THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY.....APRIL, 3 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE CO.

News of the Week.

—The Black Republican Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Banks, has complied with the address of the Legislature of that State, by removing from office the Hon E G Loring, Judge of the Court of Probate of Boston.—This act was not demanded or done on account of any misconduct on the part of Judge Loring, or any want of competency for the position he filled—which are the only grounds we have ever heard urged for displacing a Judge. His offence was simply a firm and faithful performance of his duty as United States Commissioner in the rendition of a fugitive slave some years agout Boston—a case which caused much excitement at the time, and which our readers doubtless remember. This blow at the independence of the Judiciary, in rewarding a Judge for inflexibly following his conscience, even in the face of popular opposition and intimidation, is the most high handed act of executive tyranny that has ever been consummated. Judge Loring's moral courage and honest independence in yielding obedience to his oath of office, by enforcing a law that was unpopular with the people among whom he lives, should have commanded the respect of even those who condemned his judgment, and his conduct deserved a statue rather than disgrace. We are happy, however, to find independent presses of the North, of all parties, condemning this unwise act of political proscription, and we hope it will long remain, as it now stands, alone on its bad eminence of partisan intolerance and resentment.

—We learn from the Rochester *Union* that a young man named James Vosburg, aged 21 years, a single man, employed as a fireman on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, was instantly killed a few days since on a passenger train from the Falls to Rochester. At Hulley, at 9 45, Vosburg exchanged places with a brakeman, and it is supposed attempted to go over the cars, soon after, to the engine. He was not seen again alive, nor was he missed until the train reached Brockport, which was in some fifteen minutes after. Blood was seen running from the deck of the first passenger car by Mr. Moore, a trackmaster, who was on the up train which met the other train at Brockport. This led to the discovery of a body lying on the top of the car, which proved to be that of Mr. Vosburg, entirely lifeless. A physician was called, who expressed the belief that the man was instantly killed. It was quite clear that deceased had struck a bridge while walking over the car. There was a slight bruise on the left ear, and blood flowed from the right ear. The conclusion was that the blow was upon the left temple. His head and body bore no marks of injury other than the slight one we have mentioned.

—The Louisville *Journal* informs us that on Wednesday morning Mr Williams, a merchant of Danceyville, Tenn., was shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol—A revolver—he had in his breast pocket or waistband. He had taken passage to Memphis on the John Raine, and went into the barber-shop to wash, and while in a stooping position the pistol fell from his breast, and striking the marble slab that forms the wash bench, it was discharged: the ball, singularly enough, ranging upward, striking him full in the throat, where it lodged. Mr. Williams was in a very critical condition up to the time the John Raine started to New Orleans, with but slight hopes of his recovery. He was utterly prostrated, and it was thought he could not survive the wound. He had been to Philadelphia where he had purchased some $2,000 worth of goods.

—On Sunday last, Mr C. L. Skeels, of Lockport, attempted to shoot a rabid dog in his yard. He opened the door and discharged the piece, which burst into atoms.—Pieces of the stock, lock and barrel flew in every direction, and at great distance. The breech-pin passed over his shoulder, and entered the door casing, and the ceiling and floor of the room were strongly marked in various places by pieces of the iron. The main portions of the stock and barrel were found in different directions more than twenty feet from Mr. S. What seems wonderful is the fact that the portions of the stock where his hands must have been, were shivered in pieces, and yet no bruises were received. The dog was afterwards killed with an axe.

—The regular troops in Kansas and on the Western frontier will start for Utah between the 20th of April and 10th of May, mustering in all about 2,000 effective men. Five regiments of volunteers, proposed by the bill now before the Senate, will, it is stated, be accepted and organized whenever the bill is passed. No force less than a complete regiment will be received from any State, but offers are already made, directly or contingently, which cover the whole force authorized. They will take advantage to the date of application. One regiment is specially appropriated for Texas.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* is endeavoring to procure a list of the Senators and Members of Congress, with their respective charges for mileage. The *Tribune* should not attack the mileage system. It is the bond of our national union. During the Presidency of Gen. Taylor he was interrogated as to the prospect of disunion. He replied, "No, there will be no danger, so long as there is Congressional mileage." Good theory. There are plenty of flies around sugar hogshead.

—Laura Lee is a daughter of a wealthy farmer near Detroit, for whom Thomas Barnes was plow boy. Thomas, the rogue, stole Laura's heart and then herself. They ran away and by legal process got spliced. Old Lee offered $500 for the recovery of his daughter. The young couple concluded to go back and take the money and the curses. When they arrived home they were agreeably astonished to find themselves heartily forgiven by the old man, and awarded a homestead and a farm of fifty acres. There was common sense all around.

