THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

SLOAN & MOORE, Publishers and Proprietors.

SATURDAY.....APRIL, 10 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE CO.

News of the Week.

—The will of the late Joseph Paul, a wealthy farmer of Washington township, Bucks county, is just now the subject of much surprise and remark. Mr. Paul was killed by falling from a barrack. He left a widow, a lady who at the time of her marriage, was possessed of $2,000 or $3,000 in her own right, but no children. On opening the will, it was discovered that she was left comparatively nothing; that a brother of the deceased had been willed four acres of ground, and the balance of the estate had been left to two nephews (his sister's sons) equally, upon the singular conditions that they were both to change their names, one to Joseph Paul, and the other to Joshua Paul; and in case either one refused to do so, then the estate was to go wholly to the one who complied with the conditions. One of the nephews, both of whom reside in Bucks county, was a married man with three children, and as a change of name would be rather inconvenient under such circumstances, he has sold out his right to the other for $4,000 in cash. The purchaser decided to comply with the conditions, and has accordingly been changed into Paul by the court. The widow, however, not satisfied with receiving less than she brought, has filed a *caveat* against the will in the courts of Bucks county, and intends contesting it there.

—A statement has just been laid before the Senate, which shows how very handsomely the State has been fleeced by one of her agents. It appears that in the year 1852, John M. Bickel, who was then State Treasurer, appointed the Attorney General and Dr. John W. Hammond agents to collect dues from corporations then or that might thereafter be in default. On the retirement of Attorney General Campbell, F. W. Hughes was associated with Dr. Hammond, and when Mr. Hughes retired, Thomas E. Franklin succeeded him. The appointment of Dr. Hammond was renewed by successive State Treasurers.—Under the authority thus derived, he collected from various corporations a very large amount of money, much of which he paid into the treasury, but the sum of $25,727 still remains unaccounted for, as per receipts in the treasury, although Dr. Hammond's term of office expired in May, 1856. The Treasurer says it is by no means certain that there is not still more in his hands. Hammond never gave any security. The Attorney Generals associated with him are in no way implicated in his default. Their connection seems to have been merely *ex officio* and formal.

—Mrs. Lovina Fisher, of Newfane, Niagara county, was on examination before Justice Donnelly, of Lockport, N. Y., on Thursday last, under a charge of Grand Larceny, in taking Notes, Certificates and other papers belonging to the estate of Warren Carpenter, deceased. The case is somewhat peculiar. Mrs. Fisher lived with Carpenter for six years discharging all the duties of a wife and house keeper, and it is ever supposed that she and a child, that she says, Carpenter is the father of, were to have the property. Carpenter made no will, and his brothers took out letters of Administration on the Estate and caused the arrest. It came out in evidence that Carpenter purchased Mrs. Lovina of her husband six years ago for the sum of $15, and that they had lived together as man and wife since that time. She was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of $200. It is said that a suit is to be brought in her behalf to recover the property or a portion of it for herself and child.

—Some shrewd swindlers, in New York, assuming the name of Olliphant, Bartlett & Co., and claiming to be extensive manufacturers of West India coffee, have been for the past month doing a heavy business in swindling country merchants. They commenced with sending 15,000 circulars to the leading merchants in every city and county in the Union, constituting them agents for the sale of their coffee. As the fruit of their enterprise they have lately been in the receipt of letters remitting over $1,000 daily. A man named George Bradley, alleged to be at the bottom of the swindle, has fled from the City to escape arrest.—Mr. Phillips his clerk, was arrested Friday, the only one thus far captured.

—A great deal of excitement exists in the neighborhood of Chariton Iowa, in consequence of the recent discovery of gold in Clarke county. It was first discovered about eight miles north east of Osceola, the county seat, some eight weeks ago, and has since been found in three other places. Men are making from three to five dollars a day digging. It has been fully tested and proves to be 'real stuff,' and is found in quartz rock, and fine black sand, similar to that in California. Many are now out prospecting through that county; with what success is not known, although the prospect seems very favorable.

—A fire broke out on Tuesday night at Harrisburg, in a frame stable attached to McGowan's Hotel, on the corner of Second and Chestnut street, and before it was extinguished, destroyed four frame buildings on Chestnut Street, and the Presbyterian Church on Second street. The total loss is about $20,000. The Church was a large and handsome brick edifice, and had been erected only some few years ago at a cost of about $16,000. It was insured in the Franklin and Pennsylvania Companies of Philadelphia, for $7,000. The House of Representatives on Wednesday morning, generously granted the use of their Hall to the congregation for Sunday services, until they can make other arrangements.

