebraska, he voted against Nebraska, and what is more he has help distract his party friends at home most effectually. His name is quoted every where by the whig press—except when a re-election is talked of. Then they play a tune upon another sort of fiddle. True, a whig paper down in Cattaragus, the Editor of which don't appear to be "posted," has taken it for granted that the "peck of oats" thrown out to Fenton, was'nt a cheat. The greeny thinks it was all honest, and hence he calls for Fenton's re-election! The other papers, however, are telling him very plainly to "shut his mouth if he don't want to to make an *ass* of himself," thus plainly indicating that the Hon. Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., will be allowed to remain at home, notwithstanding whig promises that *all* who opposed Nebraska should be re-elected. And the verdict of every Democrat will be, *served him right!*

☞ The *Constitutional* liar, employed by the Railroad companies to traduce Gov. Bigler and the city of Erie, asserted a couple of weeks since that the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* had "hauled down" the name of Gov. Bigler, and substituted that of David Wilmot. Knowing there was no truth in the story—that he had manufactured it out of whole cloth to gratify his "Shanghai" employees, we told him so, for which we were assailed in his usual style, and the falsehood repeated. Now here is what the *Chronicle* itself says about it:

"Our Position.—We notice an article going the rounds of the whig press, that the Pittsburgh Evening *Chronicle*, a paper devoted to Democratic men and measures, has taken down the name of William Bigler for Governor and put up that of David Wilmot. We never did anything of the kind. The *Chronicle* is not a party paper and has never placed at the head of its columns the name of any candidate for office. We occasionally give our views of men and measures, which we certainly have the undoubted right to do, but have never advocated as a partisan the claims of either party exclusively. Our course is independent and we shall maintain it regardless of who we please or who we offend."

☞ Our friend Kolb, one of the shavers of man—not of money—has just added to his establishment between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel, a "chair as is a chair," in which all the comforts of a good shave can be had, and no mistake. We advise those who want to see the *ne plus ultra* in the way of a chair, to call and try it.

☞ We understand that the national Democrats of New York have nominated for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Greene C. Bronson and Elijah Ford.

"Sectional Agitation"—Sound Views.

The Buffalo *Commercial*, the home organ of Mr. Fillmore, is not disposed to see that individual sacrificed upon the altar of "Sectional Agitation" without entering its protest. The *Commercial* is right. Why should such men as Fillmore be repudiated to make room for the Sumners, and Hales, and Gilletts, and Sewards, and Chases of the Free Soil herd. Why should Mr. Fillmore's administration and its measures—among them the Fugitive Slave Law—be consigned to oblivion, and repudiated by those who fed upon his bounty, in order that Seward may triumph, and his Abolition allies become the leaders of the old Whig party? Again we repeat, the *Commercial* is right; "Sectional Agitation" should not receive countenance at the hands of reliable whigs, even though temporary success over the Democracy might crown the "fusion" sought.

The *Commercial* is also right, and uses the language of "truth and soberness," in repudiating, as it does, the impracticable issue some of the whigs are attempting to raise, of the repeal of the Nebraska bill. Speaking of such a repeal, the *Commercial* uses the following language, which we commend to the careful attention of such of our readers as have been carried away by such an impracticable idea. The *Gazette*, too, might profit by looking through the *Commercial's* spectacles:

"We will suppose the formation of a great sectional party as the result of the present excited state of public feeling. As such a party would have nothing to expect from the South but a strenuous and deadly opposition, it becomes evident, at the first blush, that it must exist to no practical purpose, unless it should embrace very nearly the entire North. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that all the obstacles to Northern unanimity may be surmounted, we are still prepared to show that the whole organization would be utterly futile. During the existence of the present Administration it would most obviously be so, unless it could command a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress, and so extract the sting from the Executive veto.—But there are thirty Southern Senators, in a body which consists of only sixty-two members; and these thirty Senators would, to a man, under the circumstances we have supposed, oppose the repeal. The expectation of a repeal of the Nebraska act, during the present Administration *if any body is simple enough to entertain it, is obviously idle.* Let us suppose, then—it will be perceived that we are disposed to make very liberal concessions for the sake of argument—let us suppose that in the next Presidential election the sectional organization should carry every Northern State, and elect their favorite candidate. We will suppose, too, that every member of the lower House from every non-slave holding State is an unflinching advocate of repeal. *We do not know whether any abolitionist is quit so much of a dreamer as to expect all this, but even all this would not accomplish the object.* The reason is simple, but conclusive. The Senatorial term of Stephen A. Douglas, does not expire till the year 1859; he is the father of the measure you seek to repeal, and has staked his political salvation on it; it is certain he will vote, not with you, but with the South. It requires but one Northern vote to make a tie in the Senate, and prevent the passage of any act that is resisted by all the Southern Senators. It is perfectly certain, therefore, that up to the year 1859, the Nebraska act will stand unrepealed. But before the expiration of that time, *the question will be virtually taken out of the hands of Congress by the people of those Territories, who will then be demanding admission as States. There is every reason to believe that they will be rapidly settled, and by a class of inhabitants who will ensure the rejection of slavery.* Having thus shown that this *sectional agitation can, by no possibility, accomplish the object at which it professes to aim*, it follows that such a party as is now proposed would plunge the country in all the evils of sectional agitation, for the attainment of an object *known beforehand to be utterly impracticable;* and that is therefore, *an immense scheme of public mischief, which deserves the reprobation of every patriot and every honest man.*

To men of sense there can be no more conclusive argument against any enterprise, than its demonstrated impossibility. We have already intimated our opinion; that if the repeal of the Nebraska act were feasible, it would be worth considerable exertion to accomplish it. *But it is folly*—nay, it is madness, to let loose the storm for the mere *malevolent pleasure of gazing on the wild uproar that accompanies it; for the fiendish delight* which turbulent and malignant spirits will feel as they witness the convulsions in which it has its birth, and the desolation which marks its path. With the absolute certainty before us, that the Nebraska act cannot be repealed while repeal would be of any avail, we deem it our duty, and *the duty of every man who sets any value on the public tranquility*, to withstand the insane sectional project that is now agitated, and to front it with an earnest, resolute and inflexible opposition."

As intimated above, we commend these sensible views to the careful consideration of the *Gazette*. They emanate from a source certainly entitled, by sympathy and association, to consideration. While we do not agree with all the writer says, we certainly do think he "hits the nail on the head" in saying that to "men of *sense*," as we take it our friends of the *Gazette* are, "there can be no more conclusive argument against an enterprise that its demonstrated *impossibility*." That the crusade, into which the *Gazette* has madly rused, is an "impossibility," there can be no more doubt than that two and two make four. Viewing the matter thus, can any sensible man arrive at any other conclusion than that those who are engaged in this matter "deserve the reprobation of every patriot and every *honest man*."

☞ The *Gazette* has a good deal to say *now* about a "Democratic victory" in New Hampshire. This is not to be wondered at, for it is not three months since it claimed, in bold and confident language, an overwhelming *whig* victory in the same State. At that time we denied that the whigs had achieved any such victory, and the proceedings of the Legislature since has proved that we were right, and the *Gazette* wrong. In the first place a Democrat was elected Governor, and has been inaugurated. Then Democrats were elected to all the offices of the Senate and House. Then a *Democrat* was elected Printer—a partner of Burke, who was Commissioner of Patents under Mr. Polk. Then the Democrats *disagreed* about Candidates for Senator, and postponed the election until next year, in order to go before the people upon the matter at issue between the Candidates. Now, if the *Gazette* can find any thing in this *record* to justify its claim at the time the election took place of a *whig* victory, and a Democratic defeat, it certainly is thankful for small favors, as it undoubtedly is!

☞ We are requested to state that Rev. Mr. Chapin will preach, at the usual hours, to-morrow, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on 7th street.

Distressing Death.—George Hourine, a German, in the employ of Messrs. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, while in the act of uncoupling a pair of driving wheels in the machinery, and in putting them apart with a piece of iron used for that purpose, slipped and fell backwards between the rollers when his head was completely severed from his body.

The Schuyler Fraud!