—Near the village of Lockport, a rich farmer, some years since, adopted a bright-eyed little orphan as a companion for his only daughter. The *protege* was treated with very great kindness by her new parents. As time passed on, a remarkable resemblance began to mark its appearance between the two children, till now, both being eighteen years of age, they are so similar in size, habit, and expression of countenance, that it is almost impossible to distinguish them apart.

—About a year ago, Alderman Wilson, of Pittsburgh, committed one John M Wolf for contempt. He was subsequently discharged by Judge M'Clure, who decided that an alderman had no right to commit to jail for contempt. Wolf entered suit in the District Court, of that city, for damages, and the jury on Wednesday found a verdict in his favor for one hundred dollars.

—Last Thursday a farmer, named Donahue, went into Warsaw, Illinois, to trade, and stopped at a grocery to get a drink; being already intoxicated, the German keeper would not let him have any. Going out, he kicked the door, whereupon the German picked up a gun and killed him instantly. A mob collected and would have killed him, but the officers hurried him off to jail.

—On the Detroit and Toledo Railroad, on Thursday, the conductor and brakeman attempted to put a man off, who would not pay his fare, when the fellow drew a revolver and presented it at them. They grappled him, when the weapon exploded, fortunately without injury to any one. The ruffian was arrested.

—The Niagara City *Herald* says that a few evenings since, as the 6 30 train was coming into Niagara Falls, a stone weighing about two pounds was hurled with considerable force against the casement of one of the windows.—Had it varied one inch, undoubtedly some one in the car would have been injured by the collision.

—Thursday afternoon a woman named Mary Cotter was run over by the cars on the New York Central Railroad at Rochester. The body of the woman was rolled or dragged by the tender over three hundred feet, before it was discovered, shockingly mutilated.

—An interesting case is being tried at the present time, between Mr. Geo. Pont and Miss Almeda Griffin, of Granger, Medina county, Ohio, for breach of promise. Unlike cases of this kind, ordinarily, the plaintiff is the male instead of the female. Damages are laid at $5,000.

—A man named Walters, aged about 55 years, was frozen to death in Greenfield township, Blair, county, on the 9th inst. His body was not found for several days after. A flask, containing a portion of whiskey, was found in his pocket.

—A man belonging to Swampscott, Mass., named Bartlett, swallowed while asleep on Friday night, a set of artificial teeth, with gold plate attached, which stuck in his throat, and came very near causing death.

—The California papers tell of a man who was "holding" his breath on a wager of ten dollars. He "held" so long that he could not let go, and died in the attempt.

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE.

By an agreement between both parties in the House, the bill from the Senate admitting Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, was taken up on Thursday, and the result will be, as we hope and believe, another of this paper. At least we hope so. We agree with the President in his annual message that the question has then complied too much attention; and it is plain to all that it has continued to occupy both branches of the National Legislature ever since to the exclusion of almost every other business of the country. It is to be hoped, then, that it is now in a fair way to be settled, if it has not already been disposed of. The end having been reached, either one way or the other, by the rejection of the Constitution, quite acceptable, it is quite useless to speculate as to probabilities. We have believed, and we still believe, that the admission of the State, under the bill passed by the Senate, will settle the matter satisfactory to a vast majority of the people of the country. The Democratic party, and we believe a majority of its opponents, are heartily tired of this never ending, still beginning brawl about Kansas, and with this question settled by her admission, the breach in the party, so confidently predicted by the "Republicans," and so much feared by all national men, will have no existence. The position lately assumed by those who have had the full confidence of the Democracy upon this subject, is much to be regretted, and by none, we think, more than by the parties themselves. We would not convince of such a stampede from the principles which gentlemen had been accustomed to advocate with as much zeal and ability. But startling as was the spectacle presented of a Democratic majority dwindling down almost to a minority, we have ever held the belief that when the issue was fairly and finally taken, a decided vote of the House of Representatives would sustain the President in the position he has taken. We did not desire to think that because the Convention had disappointed the general expectation of a submission of the whole Constitution to the people, therefore when Mr Buchanan saw fit to recognize the discretion, (or indiscretion,) the Democratic party were bound to assert the arbitrary doctrine that said Convention had no right to make such a Constitution as it pleased. A declaration like this would be opposed both to reason and precedent. How, then, could Democrats elected to office on the platform of those principles which comprise the Kansas Nebraska act, and which were legally and truthfully expounded in the President's Kansas Message, suffer themselves to be betrayed by the false lights which the opposition had craftily substituted for the faithful beacons of genuine Democracy?