—On Saturday evening Charles Burkhardt, a returned California, with $2000 in gold dust, was married in Detroit to Miss Mary Miller, daughter of a rich brewer; but the father, having before forbidden the match, raised a *habeas corpus* and the police, and traced the pair to a bed in the Michigan Exchange, whence the bride was taken to the paternal roof, while the groom had to *hop* round and get bail for his appearance at the police court. The young lady not being of age, the Californian is likely to find that he has been brewing bitter ale.

—The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* says that some of the leading Second Adventists in that city have again set a period for the destruction of the world—professing to have discovered the errors of their previous calculations, and to have finally ascertained the exact truth. They regard the recent financial depression and the prevailing religious excitement as among the last days. By the next arrival from Europe they expect to hear of the destruction of the city of Rome, and this will portend the conflagration of the world next summer.

—James R. Wilson, a swindling polygamist, has been arrested at Philadelphia. His mode of operations appears to have been to make the acquaintance of some female who had money, and induce her to marry him. He would then get possession of her money and decamp. He obtained one hundred dollars from one woman in Philadelphia, $250 from another, and $800 from a lady in Trenton in this way. He appears to have operated all over the country.

—On Thursday morning of last week, says the Brownsville *Times*, about 9 o'clock, some persons at work near Wharton's Furnace, Wharton township, in Fayette county, saw what they describe as having been apparently a blaze of fire, of a triangular shape, about forty feet wide and one hundred yards long, in the air. From the rear of this issued balls of fire about the size of a man's head, and smaller. Almost immediately after passing them, it exploded, with a noise to which the report of a cannon is said not at all to compare, causing the earth to shake under their feet.

—Prof. T. B. Hudson, of Oberlin College, was run over and killed on Wednesday night last, at Olmstead station, on the C. C. & C. Railroad. He was 50 years old and leaves a wife and three children. In addition to his position in Oberlin College, he was a regular writer for that excellent paper, the *Ohio Farmer*.

—The starch manufacturers are in trouble, and despond of business success. Where in times past they found ready sale for their manufactures, the article is now a drug. This change is attributed to the general use of crinoline and the hoops—starch being no longer necessary to produce expansion.

—A suit for divorce is pending in Rochester, New York, which originated in a dispute between Mr. B. and his wife as to whether they should have beefsteak broiled or some oysters fried for breakfast—the lady, whose tastes are excellent, contending for the latter.

—It is stated, on what appears to be undoubted authority, that the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, contains more groceries than any other city in the United States, except New York.

—After asking your name in the State of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of saying, in a confidential tone: "Well, now what when yer name before yer moved to these parts?"

UTAH, NOT KANSAS.

The course of the majority in Congress, particularly that portion of the majority elected as Black Republicans, towards the policy of the Administration in attempting to force the Mormons into submission, astonishes the whole country. We can understand why they should, as true party men, oppose the Kansas policy of the President—but we cannot understand why, after solemnly resolving in their Philadelphia platform, that Congress possessed the power over *polygamy* in the territories, they should now turn round and refuse to aid the President in suppressing a rebellion among those who practice that crime against civilization. There is an inconsistency in this position—a want of patriotic sentiment—that demonstrates to us, clearer than any position that party has ever taken, its utter want of principle. Let us look at the facts. At the opening of Congress, in view of the state of affairs in Utah, the President recommended an increase of the regular army by raising five additional regiments. No man in his sober senses, will say that the exigencies of the country did not demand this increase. Putting out of view the Mormon rebellion, and casting the eye over our immense frontier, with its numerous Indian tribes to be kept in subjection in Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, and Nebraska,—territories thousands of miles apart,—the conclusion forces itself irresistibly upon the mind of the thinking men of the nation, that our peace establishment, amounting to less than 16,000 men, is entirely inadequate for the service. Looking at it in this light, and adding thereto the complication of affairs in Utah, the President recommended the increase alluded to above. Congress promptly passed a resolution declaring that rebellion existed in Utah, but when the bill for the five additional regiments to suppress it came up, we find the Black Republicans joining hands with a few "fire-eaters" at the South who affect to be opposed to a standing army on principle, and voting it down. The next move was the introduction of a bill providing that the President be authorized and required to receive into service one regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, who shall remain in service eighteen months, whose officers shall be appointed in accordance with the laws of Texas, but who shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as are provided for the regiments of cavalry now in service. It was designed, though the bill did not so provide, that these volunteers should be employed exclusively in Texas for the suppression of Indian disturbances, taking the place of the regular troops now employed in that service, which have been, or will be, ordered to Utah. The bill further provided that for the purpose of quelling rebellion in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the northern and northwestern frontiers, the President be authorized to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not to exceed in all four regiments of seven hundred and forty privates each; the same or any portion thereof to be organized into mounted regiments or infantry, as the President may deem proper, to serve for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged by the President.

