THE ERIE OBSERVER

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

SLOAN & MOORE, Publishers and Proprietors

SATURDAY..... MAY, 8 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 *Richmond Enquirer* publishes the terms of negotiation between John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, and the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union. They are, the payment of two hundred thousand dollars for two hundred acres of land, in which are included Washington's residence and tomb, and the landing place. Eighteen thousand dollars of this sum were paid on the closing of the contract, and the remainder of the contract price is to be paid in four yearly instalments. Mr. Washington, however, will remit interest upon any sums, not less than five thousand dollars, that may be paid before the bonds are due; and *he retains the title to and possession of the estate until the principal and interest are paid*, except that in case the whole amount is paid by the 22d of February, 1859, he will forego interest on all the deferred instalments payable after the 1st January, 1859. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in commenting upon this contract, says with great truth, that "Mr. John A. Washington has got the better of the bargain with the ladies purchasing Mount Vernon. In the first place, he gets a thousand dollars per acre for land not intrinsically worth twenty. An hundred dollars per acre would be an extravagant price. All the buildings and improvements together are not worth five hundred dollars. He then retains possession and occupancy of the premises until the last dollar of the purchase money is paid, and receives interest on the amount unpaid all the while. So that he is to live rent free at the mansion, and, besides the outrageous price of two hundred thousand dollars, get perhaps fifty thousand more in the shape of interest. If this is not trafficing in the sacred dust of his ancestor, I know not what else to call it."

—As Mr. DARLING, of Ridgway, Elk County, Pa., was going through the woods about three miles from that village, he discovered some cloth, which had been a coat, and under it some human bones. A party visited the spot, who examined the remains, and found in the pockets of the garment a silver pencil case, watch guard, keys and bullet moulds, which served to identify the remains as those of a man named William Reed, who was lost in the woods in the winter of 1855. Reed and another man started out on a hunting excursion up Elk creek on the 10th of December, 1855. A short distance up the creek they separated, and Reed was never seen alive afterwards. The woods were searched, but no trace of him was discovered. The manner of his death remains a mystery.

—At an exhibition of a school, held at Alliance, Ohio, on Friday evening last week, in the Town Hall, the floor gave way, precipitating the audience of some five hundred to the floor below. The piano was broken to pieces, but as by a miricle the lady who presided at it was uninjured. A girl of thirteen or fourteen years old was instantly killed, and one other person has died since. A large number were injured, but to what extent we have been unable to learn. The building is a round wooden one and has been built less than a year. The Luca Family had it engaged for a concert on Monday evening. It is said a lad on the stage, feeling the floor give way, ran out of the building, and a woman jumped from a window with a child in her arms and was unharmed.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who appears to be well informed upon matters and things at the National capital, says that "the foreign appointments yet remaining open will all be disposed of before the adjournment of Congress and as soon as the Kansas *imbroglio* is out of the way. Contrary to general expectation, there will be no change in either the mission to England or France. Mr. Dallas will be permitted to remain, though it is probable had he tendered his resignation it would have been accepted. He will not be removed. Since the acceptance of Mr. Mason's resignation all parties in Virginia, including the members of the Legislature have petitioned the President to let him remain in Paris, and it is understood the request has been acceded to."

—A negro in Louisville broke open a box belonging to a comrad, containing three silver dollars, and stole one of the pieces. Having been arraigned for the theft, the usual plea of insanity was urged, the counsel declaring that no sane man would take one and leave two dollars behind. Whereupon the Cuffee who was robbed, exclaimed with great emphasis "Massa, I tell you dat nigger ain't crasy; he broke my box open and took de dollar out. Now, if he had broke de box open and put a dollar in, den I'd say he's crasy." His argument was conclusive, and the thief was sent up.

—One of the tax collectors of California says that he found a Norwegian in El Dorado county, who made oath that his sole earthly taxable effects were a church and a school house. This singular individual is a poor miner, and has built the above mentioned establishments with his own hands, without aid from any one. His church is free for the use of every sect of religionists, except Mormons and Universalists. He has a mining claim which he has worked for five years; and whenever his diggings will average more than two dollars a day, he will go out into the highway, and coax some poor fellow to share the profits of his labors.

—Four or five females were arrested and tried last week, at Mount Vernon, Ind., for assaulting a German Methodist clergyman. They waylaid him as he was leaving the church after an evening meeting, and pelted him with stale eggs. A brother of the church who attempted to shield the preacher, was knocked down and roughly handled. The reason alleged in extenuation was that the clergyman had made some unwarrantable insendoes in the pulpit against the character of his assailants.

—On Monday of last week the New York papers were in a sensation about the "mysterious disappearance" of a young man from Brooklin. He "was a steady, sober and intelligent young man, and must have been foully dealt with." On Wednesday last, search for his body was discontinued, owing to the fact that the "steady young man" had been arrested for drunkenness, and "sent up."