What do you think of the New York swindle? is the inquiry. Just as I expected, reply's some close observer of men and things, who for the last year or two, has had his eye on railroad schemes and railroad managers. Over two millions, the subject of one man's fraudulent management, is a large and astounding figure, even for a Railroad President; though the truth is, what such officials can't accomplish or undertake in the way of knavery is scarcely worth mentioning. Many, no doubt, were but little surprised at this Schuyler fraud, having had a foretaste from individual experience on one side or the other, for we suppose it to be pretty certain that wherever such immense "piles" are suddenly accumulated, as have been by recent railroad speculations, there must be somewhere a corresponding "excavation" in order to supply the material.

It is said that the effect of this swindle will be widespread and lamentible; that in the Eastern States of late, whenever an industrious laboring man had a few surplus dollars, he almost invariably invested it in some reputed good railroad stock, thus bringing the present blow where least deserved and most keenly felt. The shock given to the confidence of man in man is likewise of great evil-import. The credit system, in its widest sense, seems essential and unavoidable.—The wants of one man are the wants of another, and one failure to comply with agreements, expressed or understood, may carry destruction to hundreds before the evil is arrested. What engagements, then, should be more scrupulously observed than those incident to office, public or private?

One thing is manifest from the late disclosures—the extensive and intimate connection existing between the various Railroads in the country for mutual "aid and comfort." One man is President of six or eight roads and at the same time Treasurer. One company guarantees the stock of another, while it in turn agrees to afford some equivolent, no outsider knows what, until some accident exposes the villainy and corruption in each. This fact of combination should arrest at once the attention of Legislators and their constituents, and be guarded against if possible. It is high time, indeed, that the swelling swarm of chartered privileges now infesting the land should be hived by the hand of the people. If the abuse of power and the practice of deception reached no farther than the immediate circle of the "mediums," we would have no particular objection. They might pick each other's bones until they all starved; but when the "spirit" of these institutions move them to promiscuous plunder, then, in the name and on behalf of the uninitiated and unchartered masses, we must solemnly protest.

When our citizens charged corruption and criminality in high places here, the press east and west of us seemed wild with rage at the idea that Railroad Presidents and Directors should for a moment be suspected of even a passing improper thought. How different their tune now! Schuyler, the principal operator in the New York fraud, was, according to the New York papers, descended from one of the most wealthy and aristocratic families of the country. A Revolutionary ancestry of the highest rank; an individual character heretofore above suspicion—a position among his fellows the most enviable,—and yet, notwithstanding all these constitutional and conventional safeguards, he has recklessly ruined hundreds, if not thousands. It would seem that no purity of morals, no attending circumstances, can resist the leprous touch of railroad gold and stocks.

But these developments have come in due, may we not say, providential season to endorse the incidental points of our case in the hearing about to be had at Philadelphia. When, if necessary, it shall be said that the managers of the Erie and North East Road threw their charter to the winds, and built their road regardless of Law or the wishes of the people, the Court will not be apt to be prejudiced in their favor by the fact that they claim to be of the "first cut" and "best breeding." The Court will see that the monster which was to be strangled by the "Erie War" was one of fearful and gigantic dimensions, extending half-way across the continent, and well strung with the "sinews of war."—They must feel for the people, when a vast power is seen striving to crush them in it's path, spurning and trampling obligations the most sacred, blasting private character, shooting or imprisoning at will, and at its pleasure violating even the hallowed rest of the grave.

In these remarks we would not of course include every man throughout the land who happens to be connected with a railroad, for all general rules are subject to exceptions. In fact it is said that the exception proves the rule, which being true, it will be proper for every man who knows of one honest man connected with the management of railroads, to infer that there are ninty nine of the other stripe to be found as an offset. In view of these facts we would suggest the following addition to the Church Litany—"*From Railroad Rogues, good Lord deliver us!*"