This bill passed the house by a vote of 124 to 73—the negative vote being composed of members of that same republican party that had declared its hatred of Mormon practices in their Philadelphia platform. Why was this? Simply because it was believed that raising and acceptance of these regiments of volunteers, would enable the War Department to employ a sufficient force of regulars for the speedy suppression of the Utah rebellion. In the pursuit of its policy in that direction the government has the sympathy and support of the country. The effort in some quarters to excite public sentiment against the use of force in subduing the Mormon rebellion and re-establishing the Federal laws in that revolted Territory, has met with no success. It is perfectly understood that the Administration does not "make war" upon the peculiar religion of the Utah inhabitants. It is not designed to "crush out Mormonism." It is not designed to meddle in the slightest degree with the domestic affairs of the people. To suppose that such is the design is so preposterous and *ridiculous* that it is *surprising* that otherwise sensible journals have babbled such nonsense. The expedition goes out simply and solely to re-establish the Territorial government, which has been superseded by the government of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and to maintain that government in authority, just as any Territorial government would be maintained in authority if there should be rebellious resistance to it—just as every Territorial government must be maintained in authority, in the event of resistance to it, unless independent governments, within Federal territory, are to be tolerated wherever it is the whim of the inhabitants to set them up. It is a fact, to which we direct attention then, that the black republicans in the House opposed and voted against this volunteer bill, as they had before opposed and voted against, and as the black republicans in the Senate had opposed and voted against, every proposition to augment the military force for the purpose of putting down the Utah rebellion. The assembled delegates to the black republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated FREMONT, as before remarked, voted unanimously for a resolution which pronounced it the duty of the Federal government to put down, not the Utah rebellion, but *the Utah religion!* They voted solemnly—as solemnly as such a motley assemblage could vote—that Congress possessed the power, and that it was their duty to exercise it, to *suppress polygamy in the Territories!* This doctrine was made a plank in their party platform. The President does not propose to put down the Mormon religion; he proposes only to put down the Mormon rebellion. We might reasonably suppose, in view of the black republican platform, that he would have the hearty and active support and sympathy of the black republican members of Congress in this undertaking. We might reasonably suppose this. But we see that he has not. We see that they oppose him, and seek in every way to thwart his policy. We see that they take that course which is calculated not only to perpetuate the Mormon rebellion, but to stimulate Mormon polygamy. We see that they have abandoned their platform, and from having been intensely anti-Mormon, they have become practically the partizans of the Mormons in Congress. Certainly, with regard to all propositions designed to suppress the rebellion, terminate his authority, and set up the Federal power in the Territory, BRIGHAM YOUNG could wish no better partizans than he has had in the black republicans in Congress. They will not have availed him, however; nevertheless, he ought to thank them, and we presume he will at the first opportunity.

TURNED UP AGAIN.—A couple of weeks since we exposed the imposition of a pretended "fugitive slave" upon the too susceptible charity of one of the leading black republicans of Greene; and we supposed, from the facts of his imposition having got into print, we should hear no more of him along the lake shore—but by the following from the Ashtabula *Sentinel* it appears he is still "roping in" the shrikers: That paper describes him thus:

"He is a light mulatto, supposed to be about 23 years old, slender-built, about 5 feet 7 inches in height; has India ink figures tattooed on each hand near the thumbs. He represents himself as being the slave of Hon. John B. Thompson, of Kentucky.—that he has spent the winter in Washington, and from there made his escape to New York City; thence to Dunkirk, where he was arrested and rescued from his master and the marshal. He claims to know all about Washington City, the members of Congress, and all prominent public men—Horace Greeley in particular."

The Conneaut *Reporter*, in noticing the matter, says he "is undoubtedly the same one that *wooled* the radical good people on South Ridge about a year ago. He represented to the Ridgevillians that he was the son and body-servant of Hon. Mr. Somebody, Senator from Louisiana; talked familiary of Washington notables and events; said he had just had a desperate encounter with his pursuing master and the U. S. Marshal at Warren, but had escaped unscathed; solicited food, money, and assistance, and got them all;—a zealous anti-fugitive law man took him to a "reverend champion" in Springfield, Pa. where he related the same particulars; but he was not believed, until he showed the scars of wounds received while in slavery, when, Thomas like the man believed all." Our Greene township sympathiser will thus see that it takes this "darkie" a good while to get to Canada.

☞ Mr. Toombs attempted, by a speech in the Senate, the other day, to quench the enthusiasm created by the speech of Mr. Crittenden. On the night of the same day, the Fire Companies of Philadelphia, as if not to be outdone by a Senator, mustered in strong force to put out the aurora borealis.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

It is not many months since the *Plaindealer* announced with great "enthusiasm" that its editor had employed this same Toombs to defend him in a suit for libel, commenced by Greeley; but now Greeley and Gray occupy the same bed, and both are ready to sneer at Toombs whenever an opportunity offers. How is this? Did the Cleveland Fire Companies, "as if not to be out done" by Greeley, "master in strong force and put out" the *Plaindealer's* enthusiasm for Toombs?