It has always been a marvel with us how this slight disagreement of belief as to the technical powers of a Convention (hitherto undisputed) could lead members astray from the truths and realities of a *great question*. What is the miserable abstraction worth compared with the peace of Kansas, the safety of the Union, and the longevity of the Democratic party? Why, nineteen States of this Confederacy have been admitted under Constitutions never ratified by the people, without a murmur. Yet, strange it is, that at this late day men have just discovered the mysterious terrors of the omission. But the indications are that Democratic members are beginning to see that it won't be so horrible to vote for the admission of Kansas, after all. That the days won't be any dimmer or the nights any blacker if poor "bleeding Kansas" has her sore sides rubbed with a little Lecompton salve, and her screech owl lungs basted with the gravy of the Cincinnati platform. Grease her up, gentlemen, she is only a little rusty, and creaks when the wheel turns. A few lubrications will restore her locomotive grace and suppleness.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE GIFT

Has been having a pretty fine run in the lower House at Harrisburg, which we regret to see. The bill, as it stands, is a fraud and a wrong upon the State, for the benefit of a private corporation at the expense of the tax payers, and we still confidently look for its defeat. But if it should be permitted to pass, *we expect to find Governor Packer as prompt to defeat a great public wrong*, as he has been to resist a possible private grievance, *by the exercise of his constitutional power!* We have a right to expect this from him, and we hope the Legislature will save him the trouble of discharging this plain duty.—*Pitts. Union.*

The bill which the *Union* calls "the Sunbury and Erie gift," if it becomes a law, will secure the completion of the Sunbury road to the harbor of Erie. It will also secure the completion of the Allegheny Valley road to Ridgway, thus securing to Pittsburg two avenues of communication with Philadelphia, and turning into her market a vast trade from a country with which she has now little or no connection. It will open up a portion of the State, now almost an unbroken wilderness, rich in minerals, lumber, and agricultural resources, and pour a tide of emigration into those countries, thus brought nearer to a market, which in ten years, will pay more money, in the shape of taxes, into the coffers of the Commonwealth than the Canals proposed to be sold ever realized, or even will realize. It will build up a city here, on the soil of Pennsylvania, that in the same length of time will rival Cleveland, and compare favorably with any other on the south shore of the lakes. It seems to us, therefore, that if the measure is a "gift," as the *Union* sneeringly calls it, it is a "gift" to the Commonwealth instead of the road.—As to the *Union's* expectation that the Governor will veto the bill if it passes, we are happy to say its expectations will not be realized.

CALIFORNIA FOR THE PRESIDENT.—There has been a great effort on the part of the Black Republicans, and their allies, to convince the country that the Democratic State of California was opposed to the Kansas policy of the President. And there was some reason for the claim, we are free to say, inasmuch as one half the California delegation, both in the Senate and House, have all a long been found thus arrayed. To the politician who has the means to look behind the issues, and to investigate the motives of men, the course of Broderick in opposing the Administration was easily accounted for. He came to Washington very green in National politics, but with an exalted opinion of himself, and the still more foolish idea that in him was centered all the political power of the State he represented. He therefore demanded the right to dispense the patronage of the State. In this he was not gratified, and like a school boy he went home pouting, and he has pouted ever since. The course of M'Kibben, of the House, was not so easily explained, and hence created more astonishment. But whatever it was, the reason for it does not appear to have convinced his constituents, for we see by the last arrival that the legislature has, by a decided vote requested the delegates and instructed the senators in Congress from that State to vote for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, *as recommended by the President in his special message*. The news will be gratifying to the friends of the administration throughout the Atlantic States; and will, we trust, secure the passage of the Senate bill in the House, beyond peradventure, by uniting the vote of the California delegation in favor of the bill. The effect of the President's special message in California is said to have been crushing to the opposition movement within the democratic party. After this, we would suggest to Mr. Senator Broderick that he had better resign, go back to San Francisco, and resume his original calling, of runing a wild der marchine." His brilliancy is lost in the Senate.

The other day Mr. GROW, the man that represents David Wilmot, and the "independent State of Bradford" in the House, made a speech in which one of the letter writers says "he showed that the present was a government of despotism, and gave notice that the first federal gun fired to enforce Lecompton upon the people of Kansas will light a flame that a sea of blood cannot quench."—There is information for you. The American people are living under a "government of despotism," and hav'nt found it out. What an ignorant set of know nothings, to be sure! But seriously—when will such Republican orators as Mr. Grow learn to talk sense to the people instead of such flapdoodle!

Foiled at every turn, the Black Republicans and their allies, it appears, are now attempting to play over again the farce of the three thousand clergymen. A paper has been in circulation during the present week among the clergymen of Chicago, pledging them to recommend to their respective congregations a meeting on Saturday, for the purpose of beseeching the Almighty to interpose in the struggle now going on in Washington, and prevent the consummation of the Kansas iniquity. We take it for granted that the religious revival has not reached Chicago.