—William C. Thompson, of Shalersville, Ohio, a married man who had hitherto sustained a fair repetation, disappeared last week with a young woman, after borrowing some three thousand dollars from his friends and neighbors. Not being expeditious enough in his movements, he was overtaken on Monday in Philadelphia, *en route for* California, and will be returned to the scene of his delinquencies.

—The Boston *Traveller* says that a few days ago one of the visiters of the Provident Association at the West End was applied to assist a man who was found in abject poverty in a miserable garret, without food or decent clothing. Food was provided for him and a change of clothing by the benevolent visiter. Only a few years ago this same man was a New York merchant, with at least $100,000, living in a splendid residence, and riding in a princely carriage.

—The Louisville *Democrat* tells a story of a man residing near that city who was recently terribly enraged when his wife presented him with twins, threatened to destroy the little ones, and vented his spleen upon them by pinching and bruising them in various ways, and flew into a terrible passion because the mother would soothe them. It is pleasant to add that one of his neighbors took him in hand and thrashed him handsomely.

—A young lady, who is well posted in all the fashionable literature of the day, quotes Byron, and Tom Moore, and wears blue tailed dogs in shy colored convulsions to perfection, innocently inquired of a young gentleman the other night who this Mr. Lecompton was, who had occasioned so much trouble at Washington!

—A Mr. Rankin, proprietor of a hotel at Davenport, Iowa, an aged gentleman, and the husband of a rather good looking wife, a few days ago induced the lady to attend a ball, and while she was there he packed up his valuables, and with his wife's sister went off. They were followed, arrested at Keokuk, and brought back.

—The citizens of Buffalo, at a public meeting, have empowered the Mayor of the city to appoint a committee to invite proposals for the erection of the International Bridge over the Niagara River, and to correspond on the subject with the officers of Canadian railways terminating at Fort Erie.

—The execution of Wm. Muller, for the murder of Geo. Matheus, took place in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Friday. The murder was committed on the first of December last on the Eastern Turnpike, seven miles from Wilkesbarre and the body was subsequently thrown into a well. Muller confessed that he committed the murder.

—The indefatigable Mrs. Swisshelm is on her legs again. She has obtained a new press and type in place of those destroyed by a mob, at St. Cloud, Minnesota, a short time since, and will soon issue the *Visitor* again.

KANSAS AGAIN CHARGED TO SLEEP:

So far as Congress is concerned, Kansas has ceased to bleed—the bill passed by us last week, reported by the Conference Committee, having passed both branches of the National legislature on Friday afternoon of last week by decisive majorities—in the Senate by yeas 31; nays 22; and in the House by 112 to 103. Speaking of this result, the Georgia *Free Press*, which has opposed the Lecompton Constitution from the outset, says the Crittenden Montgomery bill submitted the question to the people of Kansas whether they would come into the Union with the Lecompton constitution or not. The Conference bill submits precisely the same question to the people of Kansas. The only material difference between the bills is this: that by the former, if the people of Kansas voted against admission with the Lecompton constitution, they were enabled to proceed at once and form another constitution; by the latter, if they vote against admission with the Lecompton constitution, they are enabled to make another constitution when their population reaches the Federal ratio of representation. This is the only material difference between the bills. The Federal ratio of representation is 93,520. It is the opinion of Secretary STANTON, recently expressed, that the population of Kansas during the present emigration season will reach one hundred and twenty thousand. Mr Cox, of Ohio, stated in the House on Friday that he had conversed with Gov. WALKER, and that it was the Governor's opinion that by next fall Kansas would have a population equal to the Federal ratio of representation — If Messrs. WALKER and STANTON do not err in judgment, *there is practically no material difference between the Crittenden Montgomery and the Conference bills*; for, by the latter, Kansas will be able to get into the Union, in any event, just about soon as she could have done by the former, had it passed.

But while it is the fact that there is no material difference between the bills,—which fact forecloses the black republicans from assailing the Conference bill, since all their members of Congress voted for the Crittenden Montgomery bill, "eternal slavery and all,"—while, we say, this is the fact, the Conference bill is none the more meritorious on that account; for, it is entirely within the discretion of Congress to say when Kansas may come into the Union, and we hold, and we have all the while held, that it is a wise exercise of that discretion to say that she shall not come in until she has population enough to entitle her to a Representative under the ratio. It is what Congress ought to say to all the Territories, and we believe it is what Congress will hereafter say to all the Territories.

