Erie Weekly Observer,

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1855.

"Fusion."

The prospects of a "fusion" of those who have life long been political antagonists, in order to save our county and city from misrepresentation at Harrisburg, and more efficiently protect our interests before the Legislature, seems to become more flattering every day. Last year it was scouted; but it was adopted practically nevertheless, and the result proved eminently satisfactory. Hence it is, we suppose, that such communications as the following are admitted into columns of the *Gazette:*

MESSRS EDITORS:—A fusion of parties on Assemblymen seems to be generally desired, on account of the nature and importance of our local interests. I can conceive of no method of carrying it out so completely and triumphantly as by sending back the old ones, Messrs. THOMPSON and BALL. It is not too much to say they are the best men, the most skilful and practiced, for the position to be found in the Co. I therefore trust that action will be speedily taken looking to a general rally upon them by men of all parties. This done, I think they can't any longer withhold their assent. But if they should even then peremptorily decline, let a Whig of WILSON KING's order of character and qualifications be associated with some Democrat occupying the same position on our local question, and the support of all true friends of Erie invoked in their behalf.

A FRIEND OF ERIE.

In the same vein is the following upon the same subject from the editorial columns of that paper. There is a gratifying change in the tone of the *Gazette* since last Fall:

☞ The suggestion of a correspondent that if there is to be a "fusion" on Assemblymen, it can best be effected in the name of the gentlemen above mentioned, is, doubtless, well predicated. We have nothing to say in the spirit of dictation—we have no desire to assume any sort of leadership in the matter—but we are satisfied that if our local interest demand such "a coming together" as is proposed, (and we incline to the opinion that they do,) the end contemplated can most certainly be accomplished through the instrumentality of the gentlemen who represented us so ably and efficiently in the House last Winter. If our citizens of all parties are convinced of this, they ought to send them back—we were going to say, "willing or not willing." We presume, however, that if put in the field, neither would peremptorily decline

So it appears "Ephaim is *not* joined to his idols," therefore let no democrat be captious or unreasonable. On the contrary, let all respond to the concession above in the same generous spirit it is extended. Democrats, after a proscription of twenty-five years, you are beginning to be appreciated, therefore bear your "blushing honors" meekly and courteously The dawn is breaking!

ABOUT RIGHT.—The Buffalo *Commercial*, in noticing the fact that Judge ELMORE, of Kansas, recently removed by the President for his land speculations, has written to the Attorney General, in substance, that he holds his office, independently of the Executive branch of the Government, and that he will invoke the action of the judiciary to maintain him in it, says it had previously regarded the removal ELMORE as an ill-advised and arbitrary act, suggested by considerations unworthy of the President of the United States, and it is still inclined to suppose that he was displaced in order to make a show of consistency, after Gov. Reeder had been sacrificed to propiciate the slave power; but the Judge is manifestly unfit for his place, and ought to have been turned out, any way. A man holding an important judicial position, who talks of resisting his own removal, through the Courts, after the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Goodrich, the territorial Judge turned out by Mr. Fillmore, ought to be removed, and no questions asked.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—We suppose our readers have not forgot how, when the *furor* created by "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was at its height, the Duchess of Sutherland got up and circulated a petition, called the "Petition of the Women of England," for the abolition of Slavery in America. Like all humbugs, the great "Duchess" was the reigning deity among the Sambo sympathisers, and political mountebanks of that school, in this country. Her philanthropy was ever in their mouths, while the sin and shame of the cruel slaveholders of the South in not listening to her "regal" appeal, was the theme of many a fiery harrangue, and eloquent effort from the pulpit the press, and the stump. Well, time passed—the philanthopic Duchess and her famous petition became, like "Uncle Tom," dead stock in the American market. Not so in England, for we notice among the items of news by the last arrival, that the Duchess of Sutherland, the great London friend of "Uncle Tom," and the leading subscriber to the petition of the "Women of England" for the abolition of slavery in America, has just permitted a poor bed-ridden woman, with her new-born babe, to be turned out into the open fields, for the non-payment to her husband's estate of a trifling amount of rent! Humanity, like charity, should always begin at home.