—Mr. MAGRAW, State Treasurer, and Mr. RICE, of the *Pennsylvanian*, had a fight on the streets of Philadelphia the other day, whereupon the *Gazette* says, in nothing the important event, "the former is, we believe, an Anti Lecompton Democrat, and the latter Lecompton—hence the difficulty." Your "belief" is not well founded;—gallant Harry MAGRAW is a straight-out administration Democrat, as we happen to know.

—The *Gazette* affects to be very anxious for the passage of the Sunbury and Erie bill, not most likely before the Senate; and yet it has the bad taste, and worse policy, of indulging in two flings at Mr. Senator Finney's family affairs,—when it is notorious that the passage of the bill depends more upon the *efforts* of that Senator than any other man. It is sometimes good policy to hold one's tongue—a truism our cotemporary does not appear to appreciate!

—We learn that the Sunbury and Erie Bill passed the House, on Thursday, Yeas 52; Nays 37. It is now before the Senate; but what its fate may be there we are not advised. We hope for the best, however!

One of our exchanges perpetrated this "pome," and then exclaimed: "The wind it blew, the leaves it flew, the maiden's cheek with skirt and hoops, and petticoats escaped—we call such kind of plunder."

P. M. GENERAL BROWN.—The Washington *Union* pays a deserved compliment to Gen. Brown, the present P. M. General, when it says he has discharged the onerous duties of his department with singular energy, ability, and fidelity." There is no department of Government so intimately and immediately connected with the people as the Post Office. It touches the millions in every city, town, village, and hamlet in the country, from the manufacturer and merchants who count their communications by the thousand, to the pioneer on the shores of the Pacific, who anxiously expects his monthly advice from wife, parent, or friend, and hears no interest, and a deep one, in the efficiency and energy of the head of this Department. Like the blood to the human system, our mail facilities pulsate to every part of the country, and if any where, in the most remote corner, a derangement occurs it is felt throughout all the other parts. To manage a branch of the Government thus co-extensive with the entire country, and yet satisfy all, requires a mind at once comprehensive, and an energy and industry that few, even of our statesmen, are supposed to possess. After a year's experience, the country we think will acknowledge that the President found all these qualities combined when he called Gov. Brown to preside over the P. O. Department. True, as the *Union* says, "the country had at the outset a guarantee in the high qualities of Gov. Brown that nothing would be wanting on his part to put the affairs of his office in the best possible condition, and to secure to all the people the most perfect facilities of mail communication." While this is so, it is equally true, that as he was most favorably known to the country as an accomplished orator, and polished Executive, there was a feverish fear that the other qualities of a successful Post Master General would be found subordinate, and that hopes, as few men are great in more than one direction, so he would be found wanting in the more useful, though less seen workings of the Department—we mean its business management. Happily this fear, as we said before, after a year's trial, has been found idle. As remarked by a cotemporary, he has already, in a number of instances, evolved order out of chaos, reconciled conflicting claims, controlled difficulties, extricated himself from the most perplexing embarrassments and achieved a measure of good fortune that promises most auspiciously for the remainder of his career. While he has in no instance made the interests of the country subservient to those of a party, he has not forgotten that he is a politician as well as a statesman, and that his party have claims upon him. The immense patronage in his bestowal has been so dealt with as to reward the friends of Democracy, while no opponent has just cause of complaint. The system and order which prevail in this Department are such as to ensure facility in the transaction of business; while the urbanity of Postmaster Brown himself, has made him hosts of friends quite as warm as those whom his public acts secure. The mantle of the great men who have preceded him in his present position, could hardly have fallen on one worthier to wear it.

PREPARE FOR CHANGE.—The Washington *Union* says that a Black Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts made a speech the other day in which he intimated that the republican party organization was soon to be abandoned, and that a party for the future would quickly rise upon its ruins. At least, this was clearly understood to be the drift of his remarks: Who knows but this is the foreshadowing of a new party arrangement, designed to combine certain South Americans and anti Lecompton democrats with the republicans generally? Such an arrangement would place these new secessions in the lead, while the republican organization would be dissolved after the manner of the old whig party, and the rank and file be handed over to the new alliance. We do not know whether the republican voters throughout the Union will entertain favorably the idea of abandoning their organization, even should their representatives in Congress do so; yet that the latter have such a thing in contemplation, is a fair deduction from the remarks of the member from Massachusetts, and the attitude of the factionists.

The Appleton (Wis.) *Crescent*, one of the most able and influential Democratic organs in that State, says that of the forty Democratic papers in Wisconsin, twenty-four are earnest supporters of the General Administration and all its measures—twelve differ on a single point only, and but four have taken positive grounds against it, and follow the lead of Douglas in their opposition. We fear the Little Giant will make but slow progress over the Western prairies.