BURIED ALIVE.—Will some Erie (Pa.) paper tell us whether the story about a minister named Reed being buried alive at Holland, in that county, is true or not?—*Phil. Bulletin.*

O, certainly. There is no such place as "Holland" in Erie County, Pa., consequently the story is untrue, so far as its location is concerned. There is a "Holland" in Erie County, N. Y., and the first time we saw the tale of the "live burial" it was thus located. We apprehend, however, that the whole thing is a fabrication.

☞ We notice that Messrs. SCHOEL & MESSNER are opening a very large stock of Wet and Dry Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Ship Chandlery, in the commodious store room, corner of 3d and State Street, formerly occupied by R. O'Brien. Vessels and Canal boats wanting supplies will find every thing desirable at this establishment. Give them a call.

[For the Observer.]

GOV. MEDEARY, of Ohio, and COL. FORNEY.

Amid the strife and conflict of opinion upon political subjects which often occur in our country, and which is incident to the full and free discussion of every question, the man who deserts argument, and clings to personal abuse as the weapon of his warfare, shows the weakness of his cause, and the malice of his disposition. "Principles, and not men", the maxim of true statesmen, seems to be abandoned by Col. Forney, the editor of the "*Press*," for the billingsgate of personal hatred, and the ravings of disappointed ambition. No one who differs with him on political questions is safe from the venom of his quill.

In his attacks upon the President he soon found "that he was gnawing a file," and in looking around for some more digestible food for his mastication, in his paper of March 29, he devotes half a column of tirade against Gov. SAMUEL MEDEARY. Gov. Medeary is a Pennsylvanian, and was born, I believe, in Montgomery county—he has always been proud of his native State, and has always boasted of the wealth, intelligence, and sterling Democracy of the Keystone. His early recollections cluster around the banks of the Schuylkill and the Delaware. Emigrating as a boy to the wilds of Ohio, he bore the hardships of a new country, took an active part in developing the resources of that great State, and has been a prominent and useful citizen from that day to this. Who is Col. Forney, that he should beard this veteran in his declining years? *The political history of Col. Medeary is full of* triumphs for the Democratic party—in days gone by he performed a knights service in the cause of his country. As the leader of the Democracy in Ohio, his powerful pen scattered, in dismay, the ranks of the opposition—he was an independent man among his fellows—the idol of his party, the stern and victorious foe of the opposition!—Where are the triumphs of Col. Forney?—where the evidences of his Statesmanship?—where are the witnesses who can testify to his greatness, or attest his patriotism. Alas, there are none—the bribery of a few hireling politicians, on the eve of an election, with the purse of others, is claimed as his greatest merit, and the full extent of his sagacity. James Buchanan is the idol of Pennsylvania, and Forney is but the satellite that shone by the reflection of his greatness.

He charges Gov. *Medeary* as refusing to yield to the appeals of the Democracy of Ohio, who were urging him to vote for Buchanan at Cincinnati. Mr. Forney it is true was in that city, as the friend "par excellence" of the President, but he might as well have been elsewhere for all the good he did there for Buchanan. While Forney's quarters were filled with the drinking and gossiping politicians of all shades—while he was eating good dinners, and drinking the pure juice of the vineyards of that neighborhood, the real work of that convention was borne by others—by men of action, not of words—and while thus enjoying his ease, and dispensing the smiles of his borrowed greatness to a credulous few, the great achievement of Mr. Buchanan's nomination was effected by others, who knew but little about him, and cared less. The political secrets of the Pennsylvania delegation were not imparted to Forney, and the problem was solved by others without the help of his magic influence—and let me say to him here, that Gov. *Medeary*, the Douglas man of Ohio, saved Mr. Buchanan from a combination for a third party that would have defeated him. What had Col. Forney to do with all this at Cincinnati? Nothing whatever; and yet he has claimed the whole credit a thousand times over. While Gov. Medeary was the open and consistent friend of Douglass at Cincinnati during that memorable contest, yet he saw in Buchanan the chieftain who alone could guide the Democratic party safely through the thousand snares that beset its path—and even while he did so, there was but one obnoxious feeling that lurked behind, and that was, that Forney was supposed to have an undue influence with the "great captain." It was a feeling shared by a majority in that convention, and Buchanan's association with Forney drove away many a friend, and made others lukewarm to his cause. This feeling, too, was growing into a flame even in Pennsylvania, and finally broke out in the conflagration that consumed Forney, and elected Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate.

