THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

SLOAN & MOORE, Publishers and Proprietors.

SATURDAY.....MAY 22, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE CO.

News of the Week.

—It has been intimated by the *Evening Post*, that the scientific persons interested in laying the sub-marine telegraph are well aware of the futility of the project, and that it must end in failure. It charges that the intended attempt at relaying it is a mere pretext to keep the stock at selling mark in market; and that it was discovered, at the last attempt, before the cable parted, that all electrical communication with the land had ceased; and, to prevent this fact from becoming generally known, the cable was suffered to break. It further states, that on land no circuit over six hundred miles in extent has ever been successfully worked. Certainly it will be a failure. The man who expects to see a telegraphic connection between England and America before he dies, in our humble opinion, will have to keep on living until the end of the world, and then die disappointed.

—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Sanquoit disaster, on the New York Central road, the particulars of which we gave last week, have agreed on their verdict. The feeling of the jurors is understood to have been unanimous at once. The verdict is; "We find that the persons whose bodies have been viewed by us, came to their death by the giving way of the bridge of the New York Central Railroad, crossing the Sanquoit Creek, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida County, on the morning of the 11th of May; and they were all passengers on the Cincinnati Express train, coming east. The deaths were caused by the insecurity of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and rotten. A portion of the bridge was constructed of inferior timber, the same being bastard elm. We find the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the Central Railroad Company in not causing this bridge to be properly examined."

—Mrs. Phœbe Westlake, a widow, residing in Orange county, N. Y., was arrested on Friday, on suspicion of poisoning several persons in the village, and on the following night destroyed herself by taking arsenic. Before the suicide, she confessed that she had administered poisons at different times to Mrs. Fielder, who died about two weeks since, suddenly. She also confessed that she had administered poison to Mr. J. B Tuthill, a merchant, who has recovered and is doing well. Mrs. Charles Tuthill and Mrs. Derrick are very unwell, with every symptom of having been poisoned; and as Mrs. Westlake had lately sent them some preserves, which they had eaten, it is supposed that they were also intended by her as victims.

—In Middlesex, Yates county, on Wednesday afternoon, John Francisco, aged about 15 years, went out into a shed attached to his father's barn, and suspended himself by the neck with a rope. He told some little chidren who were with him to run into the house, as he was going to hang himself; and from this it is supposed he did not intend to commit suicide, but expected some one would come and release him. He was a very bright, active and intelligent boy, and for one so young, was a perfect prodigy as to the amount of labor he performed, and the really valuable assistance he was constantly rendering his parents.—The father was nearly frantic with grief on finding his son dead, and declared repeatedly that he would not long survive him. His family kept watch over him to see that he did not also put an end to his life.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, one of the most vehement Black Republican papers in the Union, advises the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton Land Ordinance, as amended by Congress, for the reason that, if they wait, they will get twenty millions more acres of land than is proposed by the late Kansas adjustment from the next Congress, which it predicts will be Black Republican. In other words, that peculiarly honest party, through its organ, offers Kansas four times as much land as is usually given to new States, if she will reject the Lecompton Constitution. This ought to shut up the mouths of the Black Republicans about "bribery."

—The trial of Isaac L. Wood, for the murder of his brother's wife, at Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., in June 1855, was ended on Saturday, in the conviction of the prisoner, after being protracted for several days. The circumstances of the murder are briefly these. David L. Wood was an esteem citizen of Dansville, benevolent and well to do in the world. His wife was equally esteemed as a co-worker in every good work. Isaac L. Wood came from New Jersey to Dansville a few years since, in quite indigent circumstances, and his brother aided him to purchase a lot of land, and afterwards, by endorsing and otherwise, when he entered into a produce speculation business. About the 10th of June, 1855, during the absence of Mrs. Wood at the east, David I. was taken suddenly ill and died in a few days. The cause of his death was perplexing to his medical advisers, but was finally pronounced to be cholera morbus. Mrs Wood immediately returned home, and was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate, in connection with another brother. A few days only elapsed when Mrs. Wood and her children were attacked with similar symptoms attending her husband's death. The children recovered but she died. Suspicions were excited, but no steps were taken to solve the mysterious fatality. Isaac L. Wood became the guardian of the children, and administrator of his brother's estate. The sequel disclosed that he was Admirable-*traitor* to the trust reposed in him. The books of David I. were mutilated, and made to bear false witness, in his favor, and co-incident with these discoveries, papers of arsenic were found about the premises of his late brother. Suspicions gave birth to action, and the bodies of the murdered husband and wife were exhumed and large quantities of arsenic were found in their stomachs. Isaac L. had gone to live in New Jersey, but was pursued and at length found disguised as, and living like a farm laborer on a bleak prairie of Illinois. He was tried for the murder of Mrs Wood, at Genesseo, last January, but the Jury disagreed, and now his second trial has closed, ending in his conviction and sentence to be executed on the 25th day of June next. The condemned is described as a small man, with sinister features and unflinching nerve, as after the death of Mrs. Wood, he lead in the family devotions. After the return of Wood to New Jersey, his own wife suddenly died, a victim to his fiendish passions, it is surmised. He was attended during his trial by relations from New Jersey, who express their belief in his innocence. While the sentence of death was being pronounced, Wood was convulsed with grief, and said he was entirely innocent of the charge. His counsel intend applying for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, on the ground that a portion of the testimony admitted was irrevelant and immaterial.