We are pleased to learn that friend SLOAN, of the Erie *Observer*, has been re-appointed postmaster at Erie—an office worth quite a snug sum. Mr. S. was a delegate to the 4th of March Convention, and voted Lecompton all the way through. Isn't that a coincidence, *Mr. Observer.*—*Warren Ledger.*

We regret to inform our anti-administration friend that his information in regard to our re-appointment is a little premature, hence the wonderful "coincidence" he discovers falls to the ground. Still, had we been re-appointed immediately after we "voted Lecompton all the way through" at our State convention, we are not sure there would have been any great "coincidence" in it. It has never been charged against us that we ever sympathized with sectional agitators, no matter whether they arrayed themselves under the flag of David Wilmot or Stephen A. Douglas. For fifteen years the *Observer*, under our management, has stood firm and square where it now stands.—When Wilmot introduced his famous "proviso" and upon its back wrote his first page of political infamy, we denounced the measure and its author. Again, when the Nebraska bill was introduced, and the three thousand New England clergymen, conjointly with such weak-kneed papers as the Warren *Ledger*, denounced the measure and its author, the Erie *Observer* did not flinch. It repelled the attacks of the enemies of the Democratic party then just as it does now—it reasoned with its weak brethren then as it does now; and time has demonstrated that it was right then as it will demonstrate that it is right now. Upon all the issues between the Democratic party and its adversaries for the past fifteen years, no paper in the State, we are proud to say, can present a cleaner and more consistent record than this. We have never deviated—never compromised principle for expediency—never yielded to the excitements of the hour in order to achieve ephemeral success—but wherever the Democratic flag has floated, and Democratic policy has pointed the way, there the Erie *Observer* has opened its batteries on the enemy. With such a record, we ask the *Ledger* in all candor, if there would have been any wonderful "coincidence" had the President seen fit to have re-appointed us after having "voted Lecompton all the way through" at the 4th of March Convention?

Chinese travelers say that at Pekin, when a newspaper publishes any false intelligence, the possibility of its repetition is removed by the *removal of the publisher's head*. If such a state of things existed in this country, the black republican editors would become a scarce "commodity" in a very short space of time. That is the opinion of one of our exchanges, we agree in it.

THE LAST OBJECTION REMOVED.—In the second section of the Kansas bill, as it was amended in its passage through the Senate, the right of the people "at all times to alter, reform, or abolish, in such manner as they may think proper," their Constitution, is fully provided for, and this amendment was inserted at the instance of Mr. GREEN, the able and eloquent Senator from Missouri, who reported the bill. Latterly this was the principle objection made to the measure by the Black Republicans and their allies, who strenuously contended that the Constitution of Kansas, under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, could not be legally changed before the year 1864. They well knew that this was a strained and false construction of that instrument: but having been boldly met and vanquished on all their other objections, by the Democracy, they clung with pertinacity to this as the last plank in their rickety platform, and rested all their hopes of success before the country on this single objection. But the action of the Senate has swept this "refuge of lies" from under them, and they are now left without a solitary place of shelter from the storm of popular indignation with which they are doomed to be visited, sooner or later.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Erie County, held at the office of GEORGE A. ELLIOT, Esq., March 29th, 1858, Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH was called to the Chair and J. W. WETMORE, Esq., appointed Secretary.

On motion E. BARNETT, WM. A. GALBRAITH, and BENJAMIN GRANT, were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressing the feelings of the meeting in reference to the death of JAMES D. DUNLAP, Esq., whereupon, after an interchange of sentiment, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the decease of our fellow citizen, JAMES D. DUNLAP, Esq., long known to us as an upright and worthy member of the Erie Bar, and for many years a useful and faithful Representative of this county in the State Legislature.

Resolved, That while we feel the loss the community has sustained in the decease of a useful and public-spirited citizen, we most deeply sympathize with his bereaved and afflicted family, who have been made mourners by this sudden dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be furnished to the widow and published in the papers of the city and county.

Navigation has fairly opened at this port. Two or three barques, and as many Schooners have cleared for the upper Lakes during the week, and more are going.

NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

NEW YORK, March 29, 1858.

If there is any particular feature which marks the history of this week's life in New York it is the steady increase of the interest and excitement on religious subjects which has been growing so rapidly for the past fortnight. The eclat of the meeting in Burton's theatre no doubt drawn in many who could hardly be induced to attend a meeting in any other place; some ladies yesterday were so anxious, again as to make their appearance three hours before the time of opening, intending to rush in the theatre in order to secure seats, though the building was then closed. An enthusiastic young woman has also taken upon herself the duty of stopping young men in the busy down town part of business and bestowing upon them a tract with a word of affectionate admonition. This however is necessarily incident to a general interest in the subject of religion which leads many to counterfeit genuine emotion for ulterior motives, and carries others beyond the bounds of propriety in their newly awakened enthusiasm.