But Governor Medeary has lately been appointed to a fat office—poor Forney has none—the long looked for spoils that was to compensate him for his sycophantic devotion, has eluded his grasp, and he sees in every office bestowed on others, the gold that ought to be his. Disappointed ambition, that sin by which "the angels fell," is doing its work upon Forney. His race is run, and his sun has gone down behind the hills to rise no more for him—and he might exclaim with Wolsey.

"I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth—my high blown pride
At length broke under me—and now has left me
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream that must forever hide me." "W."

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—We have received the first number of the new series of this admirable publication. To those who have been in the habit of reading this publication, it is quite unnecessary to refer to its intrinsic merits; but there are many who have never enjoyed that privilege. To those we would say that it is a weekly publication, at $6 per year, each number containing 80 pages of the best literature of the day, selected from the English quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies. It will thus be seen that to all professional men, to clergymen, lawyers, physicians, as well as to merchants, farmers, and mechanics; in short all who desire to keep up with the literature of the day—and yet have neither time nor money to spend on each of the various periodicals from which the *Age* selects—this work is indispensible. Think of it—four thousand one hundred and sixty double pages of the cream of our foreign and domestic literature, for six dollars!

Address Littell, Son & Co. Boston, or Stanford & Delisser, 637, Broadway, N. Y.

——We are requested to state that the Rev. NATHANIEL STACY, of Columbus, Warren County, will occupy the pulpit of the Universalist Church, in this City, next Sabbath morning. In the evening he will give a discourse appropriate to the recent dispensation of Providence in the death of Capt. MARTIN STRONG.

——D. W. HUTCHINSON, Esq., of this city (of the late firm of Brigden & Hutchinson) has been commissioned by the Governors of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and Kansas, &c., as Commissioner to take Testimony, affidavits, and acknowledgements of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c. &c., to be used or recorded in the above mentioned States and Territories.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18, Ann st. N. Y. for a copy of "*The Magicians Own Book, or the Whole Art of Conjuring.*" If you have seen omelets cooked in hats, birds brought out of eggs, rings extracted from the interior of oranges, wine changed to water, papers burned to ashes and then reproduced "as good as new," liquids tapped from men's heads, solid rings taken apart and put together again most inexplicably and mysteriously, fire produced with ice, and all that sort of thing, and been lost in amazement, be amazed no longer, for all these secrets are out in this elegant book. There is one trick, however, which we have in vain looked through its pages to find—and that is, how to turn old accounts into cash. If the "art of conjuration" would only teach us *that*, we would study it to the end. Aside from this, however, the Book is a curiosity, and well worth the dollar it costs. For sale at NASON's, Park Row Book Store.

—— Dr. C. F. Adams, recently of Boston, Mass., has located in this city. See card in another column.

☞ We have received from Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18, Ann st. N. Y.—

"The Young Housewife's Book, or 'How to Eke out a Small Income'"—

"How to Detect Adulteration in our Daily Food"—

"Mind Your Stops, or Punctuation Made Plain"—and

"Chesterfield's art of Letter-Writing Simplified,"

Four very useful little works, costing only 12½ cts. a copy, which every body ought to buy. For sale at NASON's Park Row Book Store.

☞ The editor of the Piqua, O. *Register* has a very unfortunate propensity for quoting latin, and stealing our editorials. The first is bad, but the latter is worse—especially as he has to alter some of 'em over to make them read anti-Lecompton. If he would take 'em just as we write them, we would'nt complain.

☞ Like a flower garden in spring, Blake's Bonnet rooms, in Paragon Block, are opening up with all the variegated hues of the rainbow—as rich as taste in selecting, and cash in buying, can make them. It is hard times, but the ladies must be pleased, and *Blake* is determined to do it.

☞ The Sunbury and Erie bill has been referred to the Committee on Canals in the Senate. This Committee is favorable to the measure—so it is said—and hence an early and favorable report is looked for. An attempt was made to refer it to the Finance Committee, but it failed by a decided majority, and although the vote on this cannot be considered a test, yet the friends of the measure are sanguine of its final passage. We sincerely hope their expectations will be realized.

P. S. Since the above was put in type we have seen a letter from our Senator dated the 5th, in which he says "the Sunbury and Erie is now in the Senate, and absorbes much attention. *I believe it will pass.*"

☞ The fare from Buffalo to New York, via the New York and Erie road, has been reduced to $8. This will continue during the Summer season.

NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

NEW YORK, April 5, 1858.