We are told that if Kansas is admissible now with the Lecompton constitution she ought to be admissible with any other constitution that she wants. Were this stated as a general rule, applicable to the admission of States, it would be eminently correct. When a State is admissible she is of course entitled to any constitution she wants, provided it be republican. But, and this is the grand point, *Kansas is not really admissible*. Since, however, a constitution has been sent to Congress, made in pursuance of the forms of law, and since an unfortunate controversy has prevailed in Congress and throughout the country over this constitution whether Kansas ought to be brought in with it or not, it has been concluded by a majority of Congress that, for the purpose of settling this controversy amicably, the matter of the population of the Territory shall be overlooked so far as to admit with this constitution, about which there has been so much trouble, if the people by their votes, at a fair election, shall say they want to be admitted with it. If they do not want to be admitted with it, they have only to say so, *and they will stand just where they would have stood if the Lecompton constitution never had been formed*.

It has been asserted that it is not upon "the question of admission" that the people of Kansas will vote. We answer that assertion by quoting the bill. In the first section the reader will find it written "That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely, that the QUESTION OF ADMISSION, with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS," &c.

We shall be told—and over this the black republicans will shriek themselves hoarse—that by the bill Kansas can come in as a slave State with fifty thousand population, but that to come in as a free State it must have ninety three thousand. Let us see what there is of this. With the Lecompton constitution Kansas would be a slave State, to be sure—*on paper!* but *in fact*, it would be a free State. Nobody is so insane, we suppose, in any part of the country as to apprehend that there is any longer any doubt about the slave question in Kansas. It is settled. Mr. SEWARD said so in the Senate a little while ago. But the black republicans do not mean to disclose fears that their brethren in Kansas are going to vote themselves into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, "eternal slavery and all!" Whatever their fears in this regard, and whatever may be the event, Kansas has but one destiny; she will be a free State. There is, then, no substance in the shriek about fifty thousand population for a slave State and ninety-three thousand for a free State.

SORRY TO SEE IT.—We are very sorry to see that General Houston's resolution, relating to the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico, noticed by us last week, has been laid on the table of the Senate. The condition not only of that country, but of the Central American States, is such as to require some action on the part of our government. We have ever been among those who advocated a bold, and decided policy in our dealings with the petty nations on this continent. We would have promptly punished the outrages upon our citizens at Panama, and we would have tolerated no interference with our rights in Nicaragua by English agents. The Transit route should have been free, and our trade uninterrupted by either native or foreign emissaries. Our country has always been too lenient in its foreign policy. Mexico was allowed for many years to insult our flag, rob our citizens, and violate all her treaty obligations, until she finally came to think that we could not be kicked into a war.—So with the old worn out despotism of Spain. Her agents at Cuba have repeatedly insulted and maltreated our citizens, and our government has been content to negotiate and palaver with her diplomats, instead of promptly demanding and exacting reparation. So also with the petty states of Central America. They have been instigated by English emissaries to commit outrages upon our citizens, to trifle with their rights, and to violate the acknowledged law of nations: All this has been overlooked, and our government has apparently been much more anxious to protect them from private enemies, than to protect our citizens from their rapacity and lawlessness. We hope this too indulgent spirit is drawing to a close.

☞ We have the authority of the Philadelphia *Press* for saying that Gov. PACKER regards the last dodge of the Lecomptonites—the "English Substitute"—as even "more atrocious than the Senate bill."—*Gazette*.

Poor authority, that! The *Press* has long since become a kind parasite to the New York *Tribune*, and on all questions affecting the integrity of Democratic men and measures as little reliance should be placed upon it as upon that paper. Whatever Gov. PACKER'S views may be of that particular measure, we venture to assert *he has not* communicated them to the *Press*.

SHORN OF THEIR STRENGTH.—The Compromise bill of Mr. English, which passed Congress last week on Friday, and has been signed by the President, has shorn the Conspirators against the Administration of a large part of their strength. The Chicago *Times* and the *Press* are the only two papers left, we believe, professing affiliation with the Democratic party, that still plays into the hands of the Black Republican party. So far as the latter is concerned, its course is not at all singular, as it has already proclaimed that a "union with Black Republicans has no terrors for it." In contrast with this, how much more honorable is the course of the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Ohio Statesman*, the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, and the *Louisville Democrat*, heretofore violent opponents of the Lecompton Constitution. They cordially endorse the Compromise, thereby showing that they have heretofore been actuated by principle and not faction. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, it appears, both favored the Compromise—thus leaving nothing left of the Conspiracy but Douglas, Forney, and—*Greeley!*

☞ The Troy *Times* alludes to the indignation meeting recently held in this city, to protest against the Lecompton Constitution, and winds up with the following extract:

After calling on several gentlemen, at last a speaker was hit upon and took the stand. His speech gives some indication of the intensity of feeling in the city. "Gentlemen," said he, "I don't want to talk—I'm not a speech maker—I've nothing particular to say—but if you want anybody to swear about this infernal swindle, I'll swear like h——l!"