—The Brownsville *Clipper* gives an instance of the miraculous escape of a boy of that place from instant death, which is almost without a parallel. A number of boys were playing ball in Brownsville, when the ball falling into a well, a little boy about ten years old, son of Mr. Samuel Campbell, went to look for it, and losing his balance, fell to the bottom, a distance of forty-five feet, there being about fifteen feet of water in the well. As he rose to the surface, he caught hold of the rope which happened to be lowered, with one hand and with the other picked up the ball and put it into his pocket, he then seized the rope with both hands and was drawn up by his companions.—He was not injured except by a slight bruise on the head, caused by striking on the bottom, and in half an hour he was again playing ball, quite forgetful of his remarkable escape from instant death.

—A great excitement was created in the neighborhood of Sixth and Vine streets, Philadelphia, on Thursday, by a fatal tragedy, which took place in Franklin Square, at ten o'clock in the morning, in full view of a merry group of children, and persons who were sauntering beneath the shade trees. The Tragedy was enacted almost beneath the spray of a beautiful fountain in the centre of the park. It resulted in the suicide of a man and the wounding of a woman, both results being accomplished by a revolving pistol in the hands of the former. The cause was jealousy on the part of the man, and the particulars are too lengthy for our columns.

—The verdict in the General Twiggs Court Martial is reported. The court find that officer guilty of "insubordination," but in view of his distinguished services and the unanimous recommendation of the court, the sentence "that he be reprimanded by the President," is remitted.

—An enormously fat woman, who was exhibited about the country, has been married at St. Louis to a man almost as large as herself, named Rogers. The happy couple weighed together nearly twelve hundred pounds, and if their happiness equals their size they must enjoy married life prodigiously.

—Frank Butcher, Mail Agent on the Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, was arrested at Williamsport, by Col. D. W. Moore, Special Mail Agent, on suspicion of robbing the mail. Mr. B. has been released on bail, and will be tried at the June term of the U. S. District Court, at Williamsport.

REPUBLICAN REPUDIATION.

The inconsistency of the practices and professions of Republican leaders has often been commented on in our columns, but never has it been as clearly and authoritatively proclaimed as by those leaders themselves in their votes on both the Senate and House Lecompton Bills.—The right of Congress to control the Territories in their admission as States, in all that concerns the institution of slavery, was the cardinal measure,—we will not say principle—of the Republican creed during the campaign, urged against the national party which presented, in the person of James Buchanan, the popular candidate for the Presidency. Their doctrine of centralized power was not only officially propounded in the sectional convention that nominated John C. Fremont, on behalf of the Northern States, but was ratified in every county and State Convention that the Republicans could assemble, and was expounded and loudly proclaimed by their apostles on every Republican stump in the country. "No more extension of slavery," whether the people of Kansas want it or not, was the cry of the Republican rank and file through the length and breadth of the few States in which the party had an existence. They not only distinctly and unequivocally maintained, as their party policy, this measure of Federal restriction and control of the affairs of future States, but they went back the length of two generations to search among the musty records of political conventions and the private cabinets of Jefferson, Henry and Edmund Randolph, for a careless remark or expression, however irrelevant, that by either misrepresentation or distortion could be pressed into support of their dangerous doctrine.