☞ Quite an important arbitration was held this week, in this city, between Archibald Kirkpatrick, of Harborcreek, plaintiff, and the Erie and North East Railroad Company, defendant, on a claim for damages for breach of contract.—It appears that when the Company were locating their road on Kirkpatrick's farm, they agreed by their agent, the chief Engineer, to build certain cattle-guards. This was in the year 1849 or 50. The cattle-guards have never been built, and in consequence of the Company's want of good faith, Kirkpatrick has had three fine colts killed, one team horse, one ox and a heifer; altogether worth about three hundred and fifty or four hundred dollars. The Company true to their corporate instincts refuse to pay him one cent. What makes the matter worse is, that if he fails in this proceeding to get damages for the stock killed, and also for the permanent damage to his farm from the absence of the guards, he and his property will be at the mercy of the Company without remedy forever. The guards if built will be on the Company's land, so that if they refuse to build and are sustained by the law, Kirkpatrick will not dare to build the guards himself, for he would be a trespasser.—The Company claim, we believe, that they were not bound by the agreement of their agent, because the writing was not attested to by the corporate seal; seeking by a legal quibble to rob a man at once of three or four hundred dollars, and him and his posterity of as many thousands hereafter. It seems impossible that there walks unhung to man or set of men who would be black hearted enough to perpetrate such a piece of unblushing villainy. The law being established, professedly at least, to repair the wrongs and protect the rights of persons, we should hope for its sake that the Company will be "brought to time." No wonder the Harborcreek boys are anxious "to let her rip," if the above is a specimen of the outrage they have been subjected to.

In consequence of sickness of some of the arbitrators the case is not yet decided.

Truth Fitly Spoken.

The Montrose *Democrat* is one of the few Democratic papers in this State that have declared against the Nebraska bill; but this fact does not blind it to the insincerity of the opposition to the bill itself, as well as the injustice of the whig assaults upon Gov. Bigler. With recent number it administered this scathing rebuke to the whigs:

"Scott was nominated, and the Fugitive Slave Law endorsed. The news was received forthwith the great flag was raised, and the wildest demon treasons hailed by these same haters of slavery—anti-Nebraska Whigs, who are now ostentiously wedded to northern principles, could support none other than a Whig for the most insignificant town office, we have no confidence in such a party, or its nominees, and the Democracy goes with them, in this campaign. The last how awfully he has been sacrificed for the Fugitive Slave Law [illegible] their party may see a chance to win votes. Had the Whig convention [illegible] Nebraska Bill, the Whigs would have endorsed it also. They denounce [illegible] of Pollock, no matter what he may say, braska, and would support [illegible] were he for the bill and Bigler [illegible] what is the sense of Democrats [illegible] selves to be cheated and fooled by [illegible] critical professions?"

"We know Governor Bigler [illegible] seen him under the severest [illegible] the brightest days of prosperity [illegible] mately connected with [illegible] discharge of official duty—[illegible] of social, political, and [illegible] pened to have every opportunity [illegible] character of the man. [illegible] with him under what [illegible] loped but more strongly [illegible] unbending integrity of [illegible] honest purpose of his [illegible] from above that but one [illegible] this footstool, we should [illegible] any we ever knew. And [illegible] fied, abused and scandalized [illegible] the past few weeks, we [illegible] less of consequences. We [illegible] and see falsehood and [illegible] downfall of integrity in [illegible] We will not see a man [illegible] William Bigler, who [illegible] ease and comfort, [illegible] the service of the people [illegible] we will not see him [illegible] a set of unprincipled [illegible] without defending him to the last [illegible] truth and justice.'"

The above is applicable to the [illegible] whig vineyard as well [illegible] is so applicable, we [illegible] not the repeal of the Nebraska [illegible] after, for they are not such [illegible] peal possible, but it is [illegible] Bigler's defeat, they [illegible] Nebraska and Kansas may [illegible] to grass," it matters [illegible] is there any Democracy, [illegible] Democracy, in Erie [illegible] ments of gratitude [illegible] complish this object. We [illegible] Bigler threw the influence [illegible] tion upon the side of [illegible] ter—when he breasted the [illegible] round us, and by a [illegible] ed the President of [illegible] a corrupt and venal [illegible] versal shout in Erie may [illegible] here and there a Slaughter [illegible] that, as it ought, only [illegible] more enthusiastic. [illegible] by the Nebraska humbug [illegible] the narrow and contracted [illegible] Nothings" totally [illegible] honesty of purpose—[illegible] BIGLER has shown up [illegible] for Erie and her policy. If [illegible] to become the prey of the [illegible] scoff of all honest men [illegible] not stand by his friends [illegible] to stand by, is a trait as [illegible] nities as well as [illegible]