Business is looking up a little this week; the country trade is coming in here to some extent and will be down in crowds as soon as navigation opens. The markets however are not sustained for most descriptions of merchandize. Stocks are lower as a reaction from the late speculative movement necessitated. The sale of goods at auction are still unprecedentedly large. This week, moreover, the three steamships of the Collins line were "slaughtered" at auction; bringing about one hundredth part of their value. They are probably bought in by the late owners. The experiment of an opposition mail line seems to have utterly failed. The extra expense incurred however, is mostly owing to the tremendous rate of speed at which these steamships are driven, the extra three miles an hour costing double the quanty of fuel to attain, beside the wear of machinery which is much greater than when running ordinary time. The famous Capt. Nye of this line formerly, is now residing in a magnificent suburban villa on the hill ranges of New Jersey. Among the natives he goes by the name of the "old navigator;" a plank road leads down hill from his house to the Newark Depot, and down this road the Captain velocitates every day in a one horse buggy at a pace which starts the planks and admonishes every quiet Jersey wagon to clear the road or risk the neck of its driver. The Capt. drives his horses as he was wont to drive his steamer, and by natural consequence, his consumption of horse flesh per annum is enormous.

The reign of horrors, which for a time had ceased, opened up again on Friday with the revelation of two mysterious murders, the perpetrators in each case being unknown. In one case, Charles Samuels, a young man residing at No. 235 Adams street, Brooklyn, was the victim. He was stabbed to the heart, and then thrown into the East River, with a large stone attached to his body.—The other case is equally horrible. The mutilated remains of an unknown woman were found packed up in a whiskey barrel, which was directed to W. T. Jennings, No. 185 Leonard street; but it was ascertained that there was neither such an individual nor such a number in that street.

Since the gift swindling enterprise of C. E. Todd & Co., in Broome street, was broken up, over 6,000 letters, addressed to the proprietors, have been taken from the Post Office. These letters contained over $8,000. The money has been all sent back to the writers with the following note from the Mayor: "Inclosed you will find the sum remitted by you to C. E. Todd & Co., who have been arrested in this city. Be on your guard against all gift enterprises, lotteries and all other bogus schemes, as they are intended to defraud only the unwary." By the by, speaking of this "swindle," a letter from one of your cotemporaries—the *American*, I believe—was found among the effects. If you hav'nt seen it, you ought to procure the *Herald* of that date, and read it. It is certainly a model.

The religion meetings still keep up their numbers, and the interest appears to be rather on the increase than otherwise. Burton's Theater has become an amazingly popular place of resort. These meetings tend to diminish the patronage of public amusements as merchants have got in a way of taking their country customers to the prayer meeting instead of the theater. It is quite as well for the country customer who in reality treats himself on there occasions, though the city merchants cash the bill. Among the hopeful signs of the "great awakening" is the conversion of Dr. Jos. A. Smith, one of the attaches of the Daily *Times*. I have no doubt there are others, in the same concern, who could be bettered by a little of the same leven—"the little villain," as Horace calls Raymond, for instance, not excepted. But the most sensible remark we have heard, in connection with this matter, was made by a young man in the dress circle of Burton's old theater the other night. This place, as I said above, has been turned into a house of worship, and is the centere of this great revival. Well, the other day, after the defeat of the administration on the Kansas Constitution, some of the Beecher enthusiasts, thought it a good time to put up a prayer for the President and Congress—so they offered one up with peculiar unction. This brought out the young man aforesaid, and he told them plainly that he was in favor of praying for the President and Congress, but he was also in favor of every man taking care of himself, as he believed that God would take care of them all.

The number of four cent novellette papers which have been started lately, emulous of the success of Mr. Bonner's Ledger, is significant of the power of advertising when conducted on a liberal scale. But Mr. Bonner has the start of all his competitors and no one will now be able to play the game game with equal success. The number of new papers proves that there is plenty of capital seeking investment in that way.

New buildings are going up very fast in the centre of the city and property is rapidly increasing in value in the vicinity of the City Hall. Offices in the new Times building opposite the Park bring higher rents than in Trinity building which was formerly considerd so eligible a location. Business is now certainly further up town and property below Wall st., will hereafter remain stationery in price if it does not decline. The old site of Columbia College, in Park Place, is utterly obliterated by rows of handsome marble front stores, the finest wholesale stores in the city.

The weather is delightful, the last week has been a rara avis for the month of March. The spring crop of wheat is said to look well all over the country. ERIE.

SENSIBLE, VERY.—Thurlow Weed, formerly editor of the Albany *Journal*, some time ago was traveling in the Western States, and made some excellent practical observations on the Wine manufacture in Ohio, from which we select the following sensible paragraph:

"My friend Grosly complains that the Wine business of Ohio prevented the adoption of the Main Law. I cannot but say, though (with no intention to resist the 'Main Law,' for that experiment, I presume, is to be tried) that cheap Wine, free, as this is, from alcohol, would prove the most beneficial 'Maine Law' that could be enacted. Furnish the people, at small cost, just so much of stimulant as this beverage contains, and drunkenness would flee away from us. He has seen as I have, countries where all classes drink cheap Wines, and where there is nothing of intoxication, and from this cause, nothing of crime or destitution."