THE NEW STATE OF RIO GRANDE.—A New York Sunday paper, in referring to the proposed new State of *Rio Grande*, humorously remarks that new states come regularly knocking at the door of our republic, and ask for admittance. The United States, as a people, appear to be looked upon as a sort of bettering-house for the sick, abandoned, and pauper off-shoots of other nations. The moment they find themselves unable to support themselves, they rush incontinently hitherward for aid and protection. Nor do they modestly solicit charity, but ask at once to be made members of our "happy family," without waiting to be mesmerised into a condition of affectionate unity. *Rio Grande*, they tell us, is to be our next visitant in this way. Texas is to introduce her and endorse her propriety. In Brazil, it is customary to say, "Mr. So-and-So, this is my friend. Recieve him into your confidence. If he steals anything I am responsible!" Whether or not Texas will be as frank with us in requesting our consideration for her new *protege*, remains to be seen. Perhaps it may be unnecessary. We shall look, however, with considerable interest on the scene that must ensue when *Rio Grande* makes her curtsey to Congress, and the north and the south look the little beauty in the face, and begin to count noses to see how she would look if seated at the family table.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Democrats of Worcester, Mass. held a grand rally meeting on Saturday evening last. One old fogy, who holds an office under President Pierce, moved a resolution endorsing the Administration. It was tabled with but one dissenting vote, (his own,) and subsequently, by resolution, handed over to the mover.—*Ex.*

Our friend "round the corner" should have been there. His vote would have counted TWO.—*Gazette.*

Which, in addition to that of the mover, would have made *three!* Quite a respectable array of honest men in a State that elects *His* legislatures, tramples on the memory of Webster, and Bunker Hill, and repudiates the Constitution of the country. Quite a respectable vote, indeed, in a State that burns Convents, and then refuses to pay for them—that sends "smelling committees" into private houses, to pry into the closets and sick girls' bedrooms. Aye, yes, any honest vote ought to count *two* in such a State.

New York Politics.

Three out of the four political parties in the Empire State have held their annual conventions, laid down their platforms, and two of them nominated full tickets: vis.: the Know Nothings and the "Hard" and the "Soft" Democracy! One other party is yet to show its hand, and bring forth its champions—the Seward whigs! If politics in new York has heretofore been a mystery to us outsiders, that mystery is now doubly mystified. We see the names emblazoned upon their banners, we see them marshaling their hosts; we hear the battle cry, we read their resolutions, and we see far in the distance, the spoils—still the mystery of the political field is as dark as ever. Why Seward Whigs, Fillmore Whigs, and Know Nothing Whigs, should not train under the same captains—why they should not occupy lovingly the same bed, and eat from the same table, is a problem deeper than our philosophy! Why also the "Hard" and "Soft" Democracy, should jostle one another on the day of reward, or rejoice over one another on the night of defeat—why the broad platform of the party upon which they both agree, is not broad enough for all to stand upon without additions that they do not nor cannot agree upon—is also beyond our fathoming. We have a shrewd idea that John Van Buren was more than half right last week, when he said, in discussing this Kansas-Nebraska humbug in the Soft convention, that he thought it was more important that the Convention should take measures that New York was well governed, than that Kansas was well governed! There is much sound common sense in this, and it would we well if we in Pennsylvania would heed and practice it Charity in politics, as in every thing else, should begin at home. The Missourians have outraged the whole country by attempting to manage the affairs of the people of Kansas for them; but why have they? Simply because they have carried out practically what almost every convention that assembles now-a-days does theoretically. It was a sensible remark, then, of Mr Van Buren that the duty of a Convention of New York Democrats was to see that New York was well governed, and not that Kansas was well governed We never could understand what could be accomplished towards making any of the territories free States by the election of a State Prison Inspector in New York, or a Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania, favorable to such a result It always seemed to us very much like a false issue—a blind to some ulterior design, that was at least of doubtful propriety. We are pleased then with the position assumed by the Democracy of New York, to practically ignore a question like that of Kansas, and leave it for settlement with those to whom it belongs—the settlers of Kansas themselves! The following resolutions, we think, does this. While they endorse the Administration, they also condemn the interference of the Missourians in Kansas, and reiterate in emphatic language the principle upon which the doctrine of Non-Intervention is founded; that "*the people of a territory should be left perfectly free to frame and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.*"

Resolved, That the National Administration has our hearty concurrence and commendation in its management of the public finances, in the exercises of the veto power to protect the Treasury from being made the spoil of speculators, and to arrest improvident and corrupt expenditure, that the system of rigid accountability to which disbursing officers have been held, the scrutiny and vigilance with which defalcations have been detected and exposed, and the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties with foreign governments, extending the system of commercial reciprocity and freedom of trade, are marks of an honest and faithful administration.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of a band of armed borderers, and their intrusion into the territory of Kansas, not as bona fide settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, and as an example full of danger to the States, the safety of whose institutions and domestic tranquility require to be protected against external influences and the instigation of secret emissaries, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organising the said territories to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and that all the power of the federal and territorial governments should be exerted to redress these outrages, and to vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

Resolved, While the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare and repeat their fixed hostility to the extension of slavery into the territories now free.