If our business men and the rulers of our city can really be converted we have something to hope for yet. As it is, we are governed at an enormous and unprecedented cost, only to be allowed to execute every necessary improvement at our own cost by private contract. The city pays enormous sums to a perfectly idle street contractor, while the merchants in that thoroughfare are obliged to pay $4,50 a week to keep it clean.

Still, we must grow and prosper, however swindled and mismanaged. Park Place has changed wonderfully within a few months. The most important houses in the wholesale Dry Goods trade have transferred themselves to that locality, and magnificent white front stores are opening there, which command double the rent of similar edifices one block only above. The name goes a great way in this case, though the fact that Park Place will hereafter be the central market for Dry goods renders it especially desirable.

Business with the West and North, is gradually improving, though people seem hard more to settle up old claims, than to contract new obligations. Cotton will probably go no higher if it does not gow down wards; domestic produce has reached its ultimatum; manufactured goods will hardly improve much before next January.

It will be near that time before the suspended and failed houses of the late season of panic, will know where they stand.

The "contemporary drama" is having a great run at the theatres. The Mormons, the coolies, the Chinese, and the ends of the earth generally are being brought on the stage for the benefit of the rabble. ERIE.

The Connecautville *Courier* rejoices in a "female-woman" correspondent called "SALLY ANN." Now "Sally Ann" thinks she is sharp—and when she looks in the glass she knows it—and being sharp she drops her Tabby-cat (old maids always have a pet cat)—and pitches into us—The head and front of our offending is that last week, in noticing Dr. Hall's recommend against taking cold, "to keep the mouth shut" when going out of heated rooms, we said the advice could not be followed by the ladies because they always had to stop at the door to have a last word. At this harmless bit of pleasantry, the aforesaid "Sally Ann" flares up, and says she is sure she don't know whether we are married or not, but if she had us for a husband, she would treat us to a dish of *pi* for each and every offence, till we would be glad to mind our own business. There 'tis again—"somehow or rather" we never could make herself popular with such old maids as "Sally Ann." Do what we would—squeeze 'em behind the door, which they dearly love—flatter 'em on the sofa—dance with 'em at parties—take 'em to sleigh rides, and treat 'em to ice cream, oysters and "kisses"—in short, attend ever so gallantly to all their wants, save making 'em a direct offer—and the moment our back was turned they would turn to and show their teeth (false ones of course) just as "Sally Ann" has! Well, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and therefore we never blamed 'em, and we don't "Sally Ann." So it, *old gal.*

The *Gazette* says it "most *religiously* believes" that "the so-called Democratic party is broken up—destroyed—by its own corruption." There were men a few years since who "most *religiously* believed" that the world was going to be, on a certain day, "knocked into eternal smash;" but their assevorations of "religious" belief did not prevent a majority of their "fellow-beings" from considering them very great knaves, or very great fools; and we guess the same will hold good in regard to the "religious belief" of the *Gazette*.

—The "great wakening" in the religious world, appears to have penetrated even our unruly town. Meetings in some of our churches are held every night, while morning prayer-meetings are an established institution, and, it is said, are very well attended. Indeed, one of the unconverted, told us the other day that they have become quite fashionable for morning exercise for gay young ladies and their beaux. We hear of no particular conversions, although there seems to be a kind of galvanic life among the churches, which is rather refreshing when contrasted with the monotonous dullness of the last few years, and the "shrieks for bleeding Kansas" which were wont to issue from one or two of them in 1856.

It said those who know that the volunteers called for under the act for increasing temporarily the working force of the military establishment, are not to be sent to Utah, but are to take the place of the regular troops at the different posts from which the latter are drawn. As the different drafts from the regular force are forwarded to their destination in Utah Territory, the new volunteers will be called on to reinforce the different military posts.

A caucus of all the Democratic members of the House (Lecompton and anti Lecompton) was held on Saturday evening. A committee of twenty, ten from each wing, were appointed, to report a plan of adjustment on the Lecompton question, to report on Wednesday evening. At the time appointed the committee met, but came to no understanding and so the matter ended.

A distressing case of hydrophobia is reported, in the Philadelphia papers. Four members in one family were bitten, two months ago, by a pet dog. One son died Sunday morning, and on Monday a sister of the deceased was attacked with the disease.

Among the recent appointments that we are glad to see, is that of our former partner, A. P. DUBLIN, Esq., as Post Master at Lyons, Iowa. His paper, the *Advocate*, is "right on the goose," and his appointment is a credit to the party.