This is all true, and it is truth of a most important character. If we would have a real Temperance reformation, we should make wine as cheap and as plenty as cider ever was in New England. Not only is the manufacture of *wine one of the most profitable kinds of business in which* and one can engage, but it is among the most commendable, inasmach as it is one of the strongest safeguards against the frightful evils of intemperance. The first miracle ever performed by the great Founder of the Christian religion, was to turn water into wine. Wine making cannot, therefore, be considered immoral or improper, even by the most fastidious advocate of temperance and virtue.

DR. C. B. BRAINERD.—We copy the following, in relation to Dr. B. and his patients, from the *Constitution*, the editor of which has visited the Doctor's rooms, and otherwise made himself familiar with the subject

Our visits to, and conversations with Dr. BRAINERD, the Oculist and Aurist, and with his patients, have fully satisfied us as to his remarkable skill and success in his treatment of the delicate organs of sight and hearing. The practice of the Doctor has been immense, covering as we understand, forty-eight thousand cases, and no eye has ever been injured by his methods. One of the most extraordinary cases is that of Miss Salmon who was blind from birth until the age of 41, and who now sees perfectly. Mrs. Hayes of Lockport, two Misses Atkinson of North East, and James Lord, machinist, and wife, of this city, are among the Doctor's most recent patients. One of the Atkinson ladies has suffered from a chronic debility of the organ for eight years; her sister's case is a very bad scrofula and inflammation of the corneæ, which in one weeks time has been three-fourths cured. The other patients are all in the prospect of speedy recovery, although the cases have been of long standing and injured by improper previous treatment. Frank Hubbard, a lad of this city, in after four days' treatment very much improved of a nervous deafness which had always afflicted him.

The Doctor can be consulted at Brown's Hotel until Saturday afternoon. On Monday evening he will deliver a free lecture at the Academy Hall at Gilard, and will prescribe on Tuesday at Martin's Hotel until 5 P. M., when he will return to Erie and remain until Friday the 16th inst., at 4 P. M.

It should be observed that Miss Salmon will be present at the lecture and hotel at Gilard, and also Miss Eliza Cook of Lockport. Patients may be seen and conversed with at Brown's Hotel 8 to A. M., and 2 P. M.

Notice of Dr. Brainerd's ulterior appointments will be duly given

A NICE LITTLE SUM.—It has been shown by official documents that in the Banks of the city of New York there are upwards of *forty-one millions of dollars* on deposit, and the accumulations of unclaimed deposits are said to be between two and three millions of dollars. This large amount has been advertised for many years, but still remains and goes on increasing by the addition of interest. What to do with this money, has now become a question of considerable importance. Attempts have been repeatedly made to withdraw these deposits from the hands and place them under the direct control of the State, their proceeds to be applied to public purposes. Two propositions to that effect are at present before the Legislature—Dr. Brandreth's and Mr. Law's—the one having in view the benefit of common schools, and the other the completion of the Canals.

☞ J. ROSS THOMPSON, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Aid-to-the Governor, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Under the system inaugurated by Gov. PACKER's predecessors, of making aids by the regiment, this mark of preference would not pass for much, but as the Governor has signified his determination to make only twelve appointments of this kind during his entire term, to be "one of the chosen twelve," is a compliment worth mentioning, and an honor worthy to wear. We therefore salute the new Colonel.

☞ By advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Prof. COLBY has removed his Daguerreotype and Ambrotype Gallery to Rosenzweig's Block, corner of State Street and the Diamond. The Professor has now the best skylight rooms in the city, which, together with his well known skill in the art, entitles him to a share of the public patronage.

READ IT.—Elsewhere we have given a letter from FINDLEY PATTERSON, Esq., to the Washington *Union*, on the state of public sentiment in Kansas. Mr. P., as some of our readers will doubtless recollect, was Speaker of our Legislature in 1846, and is a man whose views and statements are entitled to much weight. What he says corresponds with other information from that territory. The people—not the politicians—want peace. They want the state admitted, *on any terms!* They know that if there is any thing objectionable in their Constitution, it can be altered—but in the mean time they desire to come into the Union, and the sooner the better. So long as agitation is kept up emigration will be retarded, and the business of the country remain unstable and fluctuating. But give the people the highest attributes of sovereignty—that is, make the territory a state—and all this will be changed.—The occupation of the political agitator will be gone. The hum of industry and the march of civilization and improvement will resume their wonted sway, and Kansas, freed from the incubus New England fanaticism on the one hand, and Southern chivalry upon the other, will take her place in the very front rank of our Western States. What a pity, with such a prospect in view, that Congress did not listen to the wise recommendation of the President, and end this controversy months ago!