The Black Republicans are just now in the condition this indignant son of Troy—they can't speak, but they "swear like h——l" over the passage of the English compromise. Let 'em swear, say we!

—Wm. R. Herbert, an Englishman, who stole $10,840 from Mr. Jones, his employer, at Toronto, in October last, has just been arrested at Dubuque and taken back to Canada. Herbert has been doing business as "banker" in Chicago.

—In boring the Artesian well in Stockton, California, the borer struck a red wood stump 350 feet below the surface of the ground, and more than 240 feet below the level of the Pacific Ocean. The earth above and below was of mingled clay and sand, which had apparently not been disturbed since its original disposition, which occured no body knows when, perhaps several hundreds of thousands of years ago. This is a tough old stump.

☞ It is generally understood that the Republicans of Crawford county will concede the candidate for both Congress and State Senator to our County next fall. Crawford has had the Congressman *three terms*, and the Senator *one*—and therefore can well afford to yield to the claims of Erie at the approaching election.—*Gazette*.

Without desiring to "mix in" at all in the arrangements of our opponents, yet as a "looker on" we cannot refrain from saying that we doubt whether any such arrangement as is indicated above is "generally understood," either here or in Crawford County. It may be "generally understood" in the *Gazette* office, but when the cards come to be dealt and played, and the game counted, we shall be much *mistaken in our count*, if the *present* member of Congress will not be able to count *game*. He has been shuffling the cards for such a result for some time—he has two political black-legs in this county ready to help him, each hoping in that event to get the nomination for Senator—*and besides all this, it is evident to every observer of the* past that the republicans of this county will not be a unit as to their candidate for Congress. Could they go into the field with an unbroken front and a popular candidate, the fact that Crawford County has already had the member three terms would be a powerful argument in *their favor*, but *every body sees* that this will not be so. Lowry wants to be Senator, and so does Kelso, (by the by, did any body ever see the time they did n't want to be?) and Walker wants the nomination for Congress. The success of the latter would be the defeat of the former—therefore, every effort will be made on the part of the two aspirants for Senatorial honors to give the nomination for Congress to Crawford, and our amiable friend Gen. DICK is too shrewd a politician not to avail himself of the chance to spend another two years at the Capitol. And, as he is a pretty clever man, barring his politics, and with the present state of the district we must be represented by a Republican, why, we shan't mourn much if he does succeed.

"LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA."—We are indebted to the Publisher, J. W. BRADLEY, 48, N. Fourth street, Philadelphia, for a copy of this interesting work. There is no department of our literature that has had so many rich contributions of late years as that of Geography, and none that promises so much for civilization and christianity as the explorations of Dr. Livingstone. His work, whenever read, has awakened the liveliest interest in the undeveloped resources of Africa. Especially is it so in the country, for here the question of the capabilities of the negro race for a high degree of cultivation is constantly being discussed. It has entered into our politics—it has become chronic, as it were—and the body politic is suffering therefrom. Any work, therefore, that reveals the character of the negro in his home, exhibits him as left by the hand of nature, meets with eager readers, and interested thinkers. This is just what the work of Dr. Livingstone does. It shows that Africa has immense resources, but that the hand, and energy, and brain of the white man must be used to develope them. The condition of the African *may be bettered*, but it will *require* the strong arm of a humane race to do it. The Book is issued in good style, contains 440 pages, and is very finely illustrated, and is offered at the extreme low price of $1,25.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—Not many weeks ago, says the Philadelphia *Journal*, Edward G. Loring, of Massachusetts, was removed from a judicial position, by the dominate party of that abolition locality, for having faithfully discharged his duty in the enforcement of the federal laws. We see by a telegraphic despatch from Washington that President Buchanan, with a graceful appreciation of the fidelity of the Judge, has nominated him to fill the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned by the death of the lamented Gilchrist. Mr. Loring is an old Line Whig, and has always been a political opponent of the President.—We are confident that his appointment will be cordially approved by the country. Whatever may have been the consideration which determined Mr. Buchanan's action in the case, the majority will give him credit for this act of justice. The removal of Mr. Loring was an act of fanaticism, which would nullify the laws of the land. It was due to the victim and the outraged majesty of the law that the federal government should affix the seal of condemnation upon the *infamous* deed.

MAY.—The month of "smiles and tears," blooming May, has thus far kept up its reputation. The sun, genial and warm, has ever and anon peeped down upon us from behind a cloud, and then, like a coy maiden, has hid her face and wept "dewey tears." We do not know, not being versed in the mysteries of poetic inspiration, but the idea has just suggested itself that the reason poets so often "sigh like a furnace" over the month of May, is because, like themselves, it is very, very—*green*. The very earth and air smell of greenness; the grass sprouts like an incipient moustache on the upper lip of a modern Byron; the trees deck themselves in the most elaborate vesture, while little calves and lambs, like little poets, *draw* inspiration from lowing herds and bleating flocks. Verily, if we had no month of May, we should have no country Byrons, and without those useful articles, what would our Matilda Anns and Sarah Janes do for album poetry, or the village newspaper for "our own correspondent."