Look at the advertisement of W. A. BOOTH, Agent for a New York Jobbing House. He is filling up the elegant new room in Rosenzweig's block, with one of the largest and cheapest assortments ever brought to this city. It is "hard times," we know—but these goods must be sold, *at some price!*

Dr. C. B. BRAINERD of Buffalo, Oculist and Aurist, delivered a Lecture in the Universalist Church last Monday evening, to a select and intelligent audience, and demonstrated the advantages of his treatment of diseases of the eye, and other parts of the system. Experiments were performed which were highly satisfactory to those who witnessed them. Miss Nancy Salmon who was cured after 39 years blindness, by Dr. B., was present as a living witness of his skill, and recognized by her old acquaintances of this city. She can be seen at Dr. B's room every morning from 9 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M. until Saturday the 10th instant. Dr. B may be consulted at Brown's Hotel until the 10th instant. We understand that he has quite a number of cases, which he is treating with marked success. Those wanting advice or treatment, had better call soon.

The following is a specimen of sharp shooting between a coquette and her lover:

"You men are angels when you woo the maid, but devils after the marriage vow is paid."

The lover, not to be outdone, replied as follows:

"The change, dear girl, is easily forgiven. We find ourselves in hell, instead of heaven."

This lover evidently had "Sally Ann," of the Connecautville *Courier* in his mid's eye when he perpetrated that!

Epicureans must prepare to bid a final adieu to one of the luxuries of the palate—Madeira wine. Grapes cannot be induced to grow in the vineyards of that Island, once so productive. This is matter of regret; for every ton of good wine the less, a ton of poisonous adulterated concoctions is placed in the market.

—The Mayor of Louisville has forbidden the Travis shooting match, and has ordered the police to arrest the parties. The boy that contracted to act as a target, to carry the apple on his head, has found other employment.

—It is said there are a hundred attorneys in Cincinnati who have never had a case even before a city magistrate—an encouraging prospect for new limbs of the law.

GEOGRAPHY—CHICAGO.—Chicago is a booming city. It was formerly in Illinois, but now Illinois is in it. Lake Michigan is situated in Chicago. The principal productions of Chicago are corner lots, statistics, wind, the Democratic Press, and Long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions, and is "rapidly increasing." The people are very unassuming and moral—almost too much so.—The real estate dealers are all honorable men, like Brutus, and would n't lie for any thing. Chicago is not in the Temperate Zone, the habits of the people not being of all in that way.—*Chicago Tribune.*

XXXVth CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Niblack, of Ind., Wright, of Ga., Morris, of Ill, and Hatch, of N. Y., spoke in favor of the Lecompton Constitution and Messrs. Wood, of N. Y., and Groesbeck, of O., against it.

Mr. Marshall, of Ill., looked upon those who framed the Constitution as conspirators, and would not vote to sanction fraud and gross outrages upon the rights of the people of Kansas. He looked upon the attempts to ostracise and brand as traitors and rebels those who will not bend the knee to power and lick the hand raised to whip them into submission, as indecent. He (Marshall) had a high respect for the President, but he was not a spaniel.

Mr. Hughes, of Ind.—Who has made an attempt, to establish a test to read down every Democratic party?

Mr. Marshall—It is done not unconsciously by the present administration and by the organs of the administration, and it is known throughout the country that the test of office depends upon whether a man's conscience and judgment sanctions this thing or not.

Mr. Lawrence—Does the gentleman know how soon after to-morrow he will be excluded from a democratic caucus?

Mr. Marshall—That does not disturb me in any particular. A man is a good democrat who votes a ticket without scratching, and takes the stamp for the benefit of the party.

Mr. Hughes was understood to say he arrayed himself with higher standing than the member from Illinois.

Mr. Marshall—This is not the first time we have found flies buzzing around. [laughter.]

Mr. Hughes—In very dirty places. [laughter.]

Mr. Marshall—That is the very place to find the gentleman. (Renewed merriment.)

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Marshall spoke of the administration presses here and elsewhere, as dirty puppies, spewing forth their filth, saying they must be muzzled.

Mr. Hughes defended his political standing.

The gentleman from Ill. had made a rambling speech peculiarly bitter in its character and lower than the usual standard of Congressional debates.

Mr. Hughes, after alluding to the dialogue with Mr. Marshall about flies, said, that the Black Republican party was the dirtiest substance of political chemistry ever produced. (Laughter.)

The Senate resolution, granting permission to Lieut. Jeffers to receive a sword of honor from the Queen of Spain, was passed.

SENATE.—Nothing of note transpired up to a quarter before one o'clock.

After the report closed last night, Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, defended the majority of the Kansas select committee from the charge that they were determined to shirk the investigation.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, opposed the extension of slavery and the Lecompton constitution.

The House adjourned earlier than was anticipated.

HOUSE.—The galleries of the House were densely crowded to-day, and great anxiety was evinced respecting Legislative movements on the Kansas bill.