We never heard the issue more clearly put than by Howell Cobb, in his able speech at this place, during the Presidential campaign; when, after stating his position on this particular question, he asked the Republicans present if, other conditions being the same, they would admit Kansas with a slavery constitution as readily as with an anti slavery one. To which our nigger worshipping friends immediately responded that they would not; and this same answer would have been made at that time to a similar interrogatory by every white and black Republican in the few Republican States. So much for Republican professions, and now for Republican practices

With the Lecompton Constitution Kansas came, for the first time, in an authorized and responsible manner before Congress;—she came there with a Constitution adopted by her representatives—by a convention which was presided over by one of the first settlers, in length of residence, in the territory, and it containing among its members citizens who, before their arrival in the territory as emigrants from the Northern and Southern States, represented almost every shade of political opinion. On the presentation of that Constitution, a disaffection as temporary in effect as it will be in duration, was created by two distinguished members of the Democratic party—one of them repudiated by a Legislature strongly Democratic, when a candidate for an office in its gift, and the other, a disappointed aspirant for a higher position, who, when he failed to obtain that post, so long and so unsuccessfully sought by him, attempted to control the appointments of the Administration just come into power, with the view of securing to his interest by the strong tie of official patronage a partisan band who might pack county and State Conventions with delegates, who, in their turn would send representatives to Charleston in 1860 powerful enough to elevate him to the Presidency.

Thwarted in this prostitution of places of trust by our new President, the senator from Illinois became alarmed lest the extraordinary efforts made by him to subsidize the party to his personal interest would excite such distrust among the Democratic masses of his own State that his place in the Senate would be filled next winter by one in whom the party could safely repose confidence,—who instead of turning the Senate Chamber into a chess-board on which to play a game of personal aggrandisement, would attend to the objects of legitimate legislation, and restore to the great State he represented the proud position she had heretofore held in the National councils.

To protect himself in such a contingency, and with the hope of carrying the party with him, Mr. Douglas for his own special advantage, assisted by Col. Forney whose failure to secure a place in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and control his Administration, made his opposition still more malignant, presented a fictitious issue to the people in and out of Congress, and in opposition to the unquestioned official authority which sanctioned and accompanied to Washington the Lecompton Constitution, they pretended that though it was produced and promulgated in precisely the manner legally required, that forsooth, it was not also presented to the people, intermediately before its presentation to Congress, and hence was not the act of the people of Kansas.

Now, assuming this groundless and illogical hypothesis to be correct, what should have been the action of our Republican opponents? Douglas, Forney and the other mutineers, insisted that the Lecompton Constitution was not in accordance with the spirit or letter of Popular Sovereignty, that on the contrary it represented precisely the opposite doctrine, and that if it was recognised by Congress it would establish a precedent of Federal restriction or ratification of the conditions proposed by a new State for its admission in the Union; thus giving to Congress the right when, if ever, such might be the case, the anti slavery party should be in the majority, not only to resist, but to prevent the extension of slavery by rejecting a constitution which did not either interdict it, or at least refuse to recognize it.

Now there was no equivocation in the understanding of this position of the Lecompton Constitution, by either the bolters or Republicans. Each wing of the opposition viewed, or pfofessed to view it in the same light; Douglas men cried out that Popular Sovereignty was being sacrificed to Federal despotism, and the Republicans, East and West, joined with enthusiasm in the clamor.

Here was an admirable opportunity to attain the two objects which so violently exercised the ingenuity of Republicanism in 1856—the crushing out of Douglas and Popular Sovereignty, and the establishment of a centralized government at Washington, with plenary powers and as despotic a jurisdiction over future States as Rome ever exercised over her conquered provinces. But instead of this expected position of the Republican members on a question which they professed to regard as they did the Lecompton Constitution, which side do we find them espousing? that which would give them an establishment of the policy they sought to introduce by the election of Fremont, or that which insures the rejection of such a policy, and with it the entire Republican creed, and the ratification and maintenance of the political hydra which they claimed to have had slaughtered in every State election, just previous to the National elections in those same States for President? Look at the Senate Lecompton Bill, and at the House English bill, and then remember that in the Senate and House the Republicans affiliated with Douglas men, and joined in a cry for the establishment, as a national doctrine, here and hereafter, of what was claimed as *pure and unqualified Popular Sovereignity*. Let it be Slavery,—let it be Polygamy—it mattered not what, provided only that it was the wish of the people of the State.

Now, if it was a conscientious regard for the will of the people that impelled them to this unlooked for course, we respect them for it, and hope they may hereafter be as persistent in maintaining that principle, which is the basis of our Democracy, as they were before in opposing it. But viewing their course in the light that we do, we regard them as only sustaining a fictitous popular will, born in disaffection and opposition to a sound national measure, which had its certain aim in the defence of popular rights, and the restoration of peace to the country; but as long as Republicans insist that their opposition to the Lecompton Constitution was in defence of the rights of the people of a territory to frame their own Constitution, and to govern their own domestic affairs, so long do they stultify themselves and repudiate the doctrine which was inscribed on their banners, enunciated in their conventions, and defended by their speakers, and through their press in 1856.