☞ The Western *Argus*, of Westfield, makes the announcement that its next number will be issued at Dunkirk, and we see it stated that the paper is there to be called the "*Dunkirk Democratic Press*." The *Argus* did good service at Westfield, and we suppose it is be "roll on" in the same direction under its new name in its new locality. Success to it.

☞ It is a trite remark that one half the world does not know how the other half lives; and here is a case in point, as related by a Buffalo paper. A family named *Horn*, living in a miserable hovel, was arrested in that city for vagrancy. The hovel would hardly admit a person standing upright in it, and was in an extremely filthy condition. No food but a morsel of dry flour, no furniture of any sort but a rickety bed, covered by rags, upon which was a drunken mother and three children, all nearly nude, and no fire or means of making one. The husband and father was at work, but as his wages went for rum, he and his family were arrested. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months, and the woman and her offspring were sent to the Poor House. We are sending every year missionaries to convert the heathen; but it seems to us we had better retain some of them to convert the "heathen at our doors."

☞ J. W. BRADLEY, Book Publisher, No. 48, N. Fourth St., Phil'a, sends us one of T. S. ARTHUR'S excellent moral tales, entitled "THE ANGEL AND THE DEMON." The great power of Mr. ARTHUR is the highly moral character of his productions. He never takes up his pen but to amuse, instruct, and make his readers better—hence a parent can place his Books in the hands of a child with full confidence that it will arise from their perusal benefited in intellect and morals. "THE ANGEL AND THE DEMON" is no exception to this rule. It is one of his best productions.

APPOINTED—R. POTTER, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at West Springfield, in this county, vice GILBERT HUBB, Esq., resigned. Mr. H. has, we understand, removed to Clinton County, Iowa, where he proposes to engage extensively in farming. Our Iowa friends will find him a straight-out Democrat, and a gentleman of energy and ability.

☞ Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., late of the Pittsburgh *Union*, has been appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice A. B. McCalmont, resigned. The cause of Mr. McCalmont's resignation was his appointment as Chief Clerk to the Attorney General at Washington, a place he is admirably qualified to fill.

☞ We are glad to hear that Gov. PACKER has signed the supplement to the charter of the Pittsburg and Erie road. It places that company in a position to at once resume operations, and push the road through to the Ohio river!

☞ The Dunkirk *Journal* says a most heart rending casuality occurred in that village on Tuesday last. A twin daughter of a family by the name of Young, residing on Front street, was left by its mother for a short time, when its clothes took fire, as is supposed, from a stove in the room, and before assistance arrived the child, only about a year old, *was so severely burned that is survived* only a short time.

☞ A five dollar counterfeit bill on the Marine Bank of Buffalo, has made its appearance in that city. Look out for them.

☞ We notice by the *Gazette* that the "editor of the "*The Elevator*," a monthly paper issued from the *True American* office, in this place, proposes publishing a history of North Western Pennsylvania as soon as he can collect the necessary *facts*." A capital contingency—"facts" are a very necessary element of history.

—Dr. WM. MAXWELL WOOD, U. S. N. returned to his family in this city on Wednesday, after an absence of three years, as fleet Surgeon of our East India Squadron in China. As a matter of course his numerous freinds gave him a hearty welcome.

☞ The "*Southern Literary Messenger*," for May, is on our table. The contents, as usual, are varied and interesting. The opening paper is a review of Parton's Life of Burr, and a right caustic and readable paper it is, too.—The writer not only slays Parton, but he serves his hero in the same way; in a word, he counterites the author, the book, and the hero, with all the zest of a skillful surgeon, and the venom of a "Scotch reviewer." There are other articles of merit, besides some poetry far above that usually found in Magazines. Macfarlane, Ferguson & Co. publishers, Richmond, Va; terms $3.

NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Republican-Observer.)

NEW YORK, May 3, 1858.

Well, it's no time to write letters this week of Mayflies *there isn't a table in every house that isn't covered* with paste pots and bits of wall paper, when even one's office, sanctum sanctorum, is invaded by sable whitewashers and committees on repairs; it is the Paradise of draymen, for all last week *they* had double *fees* and plenty of business at that. Moving, in short, is our present principal business as well as amusement. Stores are moving as well as people. Several descriptions of wholesale business change their locale altogether with the 1st of May.