In regard to Know Nothingism, the "Softs" take their position along side of the Democracy of the other States of the Union—in opposition! They do so boldly—there is no dodging or mincing words about it, and in this particular contrast favorably with the action of the Convention of the "Hards," which was held a few days previous. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That while we concede to our fellow citizens the largest liberty of opinion and action in civil affairs, we deprecate and protest against the Know Nothing organization and its principles, and all parties which aim by secret oaths and pledges, or by intimidation, to deprive any portion of our people of the free exercise and profession of religion and worship, without discrimination or preference, guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State and of the United States. That we regard the exclusion of the masses fleeing from tyrannical oppression in the Old World to the enjoyment of well-regulated liberty here, as not only ungenerous, but as the reversal of the policy which has largely contributed to the prosperity of the Union.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon the signal victories which they have recently won by their political brethren in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas, and that we are encouraged by this success against the old federal party, in its last disguise, and under its new name, to hope for the success of the united Democracy of this State against its traditional enemy, under whatever organization or form of coalition it may present itself.

FOOD AND FAITH.—The grasshoppers have eaten up the third crop of grain in Utah, and the Mormons have no alternative left but either to eat the grasshoppers or flee the country. Grasshoppers are considered a great delicacy in Egypt and Arabia, and with us they would hardly prove more difficult to digest than a few of the doctrines of Mormonism. The "saints" may be more fastidious; but we fear that they will soon find themselves rightly named as the "latter day" imposters, if they remain much longer in a position where hunger must soon put an end to their homes and their hypocrisy.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—Among the nominees of the recent Democratic Convention of New York, held at Syracuse, we notice the name of PATRICK H. AGAN, Esq., for Inspector of State Prisons. Mr. A. is one of the Editors of the Onandaga *Standard*, and his nomination is a compliment richly deserved for the fearless ability he displays in the advocacy of the principles of his party. We do not know what the emoluments or the honors of the office are, but we do know that, great or small, there is no one who will bear his "blushing honors" more worthily, or expend the dimes more judiciously or liberally. We hope he may be elected.

TURNED UP AGAIN.—Ex-Parson C. C. Burr, formerly an abolition lecturer, then a temperance lecturer, subsequently the editor of the New York city *National* (Hard) *Democrat*—turns up in the New York Know Nothing State Convention at Binghamton. He had not been previously heard of in politics for a whole year, a remarkable circumstance when one takes into consideration the fact that he is the greatest small gas pipe at present known to the politics of the country.

"A Case of Rare Consistency!"

The Crawford *Democrat*, a paper, which strange as it may appear, seems to arrogate to itself *all* the Democracy in this Senatorial district, and at the same time is the chief fugleman of that prince of Know Nothings, D. A. Finney, tells its readers this week "that it has but little time or space to notice the Erie *Observer;*" and to prove *it* devotes three separate articles to that same *Observer*. In these articles we are curtly admonished not to assume the province of a "Dictator" in the Democratic ranks. Some how our cotemporary is now, and always has been, very much afraid of our "dictation;" indeed, it is a kind of a hallucination with that paper—a mental malady that shows itself periodically, and like a fever, or the small-pox, must take its regular course. The only objection we have to it, is the fact that some people who don't know its insanity upon this point may think it *sane*, and imagine we are a kind of political Napoleon—a character we by no means desire to acquire! But we let the *Democrat* speak for itself:

The *Observer* complains of our giving over the District to the opposition, and in the same paper acquiesces in Judge Thompson's declaration to support a "*Whig*, Democrat, or *Free Soiler*, if he is *only right on the railroad question*" Here is consistency with a vengeance. The remarks of the *Observer* about "treachery" are mere *bosh*. It will never do for *it* to assume the Dictatorship as to what is consistent, or Democratic. The least about *that* the better for the *Observer*. We advise Mr. SLOAN *to* keep cool and good natured. The Democracy of this county are not to be dragooned into the support of its railroad policy without a struggle. They will try to take care of their own interests. They are opposed to the policy of tearing up rails, burning up cars, and destroying bridges. They know their own policy best, and neither the *Observer*, nor its emissaries, can induce them to "play "second fiddle" to demagogues who are determined to "rule or ruin" the destiny of "the best harbor on the Lake."