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☞ Mr. R. McClellan, of Landys Lane, in this county, is very extensively engaged in putting up that very necessary appendage to every building, a Lightning Rod. He put up one for us the other day, and we are pleased to recommend him to all who may want their dwellings protected in this manner. Since the time of Franklin, the properties of and laws that govern electricity have been made the subjects of study with many of the first scientific men of the world, the result of which has been to obtain much information relative thereto; and although there are differences of opinion as to the best protectors, certain first principles are agreed upon, and we think those principles are as securely carried out in the manner Mr. R. does his work as it is possible to do it. Give him a call.

☞ The Postmaster returns the Editor of the *Gazette* and the "occasional" Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, his sincere thanks for the very efficient aid they have given him in securing his re-appointment.—Without their aid, he feels that his devotion to the men, measures, and principles of the Democratic party might have been overlooked or forgotten by the powers that be at Washington; but with two such worthies continually "harping upon my daughter,"—continually parading before the President and Senate his fidelity as a party man—a failure to recognize his claims to re-appointment was impossible. Gentlemen, the Postmaster returns you his compliments; when you want to do him another "good turn," pray, "pitch in."

THE MEN WOMEN AGAIN IN COUNCIL.—We notice by the New York papers, that the men-women,—or as they choose to call themselves, the Woman's Rights Advocates—have again been holding a grand pow wow in that city. The convention was presided over by Susan B. Anthony, and the room, which was a large one, was crowded to excess by an audience composed of the leaders of the smelly band Kansas shrieking-party, together with many of the Abolition agitators, church haters, and Constitution cursers, who figure as occasion requires on the boards of the Anti Slavery demonstrations. On the platform were Fanny Gage, Ernestine L Rose, Sarah Halstock, Lucy N. Colman, Cordelia Smalley, and many other of the old stagers. The proceedings commenced with a speech from Mrs. (or Miss?) Anthony, bemoaning the disability under which women labor, followed by a long address giving a history of the movement from its beginning down to the present time. Next a series of resolutions were offered for discussion, affirming the claims of the fair sex to the right of suffrage, to receive collegiate education, and lauding the "glorious minority" of Kansas, who had almost succeeded in erasing the word "male" from the statute book. Addresses were subsequently made by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Rose, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist, Mr. Moore, of Newark, and Stephen Pearl Andrews, the Free Lover. Some of the morning papers announced that Lucy Stone Blackwell, being detained at home by domestic duties, would not be present; but that was a mistake. Lucy was on hand, and pitched into the "horrid men," in her usual savage vein. Now, all this would be vastly amusing were it not disgusting. There has always seemed to us a sacredness in the name of mother, wife or sister, that shields one bearing that relation from the rude contact of the world—and hence, when we see women unsex themselves, and become mountebanks, and political brawlers, we cannot refrain from entering our protest.

SWILL MILK.—Our country readers, who enjoy the blessings of pure milk, can hardly realize, we presume, the truth of the exposure of the swill-milk enormity with which one of our New York Illustrated papers—*Frank Leslie's*—just now abounds. And yet the half has not been told. Once a cow enters these pest-houses, she never breathes pure air again, nor receives wholesome food; and disease soon begins to prey upon them, till they die, as we might say with the "rot;" their tails drop off piecemeal, and lungs, liver, heart, intestines, and every other internal organ, becomes affected with loathsome disease. Such is the result of hot swill-feed, which is the principal if not the only article of food the cow receives. This is proven by a post-mortem examination which was made on the body of a diseased swill-fed cow, on Wednesday last, at Forty fourth street, East River, in presence of the City Inspector, and several other gentlemen. We will not enter into the disgusting details of this examination—sufficient is it to a proper understanding of the enormity of this traffic that the examination demonstrated that the milk secreted by this animal, even months prior to its death, must have been of the most noxious kind, and calculated seriously to injure the constitutions of those partaking of it. This is horrible—but the horror is increased when we reflect that most of the milk dealt to customers in New York city, as "pure country milk," is the product of just such animals. With one of the Sunday papers, the *Atlas*, we wonder the people have submitted so long to the imposition and outrage. We wonder the swill-milk establishments have not, ere this, been visited by a mob, the cows killed, and the buildings burnt! It is impossible to estimate the full extent of the mortality among children, within the last few years, produced by giving them this poisonous milk; but from time to time they have received words of caution from our medical authorities, which should have had the effect to put parents on their guard; and certainly we should think parental instinct, if nothing more, would prompt mothers to guard their offspring against any and every danger which might jeopardize their health and lives.