Business is quite as good as one could expect it to be during "moving week." Cotton continues to be on the rise; breadstuffs are low; immense qualities our waiting in Chicago for better prices, which certainly cannot come, as the new spring crop to be put on top of the fall one, is likely to be large and abundant. But many grain holders who are indebted largely to the east, continue to grumble about prices and will not sell till they are forced to do so by an *exec*ution.

Consequently they will delay paying their country storekeepers; their storekeepers will get extensions from the New York jobber; the latter will get extensions from the Commission merchant, who in turn will ask extensions of the manufacturer, who having received no cash for his goods sold will be unable to afford employment to his operatives on new work, unless he have abundance of capital—and faith.

The Vitriol man is again on the walk—this time in the shape of a colored waiter, named Francis Diamond, employed at the Everett House. Diamond, being jealous of another colored man, named Charles Rocco, who was partial to a colored girl, for whom he had affectionate regard, threw a large quantity of the villainous stuff in the face of his rival the other night, as he was passing through a dark alley way, burning him in the most frightful manner. Diamond was committed to jail this morning for examination.

The course of the Mayor towards the lottery and other swindlers, meets with general approval. He is in constant receipt of letters from different parts of the country, from individuals who have been fleeced by lottery agents in this city, thanking him for making the scamps disgorge their spoils, and acknowledging receipt of the returned money.

Capt. George Green, of the American ship "A Z," was was placed on trial in the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day. He is charged with causing the death of a young Scotch seaman named James Riley. The evidence is very contradictory. The defence deny cruel treatment, and allege that the deceased was in poor health from the time he shipped, until the time of his death, which was from natural causes.

Great excitement has been created in Brooklyn by the announcement of the discovery of a cave, near the Greenwood entrance. Thousands have already flocked to see it. The discovery was made by two boys connected with Public School No. 2, who were playing on a hill near the entrance to Greenwood, when the embankment gave way and they fell, and discovered the opening of a cave. The boys fled upon this, and informed some gentlemen, who proceeded to explore the place. About 100 feet from the entrance they found a large room, with shelves all around, upon which were numerous bottles, some full of liquor and some empty. In the middle of the room was a table, containing books, and a large lantern was suspended from the ceiling. After being in the cave a short time, the gentlemen heard a horrible noise, as if proceeding from human beings or wild beasts, which caused them to beat a retreat. Here is a fine chance for speculation and romance provided it don't turn out to be a hoax!

The religious anniversaries of the season were inaugurated last evening by the meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Owing to the financial revulsion of the past winter a deficit in the cash accounts of the various religious institutions of the country is generally anticipated; but the balance sheet of the American Board shows that its expenditures during the past year have exceeded its receipts in the inconsiderable sum of $1,186 only. Rev. Dr. Dabney preached the sermon before the Board.

The Plymouth church, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) was yesterday the scene of more than usual interest on account of the ingathering of a large number of persons who are the fruits of the prevailing revival. One hundred and ninety persons were admitted to membership, fifty of whom were baptised. Of the whole number only some twenty-five were admitted by letter, the remainder uniting upon a profession of faith. They were mostly youthful persons, though there were among them many heads of families, business and professional men, sea captains and others.

One of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island died on Saturday, from being struck on the head with a crutch by another inmate. The Coroner held an investigation yesterday in the case, when the medical testimony showed that the mental derangement of the assailant was of such a nature as that he should not be held responsible for his acts.

The partisans of some of the down town fire companies came in collision early last evening in Chatham street, and fought for a time in their usual way. A few were injured. During the excitement three men were run over and very badly injured—one of them so seriously that it was thought he could not recover.

In the way of amusements we have nothing beside the Musard Concerts which are only amusing from their imbecility. This general opinion the New York Press had been bribed into suppressing, until Porter's Spirit of the Times came out with a candid criticism. That brought down the manager of the Academy on a new tack; he was determined to stop that and accordingly ordered the reporter of that paper to be excluded from the building, "pay or no pay." But the legal authorities interfering he was obliged to give up this point. Last night the oratorio of "Elijah" was magnificently given by the Harmonic Society of this city.

The weather has grown warm and delightful causing a great blossoming of belles along Broadway in the vicinity of the "Spring fashions." The taste in dress is less gay than usual, following the spirit of last winter's melancholy "*rouge et noir*," which mourned for the departed wealth of the bankrupt metropolis. ERIE.

☞ "Belle Britain," who is writing some pleasant letters from the South to one of the New York papers, is down on artificial head dresses, as worn by some ladies she has met with. She says "there is no ornament for the head of a woman like the 'natural glory' of a clean, soft, simple arranged head of hair. If I was a man, I should always feel as if I would like to put my hand on such a head, smooth it, pet it, kiss it, and ask a blessing on it. But a huge mass of braided conceits, stuck full of pins and artificial flowers, looking like a spread eagle in front, and a spread peacock behind, smelling of grease and curling tongs—agh!" Now, the joke of all this is that "Belle" is a man—"the great hateful"—being no less a person than Hiram Fuller, Esq., late of the New York *Mirror!*

——We call attention to the advertisement of the "Gift Book Store" of G. G. EVANS, Philadelphia. One of our exchanges, the Jamestown *Democrat*, says of this House, what we suppose cannot be said of all similar establishments, "that it does just as it promises." What it "promises" can be seen by referring to another column.