The members assembled earlier than usual, and before the House was called to order, were engaged in conversation in groups in various parts of the hall, relative to the great question soon to be acted upon.

On motion of Mr. Maynard of Tenn., a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the efficiency of the police force of Washington, and whatever measures were necessary by Congress to insure the protection of life and property.

Mr Haskins, of N. Y., called attention to the fact that various persons were on the floor who were not entitled to its privileges. He saw one who was a scribber for the N. Y. *Herald*, who had said that he (Haskins) had gone over to the Black Republicans, and was acting with Matteson and the lobby. He remarked that the correspondent's name was Shaw.

Mr. Haskins then called on the doorkeeper to show Mr Shaw the door and asked the attention of the speaker to the 17th rule.

The speaker so far as the last part of the suggestion was concerned that it was unnecessary.

Mr. Haskins hoped the doorkeeper would enforce the rule against all not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., said the hour of one had arrived. He moved that the House take up the Senate Kansas bill.

The bill was read once.

Mr. Giddings objected to a second reading—Under the rule the question then recurred, shall the bill be rejected.

Mr. Stephens demanded the yeas and nays, and the bill was not rejected. Yeas 95, nays 137—The bill was then read a second time.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Mr. Stephens would not now discuss the bill, having heard that a substitute was to be submitted. He gave way to Mr. Montgomery, of Pa. who offered the Crittenden substitute, as amended by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats' conference proposing to admit Kansas into the Union, and to refer the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people; in the event of its rejection by them a Convention to be called to form a new Constitution. It also allows one member of the House of Representatives until the next federal census.

Mr. Montgomery said he had no remarks to make. The substitute was its best interpreter. He had furnished copies to some members and was ready to supply the press.

Mr. Quitman, of Miss., offered a substitute which is the same as the Senate bill, with the omission of the declaratory clause that the people shall have the right at all times to alter or amend the Constitution in such manner as they think proper, &c.

Mr Humphrey Marshall wished to amend the original Senate bill, by striking out the same clause which was proposed to be omitted in Mr. Quitman's substitute.

Mr. Stephens refused to yield the floor for that purpose, and demanded the previous question.

Mr Marshall wanted Mr. Stephens' refusal to be borne in mind, and entered on the record.

The question was taken on the adoption of Mr Quitman's substitute, which was negatived. Yeas 72, nays 160.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was then adopted. Yeas 120, nays 112.

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause from the gentlemen's gallery.

Mr. Keitt moved that it be cleared, and insisted upon the enforcement of the rule.

Much confusion ensued.

The Speaker reminded the applanders that they were not in the gallery of a theatre, and if the indecorum was repeated the galleries should be cleared.

A Member.—Except the ladies.

Another.—Certainly.

The House then proceeded to vote on Senate bill as amended by Mr. Montgomery's substitute. Yeas 120, nays 112.

The House immediately adjourned.

By reference to the above, it will be seen that the Senate Bill admitting Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution was defeated by a substitute offered by Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, which passed by a vote of 120 to 112. The bill offered by Mr. Montgomery is substantially the one proposed by Senator Crittenden. Instead of the opening clause in the first section, Mr. Montgomery substituted these words—"but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the *Constitution formed at Lecompton, and now pending before Congress*, was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people, &c."

The second amendment provides that after the Constitution is framed by the Convention (the Lecompton Constitution having been rejected) it shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection; and that so soon as the result of said election is made known to the President of the United States, he shall issue a proclamation declaring Kansas one of the States of the Union, without any further legislation on the part of Congress.

The third amendment strikes out the clause which provides that "no person except citizens of the United States" should be permitted to vote at any election—and substitutes "all white male inhabitants of the said Territory over twenty-one years of age, who are legal voters under the laws of Kansas, and no other shall be permitted to vote, &c."

This result is to be regretted in that it sends the bill back to the Senate and prolongs the profitless debate on the subject-matter of the Kansas shall be admitted. [illegible] point to admit the Territory at once, and so to empower the people to settle their local questions. It remains to be seen what action the Senate will take; but we trust that such a course will be pursued as to accomplish the end which all conservative, Union-loving and patriotic men so much desire.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

DEPARTURES FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Col. Johnston in his latest official despatches says that the Mormon troops are organized to resist the establishment of a Territorial Government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object erected works of defence in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake City. He does not believe that a spirit of conciliation towards them would now be properly appreciated, or rather that it would be wrongly interpreted. In view of the unreasonable temper and feeling pervading the leaders and the greater portion of the Mormons, he thinks neither the honor nor dignity of the Government will allow the slightest concession. They should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the Government unconditionally. An adjustment of the existing difficulties on any other basis would be purgatory. Their threat of oppose the march of the troops in the spring, will not have the slightest influence in delaying, and if they desire to join issue, he believes that it is for the