☞ Every body in this county recollects Judge Elderd, who presided in this Judicial district some dozen years ago,—one of the most noble hearted men, and upright Judges that ever lived;—well, the Harrisburg *Herald* relates the following story of him which is too good to be lost: "A case of some interest was pending, when a witness by the name of Martin was called. When upon the witness stand, he was asked by the Judge—'What is your name, sir?' 'My name is Knott Martin.' 'Well, what is it?' 'It is Knott Martin.' 'Not Martin again! We don't ask you what your name is not, but what it is. No contempt of Court, sir!' 'If your Honor will give me leave, I'll spell my name.' 'Well, spell it.' 'K n o double t, Knott, M a r M a r t i n, Martin.' Oh, very well, Mr. Martin; we see through it now but it is one of the most *knotty* cases we have had before us for some time,' said the Judge."

MOB LAW.—Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, has decided that places for selling liquor in violation of law are common nuisances, and may be abated by anybody.—He therefore expressed the judicial opinion that a mob of men and women who destroyed a liquor store at Salem, were justified in their action. Law in Massachusetts seems to be a strange contrivance for confusing the rights of property and imperiling the peace of society. It is easy to see the consequences of such judicial *dicta* as this. It will lead inevitably to repeated riot, outrage and bloodshed.

☞ The *Gazette* thinks that we misapprehend the *extent* of the recommendation of the Grand Jury in regard to opening the Court House for the use of political parties. Perhaps we did; but it seems to us that if that recommendation means any thing, it means that the County Commissioners shall throw open the House for public meetings whenever it will not interfere with the business of the Court. Now, nine out of every ten of the political meetings held in this county, are at times when their convocation in the Court House would not "interfere with its use for Court purposes," but is that any reason why a building, erected for a specific purpose, with the money of the people, should be prostituted to the use of political leaders? Certainly not. And then it is patent to the observation of every man that the old Court House never went through the ordeal of a public meeting that it did not present, in its interior arrangements, the evidence of the vandal spirit which more or less animates that class of "Young America" that compose the majority of such audiences; and how long would it be before the interior arrangements of the new House would present a similar spectacle should the County Commissioners listen to the pleadings of the *Gazette* and the Grand Jury? But the *Gazette* intimates that it was not the intention of the Grand Jury to recommend the use of the House being given to *all* political meetings! This is worse and worse! Who and what are to be excluded? Is the Democratic party to be shut out, and the disciples of "Bleeding Kansas" admitted? Is Fred Douglass to perfume the seat of justice with his presence, while some disciple of a contrary faith is sent away! Hardly! No, the true course is to reserve the building for the purpose for which it was erected and let political parties and political meetings take care of themselves!

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments were made by the President last week, and confirmed by the Senate on the 17th

G. G. Westcott, Postmaster, Philadelphia, vice Miller whose commission had expired.

John B Bratton, Postmaster, Carlisle, re-appointed;

Wm. H. Hutter, " Easton; vice Hersker whose commission had expired.

B. F. Sloan, " Erie, re-appointed;

Jas. K. M'Farland, " Meadville, "

Wm. M. Stewart, " Allegheny City, vice Farley, whose commission had expired;

Jas. G. Campbell, Marshall of the Western District;

R. Riddle Roberts, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District.

—The Boot and Shoe Store of Miller & Henry, in Rosenzweig's Block, was broken into early on Wednesday morning, through a side glass at the front door, and a pretty free haul made in the way of boots and shoes. The Assistant Baggage Master at the Depot, on his way down with the mail, met the thief on the corner of Peach and Eighth Streets, with his burden, and suspecting that he had not honestly came by such a "mass of property," attempted to arrest him, but failed, after receiving several well directed blows on the side of the head with a boot. The fellow, however, in scampering off left behind a portion of his "booty." He is suspected, and will probably be arrested, very speedily, and brought to justice.—*Gazette*.

IRVING LITERARY INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the members of this society held last week, it was reorganized by the election of the following officers: Geo. W Gunnison, President; W. Laird, Vice President; Lucian Rust, Secretary; A. King, Treasurer; J. W. Douglass, Librarian; A. McD. Lyon, Assistant; and W. A. Galbraith, A. A. Craig, Jno. Graham, J. C. Belden, Wm. C. Warren, Jno. C. McCreary, and A. H. Caughey, Executive Committee.