Now, with all due deference to the superior acuteness of our cotemporary, we can see nothing inconstant in the position of Judge Thompson, or our acquiescing in it. It seems to us that after the fellowship of the Democracy of Erie had been repudiated by a regular convention of the Democracy of Crawford, there was nothing very inconsistent in Judge Thompson and ourself listening to propositions of fusion from whigs or free soilers; especially as such a fusion was never proposed in any official form until after the "Erie question" had been made an issue before the people of the district by the *Democrat* and its coadjutors. As we said last week, the *Democrat's* political friends in Erie are where they have been forced by the treachery of itself and friends—while *our* local quarrel with the railroad is made an issue in the district, not by the action of the people of Erie, but by the interference of the people of Crawford who, in reality, ought to have no part or lot in it. Suppose we should interfere in the location of a railroad through Meadville, and say it should run south of the town, when the entire community desired it to be built north of the town, what would the *Democrat* call such interference? Impertinence, no doubt, if not something worse. Well, that is just what the *Democrat* and its coadjutors are doing in regard to our matters. They are interfering in a question in which they have no part or lot. This quarrel is none of their concern. It is between the people of Erie and the railroad men; and the *Democrat* and its man Finney would both appear more consistent to mind their own business. We speak thus strongly, because Mr. Finney himself, in his late letter, in substance acknowledges that in the settlement of this question, upon the plan proposed by the railroad men and advocated by him, Erie will make a "sacrifice." He says: "That the *sacrifice* to Erie in the settlement of her railroad difficulties would be more than compensated in the increase of trade and business the road would bring to the city." Now, who invited Mr. F. to become a judge of what Erie ought or ought not to do. Not the people of Erie, nor the people of Erie county; then why should he and the Crawford *Democrat* take upon themselves the province of Judges, and tell us what will "be more than a compensation" for the "sacrifice" we will make in having *our local* questions settled by the plan they have dealt out to us. Erie is of age and can make her own bargains in her own way. In doing so, we do not want to "dragoon" any body into the support of our "railroad policy." We only "want to take care of our own interests." And in taking care of them, it is very little matter to us whether the people of Crawford "are opposed to the policy of tearing up rails, burning cars, and destroying bridges" or not. The Supreme Court having decided the *legality* of our "tearing up rails and destroying bridges," it is not at all important whether *Judge* Finney or *Judge Democrat* approves of that decision or not. And as to our "determination to rule or ruin the best harbor on the lake," it does seem to us that those who live on that harbor, and own property there, are better judges of what will "ruin" it, than either Mr. Finney or the Crawford *Democrat*. Al least they are better entitled to "rule" it.

FACT.—When the Know Nothings were beaten in Virginia it was the open ballot that did the work, according to their newspapers. They have tried the secret ballot in four other States, and the result is new disaster to their hopes.—Desperate at the prospect, they now seem to have resolved—vide the Louisville tragedy—that nobody shall hereafter vote but themselves.

BOTTS AGAIN.—The immortal Botts is out in a letter for a reform of the Know Nothing party in Virginia. He is for abolishing all secresy and oaths, and all religious distinctions in the order. Or in other words he seems to us to be for abolishing the order itself. We thought when "Sam" got the *botts*, his days were numbered, unless he proved stronger than horseflesh!

☞ Frost has been experienced in Massachusetts, and sections to the Northward. In Dedham clothes were frozen stiff on the line, and in that and other towns cranberries, beans, and other crops were injured. The sojourners at the White Mountains will find cold comfort for their summer ruralising.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We are glad to learn that the work on the line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Milton to Northumberland, is progressing rapidly towards completion, and that the intention of the Company is to open it on the 20th of the present month. This link is one of the most important in the whole line of the Company's work, and will command, immediately on its completion, an immense trade in anthracite coal for consumption on the line, and in the interior of New York and the lakes via Buffalo.

We understand from the contractors on the work that this link would have been ready for opening in the early part of the last month, but for the frequency of the rains which caused the streams to rise to such an extent as to often interfere materially with the work. Its completion, however, in the present month, will be productive of great results to the Company, as, by it, in connection with that part of the work now in use, the Company will at once be in possession of a most remunerating and profitable business.—*Phil. News.*

NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1855.

A body of learned men and women are meeting up town this week; an excellent time for scientific deliberations, for all up town is as quiet as the regions of the grave, but a very bad time to get those provisions for the renewal part of man's nature, from the want of which even philosophers are not exempt. Out of one hundred and ninety-five families on the four sides of Washington Park only six at present are in their domicils. This has been found to be the case by the Committee of the "American Association for the advancement of education," which is the name assumed by this learned body. It is their fifth annual meeting, commenced on Tuesday. Instructive papers have been read by various literary and scientific celebrities. One rarely sees a larger collection of intellectual heads and fine imposing countenances, than are gathered this week in the Chapel of the University. There was Prof. Bache, with the serious look and earnest tone of a man who is doing a great good work for the world. There was Rev. Mr. Huntingdon, the new Professor at Harvard, who held a large audience in rapt attention till a very late hour of evening. His eloquent voice and beautiful thoughts will not soon be forgotten by those who heard him. There was Lieut Maury, Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, no indolent holder of a sinecure, various superintendants of public instruction, and calm, dark browed professors from the colleges of the land. It was truly a noble spectacle.