☞ The "Fusion Convention" of Michigan, composed of Free Soilers and Whigs, met at Jackson on the 5th inst. [illegible] didates, mostly from the free soil [illegible] adopted a resolution recognizing [illegible] They call themselves "Republicans" [illegible] to say repudiate one of the [illegible] of Republicanism—the right [illegible] territories to form their own [illegible] Detroit *Advertiser*, the leading [illegible] State, don't go the "fusion" [illegible] only upon the new name, but [illegible] and its candidates. I say [illegible]

We are much mistaken if [illegible] true Whigs who signed the [illegible] tion do not already feel [illegible] grossly deceived, and [illegible] in enlisting the Whigs [illegible] a movement with a [illegible] party of Michigan [illegible] into it elements of disorganization [illegible] end prove ruinous. We [illegible] gentlemen present at the Convention [illegible] completely in the minds of the [illegible] that they entirely controlled [illegible] that the great mass of the [illegible] went there willing, in the spirit [illegible] aside for a time party distinctions [illegible] pose of wresting the State [illegible] present Administration, and [illegible] once for the repeal of the [illegible] the Nebraska Bill, were surprised [illegible] to find themselves sold [illegible] free-soilers, however [illegible] at the quite unnecessary but [illegible] which took place on the [illegible]

This movement could [illegible] and directed by good and true [illegible] to the simple object of uniting [illegible] campaign all the elements of [illegible] Administration, might, in the present state of parties in Michigan, have resulted in good. The actual result only shows how hazardous it is in any way to fraternize with a fraction whose impracticable spirit and ultra violence have [illegible] more to build up the slave power than all other causes combined.

It is evident, there will be a good deal of [illegible] and con-fusion" in the whig camp, as well as "fusion," before this thing is done with.

☞ During the confusion incident to the sinking of the steamboat Buffalo, at New York this week, a German immigrant who had charge of treasure and a treasure of a wife, [illegible] his wife overboard and dragged the [illegible] The woman was rescued by the bystanders and restored to the arms of her affectionate spouse.

☞ The Louisville *Democrat* says "A German fair one, up in Chillicothe, [illegible] false lover, last week, and asked him [illegible] ment by promising that she should be his wife and then tying himself to another. Nothing quick enough in his reply, she fired a pistol in his face, and—nearly spoiled his beauty."

Letters From New-York.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

New York [illegible]

The Tycoonmeter—The Great Fourth celebration—The Fourth—The Great [illegible] Hunt for the Wooly Horse—Western Hospitality—Etc.

[illegible] can't catch a sight of a Tycoon from the city within the last few days [illegible] which has been the state of [illegible] the annual will be sufficient [illegible] rejoicing, decorative [illegible] on the fourth and fifth [illegible] find any where. The [illegible] scene! All manner of [illegible] put in operation, but the [illegible] very marrow, and refused [illegible]

[illegible] one meets his [illegible] acknowledgment [illegible] immediately upon [illegible] recurring subject [illegible] listening. A [illegible] and unworthy in Boston [illegible] in whom to put [illegible] the highest and most [illegible] of many years, "[illegible] was one of the [illegible] who was supposed [illegible] "We cannot trust [illegible] is: opinion of our [illegible] to me, from [illegible] already know's to [illegible] are of the Sewards [illegible] or President and transfer [illegible] any, had issued [illegible] amounting to about $2,000,000 [illegible] for his own purposes. [illegible] tent to authorize the sharing [illegible] for those shares [illegible] and deep are heard [illegible] name of Schuyler [illegible] corporation commanding [illegible] He had all responsible [illegible] in error or [illegible] and it behooves those [illegible] find out where [illegible] and to what extent [illegible] discharge of official duty—[illegible] of social, political, and [illegible] pened to have every opportunity [illegible] character of the man. [illegible] with him under what [illegible] loped but more strongly [illegible] unbending integrity of [illegible] honest purpose of his [illegible] from above that but one [illegible] this footstool, we should [illegible] any we ever knew. And [illegible] fied, abused and scandalized [illegible] the past few weeks, we [illegible] less of consequences. We [illegible] and see falsehood and [illegible] downfall of integrity in [illegible] We will not see a man [illegible] William Bigler, who [illegible] ease and comfort, [illegible] the service of the people [illegible] we will not see him [illegible] a set of unprincipled [illegible] without defending him to the last [illegible] truth and justice.'"

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