☞ Among the appointments recently made by the Governor, we notice that our neighbor across the street, Wm. M. Caughey, of the firm of Caughey & Clark, as Flour Inspector for this city. Politically, Mr. C. was an "old line Whig," but as he bet "his pile" on Packer last fall, we guess the matter is all right. At any rate, send us over a couple of bottles of Heidsieck, and we'll make it all right in the spring.

☞ The bill admitting Oregon into the Union as a State, passed the Senate on the 18th, by a vote of 35 yeas, to 17 nays. It will doubtless pass the House before the adjournment.

THE GAZETTE AND THE POOR HOUSE.—The *Gazette* promptly comes to the aid of the late Grand Jury in its attempt to white-wash the management of the Poor House. We did not intend to say any thing beyond our remarks last week in regard to this matter; but the course of our contemporary leaves us no option. The *Gazette* says we "should have carefully inquired into the facts of the case before giving currency" to rumors in regard to this matter. We beg leave to assure our monitor that we have since made "careful inquiries," and we find that the Grand Jury, at the last February term of our Court, *also* made a report in regard to the Poor House and Jail, from which we quote the following. If the *Gazette* will read our extracts carefully, it will conclude, we apprehend that "madam rumor is not such a notorious old liar" as it at first supposed. We have only to add that the foreman of the Grand Jury at the February term was Isaac Wesson, Esq., of Fairview, and that a more upright gentleman, and competent man does not live in the county; and also, that the charges here made against the management of the Poor House are specific, not general; they have not been met and answered, and we suspect cannot be.

In regard to the Jail, the report says—

"That the Jail is unsafe and badly ventilated. The construction is bad and the ventilation insufficient."

In regard to the Poor House, it says:—

"They find some of the rooms occupied by the paupers in a filthy condition, and the building in nearly all the rooms quite filthy; also, the clothing of the paupers filthy. That the female department is in a very unpleasant and offensive condition, caused mainly by the arrangement of the rooms, and a cell occupied by a deranged pauper, the door of which opens into the common hall communicating with the rooms. The door of this cell is closed by a grate, and the deranged person when excited will throw the contents of her chamber vessels violently against the door, or at any one passing the door, causing all the rooms opening into the hall to be filled constantly with a very offensive odor. In another part of the house, a deranged person is confined in a similar manner, the grated door of her apartment opening into a room occupied by a number of females and children. The deranged person appears entirely incapable of preserving her personal cleanliness, her clothing and bedding appearing to be contaminated by her own excrements, and rendering the adjoining apartments very offensive. Complaints are made by a large number of the inmates of the lack of sufficient food, and a want of discrimination in the kind of food given to persons confined by sickness to their rooms, and a want of proper attention to the wants of those confined by sickness. That in order to the proper management of an establishment embracing as large a number of individuals, including in their number every age, from the infant to the man of fourscore, infirm and every variety of character, the idiot, the imbecile and the maniac, those degraded by vice and those rendered poor by misfortune, the management should be entrusted to persons only of large experience, sound judgment and discrimination and a thorough knowledge of human nature. A difference should, to a certain extent, be made between those infirm through misfortune, and those rendered poor by vice."

Comment on the above is unnecessary—it speaks for itself; at least, it speaks for itself *now* when the attempt of the *Gazette* to white wash the Poor House has compelled us to fish it up from its musty corner in the Court House, where its plain truths had induced some of our County officials to hide it.

☞ The Waterford *Enquirer* favors the re election of D. A. Finney, Esq. to the Senate, and J H Walker, Esq., to Congress. It begins to look as though the bargain of Dick, Lowry, Kelso & Co., to return the General for another term, and put Erie off with a dish of Senatorial "sop," would find "Jordon a hard road to travel."—Wait till the bell rings, then look out for fun.

☞ The "*American Merchant*" is the name of a new monthly, published by Messrs. Bryant & Stratton, the proprietors of the Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago Commercial Colleges. It is issued in New York, at $2 a year. The contents of the first number are varied, and interesting.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Commerce last week, C. M. Tibbals, Esq., was elected a Director in place of J. W. Douglass, Esq., resigned. This is a good selection—Mr. T. is one of our most substantial citizens and successful merchants, and his selection will add to the confidence of the community in the solvency of that institution.

——The *Constitution*, in imitation of several Black Republican journals, sneeringly calls Senator Bigler, "beef Bigler." Why these papers should call him thus, unless it is because so many hungry Black Republican *puppies* delight to bark at him, is more than we can see.

☞ The *Constitution* wants its party to go into the canvass this Fall and "whip the Lecompontites *out* of their boots!" If we are not mistaken in the signs of the times, that will prove a *bootless* effort.