☞ Bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment, for the following toast was given by one of them on a recent occasion: "The Ladies—sweet briars in the garden of life." That sometimes scratch, (should be added) *says* a friend at our elbow!

☞ "Whiskerettes" is the name given to the "bean-catchers" worn by the girls this spring, for the lack of whiskers, moustaches or goatees. They are made by drawing down little tufts of hair from the temples and forming them into scollops.

SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD.—The Lycoming *Gazette* says it is informed, unofficially, though from a source it considers entirely reliable, that the work on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will be resumed immediately, and energetically pushed forward until it is completed.—In connection with this, we see by the Luzerne *Union* that a proposition has been made by a Company, under the name of Wells & Co., to take the North Branch Canal from the Sunbury Company at a million and a half of dollars, and the *Union* adds that it has been accepted. If this is so, it will place means in the hands of the Company to at once complete the Eastern and Western divisions of the road.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The municipal election held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, resulted in the election of ALEX. HENRY, the so-called "People's Candidate," by something over 3000 majority over RICHARD VAUX, the Democratic candidate. This result although deplorable, was not unexpected, having been brought about by causes not necessary at this time to allude to, but mostly other than political. Notwithstanding this, prepare for one grand "shriek."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—There is a rumor that President Buchanan contemplates visiting the principal cities of the West, after Congress has adjourned. We hope this may be so. His Western friends will be glad to welcome him among themselves.

—A descent was made upon the lottery dealers of Pittsburgh on Thursday last, and the members of six different firms were arrested.

THE KANSAS BILL AT WASHINGTON—SPEECH OF SENATOR BIGLER.

On the occasion of the passage of the Kansas Bill, the citizens of Washington had a grand turn out, and serenaded the President and many of the principal members of Congress. The national anthem was sung, and cheering and congratulating were the order of the day. The multitude was addressed by the President in a few eloquent and appropriate words; by Senators Toombs, Gwin and Bigler; by Messrs. Clay, Letcher, Stephenson, J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, Greene, of Missouri, English, of Indiana, and Brown, of Mississippi. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, were also called upon, but the one was absent from home, and the other indisposed.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Bigler:—

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am exceedingly grateful for this mark of your attention. I am truly happy to meet you on this auspicious occasion, and to mingle my congratulations with yours and those of our common countrymen, that a question fruitful of controversy and strife amongst those who should be friends, and amongst those who have been friends—a subject which had for a long time engendered strife between widely separated sections of our great country, and which for four months past has occupied almost exclusively the time of Congress and interrupted the public business—has been finally, and, as I trust, most happily disposed of and adjusted forever. [Applause.] I congratulate you on this happy event: and, I trust my fellow citizens, that the measure adopted yesterday by Congress for the final settlement of this Kansas question may exercise, as I believe it will exercise, a most salutary influence upon the future peace and prosperity of our common country. [Applause.] I regard it as a measure of peace not only for Kansas, but for the whole country—a measure of Union for the States and union for the democratic party [Applause] When in December last this issue was first presented, I little anticipated all the difficulties which we have since encountered; but I adopted the course which I have since pursued from a high sense of duty, and an abiding belief that the admission of that Territory as a State was the best means of settling this endless feud which was agitating the country.—I adopted that policy, I say, because it accorded with my convictions of duty, and, in addition to that, I was enabled to co-operate and sustain our wise, prudent and sagacious Chief Magistrate.—[Renewed applause.]

I rejoice, my friends, because that policy has been sustained by Congress. I have no spirit of exultation, and I know you have none, because those against whom we have contended on this subject have been defeated. No such contracted partisan policy brings you here to night; and no such motive moves me in what I have to say to you. A far more patriotic impulse moves you and me—we are gratified because the right has triumphed—[cries of "good!" "good!"]—because principle has prevailed—because a measure just and right in itself, and fraught, as I believe, with blessings to our common country, has been adopted. I should weary you were I to attempt on an occasion like this to discuss the measure itself. That I will not do, for it is familiar to you all. This much I may say, however, that after a controversy of four months, the question has been settled on the broad basis of principle, and a principle which the Democratic party have maintained—to wit, that Congress has no right to interfere with the institutions of a Territory—that Congress had no right to judge of the constitution or State government made by a Territory, but we must take it as it came to us. That principle has been maintained, and at the same time we have paid due respect to the wishes of the people of Kansas on the question of becoming a State or remaining a Territory, by placing within their reach the decision of that question. [Applause] Congress has disposed of this feud, and all else that remains to be done belongs to the people of Kansas. They came with a constitution and State government and asked admission as a sovereign State upon terms of perfect equality with the other States of the Union. We accepted that government without qualification and without criticism; but their demand for land was exorbitant. It was such a demand as was never made before, and could not be granted by Congress. We accordingly struck it out, and said to the people of Kansas, if you take the same amount of lands which we gave to Minnesota, than you are in the Union, and the controversy is over. If not, you must remain a Territory until your population is equal to the ratio for one member in the House of Representatives. In all this Democratic principle has been preserved, and at the same time the will of the people of Kansas is to have unrestrained sway as to whether they will become a State at this time or not. (Cheers.)