Into this grave, learned, dignified and somewhat aged assembly, there walks on Thursday evening a stalwart Englishman with bat, ball, gloves and all the necessary implements for getting up a cricket match! He wanted to explain the game to the Association and seemed not at all adverse to getting up a match on the stage extempore. Bishop Potter, the great—physically as well as mentally—took an interest in the subject. Shouldn't wonder if he joined the "New York Club."

The question whether the reading of the Bible should be introduced into the Public Schools excited a warm discussion in this body

The absorbing topic of general conversation is, of course, the frightful accident on the Camden and Amboy road. There is a great indignation against some of the employees—the conductor especially, which really ought to be directed against the company. This wealthy company, enjoying the exclusive control of one of the great thoroughfares of travel, has with the worst economy provided but a single track. If they had a double track this accident would never have happened. But they will bleed for it soon. There seems to have been very few New Yorkers on the train The calamity will be felt most deeply in Philadelphia.

A "gentleman" was hauled up at the Tombs the other day for attempting to make a haul in a way at once original and unlawful. Sedulously deliberating on the possibility of getting a dinner without money, he was struck with the idea that wide sleeves were invented for the purpose of concealment. He arranged a fish hook and line, so that he could draw it up and down one sleeve with the other hand, and then went fingering the wares of an eelman at Washington Market—concluded not to buy, but the suspicions of Eely were aroused—the Dodger was searched, and the dodge exposed.

All the fools in the world are not dead yet, notwithstanding it is the nineteenth century. If any one doubts the proposition let him consider that eight female Astrologers and Clairvoyants can afford to advertise daily in the New York *Herald*, and that people will persist in paying $1 to P. T. L., who swears he will make you rich in five minutes, with a mere receipt. That trade is not so good as it was though, but Astrologers flourish. A man of tact and experience can easily astound the ignorant and unpracticed, and secure their fullest confidence. Then there is always a class of fast young gents, who must have some place of that kind to visit for variety of amusement, when fast horses lose their charm and the paint shows too clearly on the tarnished cheeks of Beauty, and red wine is no longer nectar to the lipe.

Broadway looks busier than it did two weeks ago hot cool weather this. Rusticating people begin to think of hot air pipes in the parlors, and hot rolls in the morning.

Rachel is further advertised, and is talked about in the intervals between Know Nothing convention matters, and the great catastrophe, and the taking of Sweaborg. Local news is comparatively uninteresting just now.

Rev. Dr. Cone's funeral on Thursday was attended by a large proportion of the clergy and prominent religious men of the city. He was born April 30th, 1785.

There is almost a total lull of local news, with the exception of various suicides and murders, which are no longer "news," as it is a very old story, daily expected. There is a plan now being developed to encourage and pecuniarily aid emigration from the country to the city.

ERIE.

TO REMOVE VERMIN FROM CATTLE.—Dissolve canphor gum in new rum, making the liquid pretty strong of camphor, and apply it on various parts of the body of the animal. It is a harmless application, so far as the animal is concerned, leaving the coat free and clear, but destroys the lice. In about two or three weeks after the application, rub on the liquor again, in order to kill the young vermin that may have hatched out after the first rubbing. I know of no safer application which will prevent the eggs or nits from hatching.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

LOVE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An attempt at suicide came off in West Troy on Saturday afternoon. The daughter of a Mr. Blencowe some few months since, got desperately in love with a good looking young man, and wished to marry him. Her parents would not give their consent, but forbid the "good looking young man" the house. This drove the young girl to distraction and "pizen." On Saturday afternoon she purchased two ounces of the article, and took the whole of it; the quantity was so large that it produced vomiting and saved her life. Medical aid was immediately procured, and such antidotes resorted to as will prevent and serious results from following the young lady's rashness. Whether the attempted suicide will cause the parents to take a more rational view of matrimonial arrangements, remains to be seen. We hope, however, that it will.

☞ Solon Borland, ex-United States Senator, ex-Ambassador of Central America, ex-vender of pills and plasters, and present editor of the Little Rock (Ark,) *Gazette and Democrat*, has taken a formal farewell of the Democratic party, in an editorial leader in his paper, and declares his future adhesion to the principle of the American or Know-Nothing party. A Tennessee paper, in commenting upon this political acrobatic performance, remarks that there has never been a time in the history of the Democratic party when it could not have advantageously dispensed with his connection with it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Sterling Murders.