INSURE YOUR LIFE.—Instances occur every day showing the benefits of Life Insurance. Indeed, we are inclined to think that, with the daily fluctuations of trade to which every business man is more or less subjected, the person who neglects to provide for a dependent family by the means of life insurance, is wanting in the essentials of a prudent head of a family. We have been reminded of this by looking over the annual statement of the *Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company*, of Philadelphia, furnished us by the agent for this city, R. LYLE WHITE, Esq. Editor of the *Constitution*. From the exhibit thus furnished we should think it one of the safest institutions in the Union. Its capital stock is $600,000. Its accumulated capital since its organization in 1848 is $715,760 83, and out of this it has paid losses to the amount of $336,267. Pamphlets setting forth the advantages of insuring and all other particulars can be had on application to the agent.

☞ The best dog story we have read lately, is related of a small, half Scotch, half English terrier, weighing 15 lbs, fox color, and seriously inclined, which belongs to the editor of the Savannah *Republican*. This dog while in the office of a cotton merchant, in that city, smelt a rat, and soon forced the "varmint" from his hiding place. In desperate haste to avoid a bite, the rat made for the first opening, which was the office window (through which goods are hoisted) looking over the bluff, four stories high, or about sixty feet from the ground. The rat made the leap, and after him went the terrier, heedless of the consequences. They both reached the ground side by side, at the same instant, having just missed alighting on a big negro's cranium. Ere the rat could recover from the effects of the jump, he felt himself in the jaws of the terrier, with his spinal bone considerably dislocated. The terrier did not seem at all hurt by such a tremendous leap, and he is now more assiduous than ever in his pursuit of rat tails.

☞ Here is the way they do things down among the Puritans. The Boston *Transcript* says that in a single building in Boston, the other evening, there was a prayer-meeting on one floor, a boxing exhibition in the room above, and a calico ball in the upper hall. A passage from one room of the edifice to another would have given a good illustration of Pope's line:

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

☞ The Petersburg *Express* records the marriage, in Dinwiddie co., on the 17th inst., of Mr. John W. Sturdivant, in the 22d year of his age, to the amiable and well to do Miss Martha Oliver, aged 86 years. After that, "*Sally Ann*," of the Connesauville *Courier* need not despair—there are hopes for her yet.

☞ We neglected to note the fact last week that our friend, Dr. J. L. STEWART, had disposed of his interest in the Drug business, and may now be found in his new office in the Paragon Block—for which information see card in another column.

WOOD'S HAIR DYE.—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enjoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature. It has, also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effects of age. With such recommendations in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet. The article may be had of the Druggists throughout the country.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Sold in Erie, by all Druggist.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, April 8

The plan now entertained on the Administration side, is for the Senate to recede from its disagreement and then to amend Crittenden's substitute, with the view to a possible accommodation. This movement, however, will depend on the further developments.

Mr. Badger, of N. C., is here, and says Mr. Gilmer's district will sustain him in opposition to Lecompton.

Mr Toombs says the defeat of Lecompton will lead to an organized demonstration in the South, but Jas. L. Pettigrew, a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, writes to Mr. Crittenden that the masses of the southern people cordially adopt his proposition.

It is now known that Secretaries Cobb and Thompson, and Senator Toombs are the southern gentlemen alluded to by Senator Iverson, as having advised Calhoun to certify there was a Free State Legislature in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Enough is known to warrant the assertion that Gov. Powell and Maj. McCulloch, peace commissioners to Utah, will be instructed to assure the Mormons that it is not the desire of the President and the United States authorities to make war upon them, but to secure the enforcement of the laws, to which end they will be counselled to participate.

The commissioners will also inform them that some troops will be retained in the Territory to protect the emigrants to the Pacific against the attacks of hostile Indians. The commissioners will go with the next reinforcements to Utah

This forenoon a man named Peter Besancon formerly of La., had violent words with the Secretary of the Interior in the hall of the department. The former struck, or attempted to strike the Secretary. The latter turned and discovered Besancon in the act of drawing a pistol upon him. Mr. Thompson thereupon seized Besancon and threw him upon the floor, dislocating and fracturing an arm of the latter. It is believed that Besancon, who is well known here, was refused office by Secretary Thompson, which, with pecuniary embarrassments had temporarily debilitated his mental faculties. Besancon has been for several years in the employment of the government at Washington, and is looked upon with respect by all that know him.

☞ At Ann Arbor, Michigan, last week, Mrs. A. J. Eggleston left home about 7 o'clock in the evening—Sarah Bell, a young girl remaining to take care of a child one year old. Shortly after a man entered, bound the girl with her apron, and after some other proceedings, the Ann Arbor *News* says:

He lit a candle and