☞ We call the attention of those interested—and there are a great many in this vicinity that are interested—to the land law published in an other column.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The President of the U. S. has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of $15,000,000 for a term not exceeding 10 years

The Senate committee on finance has the matter under consideration

Mr. Loring enters on his duties to day as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

The documents transmitted to the Senate include a letter from Gen. Cass, May 13th to Secretary Toucy, asking that a vessel of war be sent to the Cuban coast, with instructions to render prompt protection to American vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to the President on the 19th of May, that the United States steamer Fulton had been ordered to cruise actively on the northern coast of Cuba, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect all vessels of the United States.

Orders have been given for the preparation of the Razee, Savannah and Brig Dolphin to join the home squadron for the purpose of cruising in the neighborhood of Cuba, and that the steam frigate Wabash, now fitting out in New York, as flag ship of the Mediterranean squadron, has been directed to show her flag in those waters and protect at all times the property of American citizens.

Secretary Cass in a letter to Mr. Dallas, May 18, says: When all the facts have been ascertained, proper representations will be made without delay to the government of her Catholic Majesty against this search of American vessels by the naval forces of another power within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The government of the United States is satisfied that the government of that country will adopt the most efficient means to protect their vessels resorting to Spanish ports from lawless violence, such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere it must be formed in the power of our own country.

Secretary Cass says he is not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the proceedings against those vessels. If there were, it is expected it will be made good by the Spanish Government, or by means of its intervposition with the government of Great Britain. These flagrant outrages against the United States, he adds, have excited deep feeling through the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effect upon the relations of the two countries.

The President confidently believes the British Naval officers, in the adoption of these high handed measures, have acted without authority and have mistaken the views of their government, but it is not less due to the United States that their conduct be disavowed, and peremptory orders be issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings. You will communicate to Earl Malmsbury the reasonable expectation of the President, that this subject shall receive the immediate attention of Her Britanic Majesty's government, and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages shall be held properly responsible for their conduct, and that where pecuniary losses have been sustained, the interested parties shall receive just consideration.

Messrs. Morrow, Branscombe and Winchell, commissioners, appointed at the settlers mass convention in Kansas, to procure a postponement of the land sales or procure a loan fund for the squatters, have had, in company with Mr. Parrott delegate from Kansas, an interview with the president, who intimated his willingness to postpone the sales till October, if they thought best, but desired them to call on the Secretary of the Interior.

The latter stated that the policy of the government would be to sell all the public lands possible the present year for the purpose of revenue, but consented to defer the sales in Kansas until Nov. 1st. and 15th, when they will take place.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Government intends keeping a large military force in Salt Lake Valley, and will make Salt Lake City a depot of stores and equipments, even if the late Utah intelligence prove true. The supply trains will be pushed on, and communication established and maintained between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake City.

Neither our Government nor Lord Napier have accurate information concerning the recent visitation of American vessels by British cruisers. It is supposed that the latter have exceeded their instructions, or the published accounts have been very much exaggerated. If the transactions are as alleged, it is not beleived that they will be justified by Great Britain. Our Government has addressed a letter to Lord Napier, and will, by the next steamer, forward instructions to Mr Dallas on the subject.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who have the matter under consideration, will further all measures necessary to prevent a repetition of such outrages. The President will shortly send to Congress the few documents in the possession of the Government, but not with, as is reported, a recommendatory message, as the facts are not sufficiently authentic to justify such a communication.

The House Committee on Elections have decided, by one majority, in favor of the admission of the Minnesota members, and will so report on Thursday.

The government has not yet received confirmation of the late Utah intelligence There seems to be little, if any, doubt that Gov. Cumming and other Federal officers, have gone to Salt Lake City, and, judging from the circumstance that Col. Kane, a few days previous, had reached Fort Scott, after having, probably, an interview with Young Kane had no written instructions but a letter from the President, in which he expressed his confidence in the discretion and ability of that gentleman, and recommended him to the friendly consideration of those to whom the letter might be shown, or something to that effect It is supposed, for the government heard nothing from Kane, that he had such a conversation with Young as induced the latter to invite Gov. Cumming to Salt Lake city, with a view to a conference

The report of the Fort Snelling Investigation Committee is the special order to-morrow, in the House

Judge Porter and Lecompton.