The Oswego Palladium gives further particulars of the horrid affair a Sterling, Cayuga Co., noticed by the telegraph on Thursday. The family of Mr. Fitzgerald, consisting of himself, wife and three sons, retired to rest about 10 o'clock. The second son, whose name is John, aged about twenty years, was but a short time since bailed from jail in Auburn, by his father, where he was confined for stealing a horse. By his waywardness and criminal conduct, he had brought upon himself the censure of parents and brothers, which instead of reclaiming him, embittered his feelings to such a degree, that his revenge could only be gratified by their lives.—The father, mother, and younger son aged 12 years occupied the same apartment, and John and his brother Patrick another. John refused to sleep with his brother, and accordingly lay down on the floor, after removing his boots and stockings. Soon after midnight, Patrick distinguished groans, as he thought, proceeding from the room of his parents. He sprang upon the floor, and approaching the door leading to their room, met his brother John, who informed him that a negro had murdered their parents and brother. Patrick immediately alarmed the neighbors, who, very soon in great numbers, flocked to their assistance. When they entered the room, one of the most appalling spectacles was presented that eyes ever beheld. In the centre of the floor lay the youngest son, weltering in his own blood, pathetically calling upon his mother, and imploring the beholders to remove him from the scene. The instrument used to commit the deed was an axe. He had received two gashes, about four inches in length, upon the side of his face and head, severing the temporal artery. He died in about three hours, from the loss of blood In the farther corner of the room, upon a bed, lay the aged parents, with their faces and necks horribly mutilated.

The old gentleman appears first to have been dispatched by several deep gashes in the neck, completely severing the spinal cord, and the great vessels of the neck. After which the old lady appears to have been struck with the same instrument, upon the back part of the neck, with the same effect.

A justice was soon summoned, who, after questioning the two surviving sons, ordered John to be taken into custody He exhibited guilt in his looks, which was further evinced by the prevarication he manifested when answering interrogatories.

He stoutly denied all knowledge of, or participation in the affair, till about three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time Dr Plumb arrived, in whose family the said John had resided for a few months, about four years since The Dr after summoning all persons to leave the room, in which the prisoner was confined, kindly conversed with him in relation to the enormity of the deed which he had committed, reminding him of the love which his parents bore for him, until the fountain of the soul was stirred up and amid sobs of anguish and cries of lamentation, he confessed that he, and he alone had murdered his father, his mother and his brother

Items from Texas.

The Galveston *Civilian* has the election returns from most of the counties in the State, and says:

Pease's majority for Governor, we think, will be about 6,000 votes It is now 4,700 Runnels, for Lieutenant-Governor, will have, it is reasonable to believe, 2,000 Bell, for Congress, over 4,000

In the Eastern Congressional District, Ward's majority so far is 951, but the Civilian regards the result as extremely doubtful, there being fifteen counties to hear from.

Three cases of yellow fever from the steamship Mexico are in the Galveston hospital. This fever has not attacked any of the citizens. Reports from Houston are to the effect that there had been no new cases of fever for two days. The health of the country generally is reported to be very good.

The few returns which given on the vote on the Debt bill, says the Galveston *News*, exhibit what might appear to be inconsistencies on the part of the sovereign people. There are other instances beside the one cited by our correspondent in which the candidate opposed to the Debt bill was a minor consideration with voters, in comparison with the acendancy of one or the other of the two great parties.

There was a report in Austin of a fight on the San Saba, between a man named Taggart and another named Trailor They are said to have fought with shot guns and knives Taggart killed Trailor's horse, and the latter cut Taggart badly with a knife.

The Victoria *Advocate* says that the navigation of the Guadalupe is permanently established. A steamer, it mentions, is plying regularly between Saluria and Kemper's Bluff, with heavy loads of lumber. This landing is about fifteen miles from Victoria, and the river is cleared of obstructions and in good navigable order up to Colonel Hunt's plantation, nine miles below Victoria.

The Democratic Majorities at the South.

The Washington correspondent of a Know Nothing paper thus talks of the Democratic majorities at the South:

"It would be hazardous to predict when we shall hear the last of Democratic majorities at the South. The worst of this sort of news is, that as it begins to come late, so it stays with us longer than the more agreeable variety which that pleasant engine of deception, the telegraph brings us. Winston of Alabama, has already reached twelve thousand majority over Shortridge, and is still going up. Even Jerry Clemens, the popular ex-Senator, and a hero of the late war, is beaten out of sight, for the one-horse honor of Representative in the State Legislature, and his competitor for senatorial honors, Mr. Fitzpatrick, rides on the topmost wave of triumph. In Texas, where Sam. Houston exhorted to willing audiences on the eve of the election, the Democracy have annihilated opposition, and will be compelled to fall by the ears by way of vindicating the combative propensities of the race In Kentucky, too, it appears peculiarly fortunate that the first returns placed the Whigs and their temporary allies out of danger, because each new return reduces Mr. Moorhead's majority nearer the cypher point."