Fellow-citizens, permit me to say here, that when we reflect on the mighty influence which the Democratic party has exercised in this country ever since the organization of the government, it is difficult to determine which we should most rejoice at—whether it be that this measure is to reunite the Democratic party and secure its future ascendancy, or whether it be that a measure that has so long divided Congress and interrupted the public business has been permanently disposed of. For I believe that the success of the Democratic party and its liberal principles involves now, as it has done for years, the stability of our national confederacy—[applause]—the progress of our great country, the rights of the sovereign States, and the interests and rights, religious and political, of all classes of the inhabitants of our wide spread country.—[Renewed applause.]

On this occasion it would be unbecoming in me to go further into these topics. I feel deeply that nothing which I have done in this struggle has entitled me to the attention which you have extended to me to-night. I feel how much I am your debtor for this call. What I did was from a sense of duty, coming from the State of the President—the first President which Pennsylvania has ever furnished to the Union. While I was fully determined to act conscientiously and vote according to my convictions of duty, I am free to confess that I should have deferred much of my own judgement rather than take an issue with that venerable and wise man. From the first of this struggle I felt a pride in sustaining Pennsylvania's first President. [Applause.] I believed then, as I am sure now, that no man in the land understood this question better than Mr Buchanan, and upon no man's judgment could the country more safely rely. [Applause.] In a public career of forty years, beginning in the Legislature of his native State, passing through the lower house of Congress, and through the Senate to a foreign mission, and finally in the Presidential chair—in all these positions we have seen the evidences of a calm, clear, disinterested judgment and patriotic will; and in them the country had a guarantee that his action would be governed by an anxious desire to do just what the best interests of the whole country required. [Applause.] *Yesterday* was the anniversary of the birthday of the American Government, for George Washington was sworn into office on the 30th day of April—the day on which this bill was passed. [Applause.] And I believe that few measures have been adopted by the Congress of the United States relating solely to our domestic affairs so fraught with common blessings to the entire country as this is. [Applause.]—With these remarks, fellow-citizens, which are entirely impromptu, without reflection or meditation, I return you my sincere thanks for the compliments you have extended to me. [Cheers.]

EXECUTION AT CHICAGO.—Albert Staub, the murderer of Mr. Lauermann, was executed at Chicago on Thursday last. Staub was a Swiss. His victim was a German, a farmer, and had formerly employed Staub. They met afterwards, when both were intoxicated, and in a quarrel, which suddenly sprang up, Lauermann was shot. Staub was 22 years old.

"SPIRITUAL" ADVICE.—A lady in Boston, who was induced to partake of a prescription for a disease, which had been prepared with the counsel and aid of a so-called spiritual medium, was nearly fatally poisoned lately by the drugs given her. Immediate application of remedies by a skillful physician alone saved her from a horrible death. The victim of misplaced confidence is now in a fair way of recovery.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 5.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman, of N. C., from the committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for satisfaction of the French spoliations, being an exact copy of the one vetoed by President Pierce. He had been instructed to ask for postponement of the subject until the 19th of May.

On motion of Mr. Shorter, of Ala., the consideration of the subject was postponed until the first Monday in January next, by 66 against 60.

Mr. Clingman addressed the house on the subject of the report which he made yesterday, concerning the capture of Gen. Walker, maintaining that the arrest was without authority of law, as we cannot introduce troops into a foreign jurisdiction. The act of Com. Paulding in its effects was calculated to aid British and not American interests.

He held that we ought to exercise our influence on Nicaragua to secure the right of way, and trusted that the treaty making power of the United States will not allow any regulations to be made by which our interests will be damaged.

It is stated, he said, that a steamship company in New York has a sole right to carry passengers, and Yrissari has issued a proclamation that persons shall travel in or to no other line. Could any such restriction be placed on American citizens, and were they to submit to an enormous monopoly granted by the government of a country containing not more than half a million of people and they mostly negroes and Indians?

After speaking of the non fulfilment of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, he said that the best mode