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.—The latest intelligence from the Crimea, contained in the Liverpool papers, states the victory of the Allies over Liprandi, commanding the late Russian attack upon their lines, to be quite as important as was represented at first. The General is represented, after his defeat of the 16th, to be in full retreat toward the interior. The Allies also took four thousand prisoners in the battle. News of much moment is anticipated by the steamer which may be expected to arrive to-morrow or next day, as the Allies were to recommence the bombardment of the fortress on the 17th current, being the next day after the before mentioned engagement.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Times* says it is a note-worthy fact, that in that portion of the State canvassed by Clarke and Morehead together, where the issues were discussed before the people by the two candidates for Governor, the gains of the Democratic party were immense. Messrs. Clarke and Morehead were about two weeks in the mountain district, and spoke every day. The gain in that District over the vote of 1852, is over four thousand votes. If Mr. Clarke could have been accompanied by Mr. Morehead all over the State, he would have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

☞ California will soon have a railway built and in operation. The Sacramento Valley Railroad is in process of construction, and the Company have already commenced laying down the rails at Sacramento City. A portion of the road was to have been finished and opened on the 15th day of August.

From the New York Times.

Dreadful Catastrophe—Twenty-three Persons killed—Seventy others Mutilated.

Another terrible accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between this city and Philadelphia, at noon, yesterday—resulting, as nearly as we are yet able to ascertain, in the death of 23 persons, and serious injury to some 70 others. The particulars are as follows:

The morning mail train left Philadelphia at 10 A. M., and reached Burlington—twenty miles—a few minutes ahead of time—say a quarter of an hour after 11 o'clock. There were six passenger cars in the train. By the rules of the Railroad Company, the train first arriving at Burlington, which is the place for the meeting of the trains, is required to wait ten minutes, and if the other train does not arrive then, the first is entitled to the road: both trains to run, looking out for each other. There is but a single track.

The up-train waited, according to orders, for the train from New York, and then came on.—When about three miles this side of Burlington, the trains met, saw each other in season to reverse, reversed rapidly, and the train which had left Burlington a few minutes before, ran back for two miles, until it had reached a cross-road half a mile this side of Burlington.

At this point, a wagon with two horses, driven by Dr. Hannegan, an old physician, residing just out of Burlington, was crossing the track as the train backed. The hind car struck the horses killing them instantly, and this caused that car to be thrown from the track, while those in front piled up on top of it. Four out of the six cars were thrown off the track in this manner, and three of them were utterly destroyed. They were all well filled with passengers, nearly all of whom were injured more or less seriously, and it is feared that the number who are killed outright was even greater than we have announced above. The accounts gathered, however, indicate that twenty-three persons are killed, while not less than seventy were injured.

One gentleman with whom we conversed saw thirteen dead bodies taken into Burlington. Another, who was present a few minutes later, counted nineteen; and another twenty.

The women and children on board of the train appear nearly all to have escaped. We have but four or five females reported among the dead.

The groans of the wounded in the rooms of the hotel at Burlington, are described as awful. One man was so injured and his agony was so intense that he could not remain quiet, but persisted in throwing himself up and down on the settee, groaning horribly.

From the Tribune.

The train being on the move backward, the engineer did not see the horses and carriage, and was not aware of the collision until he saw one of the carriage-wheels lying on the track as the engine passed over it. The conductor saw the horses and carriage and apprehended that the train would strike them, but the bell rope was out of order, so that he could not warn the engineer. He started through the cars for the purpose of doing this in person, but was too late, and the car and horses struck before he could get there. The concussion threw the first passenger car off the track and down an embankment eight or ten feet high, and with the momentum that the train had at the time, the next two passenger cars were drawn down, one after the other, on top of the first, while the fourth was thrown clear over all them with tremendous force. The fourth passenger car became detached from the baggage car, and this, together with the engine and tender, was left on the embankment above and but very little injury was done to these cars or those who occupied them.

The four passenger cars which went down the embankment were literally broken into fragments, and the wood-work of one of them was reduced to pieces, none of which were over four inches wide, every panel having been crushed apart.

Here a followed scene which those who beheld it represent as truly appaling—one that would shake the strongest nerves and sicken the stoutest heart. The cries of the mangled human beings who were buried beneath that chaotic wreck of materials almost palsied the senses and disabled the arms of the few who were so fortunate as to be able to render assistance. Those, however, who could extricate themselves and were not disabled by injuries, assisted by the residents in the vicinity, set themselves to work to remove their unfortune companions from the ruins. It was some time, though, before their task was completed, timbers, iron wheels and axles being piled upon them in a confused mass; and, alas, there were too many who could not appreciate their labors, who felt not the heavy weight upon them—they were dead.—Those who were got out alive were almost without exception, injured in a greater or less degree—and many were so seriously hurt that their lives were despaired of, and the injuries were of every description and character imaginable. There were broken legs and arms, half scalped heads and fractured sculls, and every conceivable kind of flesh wounds.

Among the killed was a middle aged lady who was traveling in company with a daughter of about fourteen or fifteen years. The body of the mother was removed from the spot on a bier, followed by the stricken child, bedewing the path she trod with tears of the most intense grief.

Another lady, who was supposed to be from Patterson, had her head severed from the body, and they were found a few feet apart, with the hat still upon the head and the ribbon still unfastened from about the chin.

A man who attempted to escape by jumping was caught between the cars as they went over the embankment, and his body completely cut in two just above the hips.

A train was sent down to the scene of the disaster from Burlington, and the dead bodies, together with the wounded that had not been conveyed to residences in the vicinity, were taken to the Burlington depot. Here the dead were covered with blankets to await the Coroner's investigation, and every aid that humanity could furnish was rendered to the injured sufferers.

The ladies of the place came with linen to bandage broken and bruised heads and limbs, and to speak those gentle consolations which woman alone can utter. The clergymen of the place, and among them Bishop Doane, were also present, and while one smoothed the pillow of a groaning sufferer, another, with hands clasped, would supplicate Heaven in behalf of some dying one.

DEATH SPRING.—A late California paper mentions the discovery of a spring in El Dorado County in that State whose waters flow from a bed of arsenic. The mineral deposit is thirty feet thick, and crops out of the surface of the earth. Veins in it abound with gold and specimens of this auriferous ore have been shown to the editor of the Placerville *American*. The name of "Death Spring" has been given to the stream. The existence of it is supposed to account for the mortality among the gold miners at the early period of the California epidemic.

Scene—Back room of a Know Nothing's dwelling—Enter little boy very much excited.

Little Boy—Oh, pap, get your gun quick, and come out here. There's a great big Irishman down in the alley, eating a watermelon. The prettiest shot you ever saw; come quick!

Know-Nothing—Hush, sonny, don't make a noise; there's two Dutchmen coming down the street, and I think I can get them in range and tumble them both with one shot.—*Louisville Democrat*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.

Intelligence from Norfolk, via Richmond, is as usual more highly colored than the accounts received direct by boat. Mayor Fish of Portsmouth reported dead. Rev. P. Willis, methodist minister of Norfolk also reported dead. Commodore Page has the fever. The scarcity of coffins is so great that bodies are buried without them.

A duel took place near this city on Tuesday between two gentlemen, one of whom is a New Yorker. Two shots were exchanged, and one of the duellists was slightly wounded.

NOTICE.

GALEN B. KEENE,

Formerly of this city, may be found at James B. Bogert's New York, Ready Made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment, 164 Main Street, Buffalo, where he would be happy to see all his old friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, feeling confident that it will be to the advantage of those wishing Clothing made

A splendid assortment of first quality ready made Clothing constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Rubber Clothing, &c.

to order as regards Styles, Quality and Price.

The Proprietor of this Establishment intends to keep a large stock of goods constanly in store, comprising all the latest styles of Ready made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Goods. Clothing made to order in the shortest space of time. Pants and Vest made in eight hours after order is left. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Remember the number, 164 Main Street, Buffalo, between Eagle and Seneca streets. JAMES B. BOGERT.

April 21, 1855. 6m5

BALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

PILES, neglected often prove fatal, leads to consumption. Anoint the parts three times a day with BALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form in the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe" filled with Extractor, and gradually discharge is as the syringe is withdrawn. This never fails to cure cases of any age or virulence, and in most cases entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the parts. Bleeding piles are caused, sometimes, by the bowels, which then press the intestines tight against the back bones and keeps the blood from turning up the vessels, similar to the blood ceasing at the top of your finger when a string is tied tight round it. This such is frequent, and for scrofulous humors and [illegible] form therein then procure a perfect ointment [illegible] and near a compress [illegible] the rectum [illegible] salve as above, also rub [illegible] for some time, and the natural [illegible] vessels will be contracted and made strong [illegible] be saved. If properly applied, [illegible] never fails.

W. Jenkins, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio Insurance Company, who was [illegible] extreme debility, with Piles, [illegible] ed by the celebrated Dr. Mott [illegible] his life, accidentally heard of [illegible] states, "For years, his disease [illegible] grew worse until life became intolerable [illegible] cured by Bailey's Pain Extractor

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless [illegible] it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with [illegible] V. CHICKERER & Co. proprietors and Hiram [illegible] nufacturer. Price 25 cents per box [illegible] & Herron, Erie, Pa

☞ All orders should be addressed [illegible] & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—Dr J. Dupont's [illegible] riodical Pills for Females. Infallible to correct irregularities, and removing obstructions from whatever cause.

All medical men know, as well as many others, that whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, or any other cause, the general health immediately to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so