The following article, from the Harrisburg *Herald*, we copy and adopt as our own sentiments. The demands made upon Judge Porter to publicly define his position upon the Lecompton question, exhibit nothing but a factious spirit, and we cannot too highly commend him for taking no heed of them. It is not in the least probable that he will ever have the question before him for a judicial decision, while he sits up on the supreme bench of Pennsylvania; but if he should, it will be time enough for him to give his opinion upon it then Read what the *Herald* says. It will call forth a response of approval from nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand Democrats in the State:

The opposition, as well as some unruly spirits in our own party ranks, insist on Judge Porter giving his views upon the Kansas issue We will not stop to discuss the propriety of a candidate for judge giving his views upon political issues—but Judge Porter is already a judge of the highest court in the State, placed there by a Democratic executive, nominated afterwards for election by a Democratic convention, and has all his life been a Democrat. This is sufficient political proclivity for a judge and certainly makes him sufficiently partisan for the most fastidious Democrat. The policy which prevails so generally in New England and New York, of judges taking an active part in political affairs, has brought the judiciary even there into contempt, and that amongst a people who care far less about the fairness and the purity of the administration of justice than ours do. The effect of a similar policy in this State would be most disastrous and deplorable, and would result in destroying all respect for legal authority. If Judge Porter may write a letter on Lecompton or other partisan point in issue, then it will be his duty to take the stump and sustain his views there. If he must promulgate his views he must also defend them. Who desires to see a judge of the supreme court on the stump? Who desires to see the other judges, his associates, giving publicity to their views on partisan issues?—And if it is proper for one it is proper for all

We object to the whole system, and we are very much disinclined to support any man for such a position who would go from a hotly contested political election, in which he had been an active participant and champion of a party, to a seat on the bench of the court of last resort—the supreme judiciary power of the State.

Mr. Porter has won golden opinions from all parties, and we have the authority of several of his colleagues for saying that he is one of the ablest judges on the bench, and gives high promise of becoming one of the most distinguished. The lawyers who have practised before him, of every party, speak in terms of highest praise—It is absurd, then, to speak of mere political opinions about side issues, controlling the judgment alone of voters.

More Outrages on American Vessels.

The British cruisers in the Gulf are still active in their domonstrations against our commerce. Two additional instances of outrage to American vessels are given in the New York *Herald* of Saturday. The bark Glenburn, at Havana from Antwerp, reported on her arrival that she had been boarded by a British naval officer, who asserted that he had orders to board and search all vessels sailing off the Cuban coast Capt. Gage, of the bark W. H Chandler, which arrived at New York on Friday, reports that while lying in the harbor of Sagua la Grand, his vessel was boarded by the second lieutenant of the British steamer Styx, who made a thorough examination of the ship and her papers He also boarded and searched all the other vessels in the port, eleven of which belonged to the United States This conduct aroused the indignation of the authorities of Sagua la Grande, and the Port Captain drew up a protest against the action of the British naval officer, to which the masters of the searched vessels affixed their signatures. The passports of several passengers on board the Cortez were kept by the British commander, who refused to return them Annexed is a brief record of the operations of the British in the Gulf during the past three weeks:—Ship Tropic Bird, fired into, and searched; schooner Cortez seized and now detained at Inguna; schooner N. B. Borden fired into, and searched; brig Robert Wing fired into, boarded and searched; bark Glenburn overhauled at sea, and bark W. H. Chandler boarded and searched, while lying at anchor in the port of Sagua la Grande.

These things cannot fail to demand and receive prompt action on the part of the American government. The flag of our country must not be openly and impudently insulted by the commanders of British steamers, almost in our own waters. If our vessels in the Gulf are to be thus overhauled by British cruisers, it is about time that some of our own cruisers should be put there with orders summarily to chastise all insults to the dignity of our flag. If the government of Great Britain has given orders "to board every vessel that passes up or down the Gulf," such orders sould be met by a prompt and manly resistance. This nation will never submit to this kind of action from any power Our flag must protect all that it covers.

We are glad to learn by the papers received yesterday that the President has taken prompt action with reference to the outrages committed by British vessels of war on our commerce in the Gulf. It is stated that there is reason to believe that orders have been already issued to the Home Squadron that will effectually stop the outrages complained of. The President will to day communicate to the Senate his views on the important subject.

A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: "The President will communicate his reply to the Senate resolution as to the outrages by British cruisers on our vessels, on Tuesday. The Government is in possession only of the facts which have been published in newspapers. There is reason to believe, however, that orders have already been dispatched to the Home Squadron, which will render a repetition of the outrages on the part of the English impleasant.

"It is understood Lord Napier's attention has also been directed to the subject. The result of all this will be that these British cruisers will find American guns between them and our merchantmen. Upon no subject is this government firmer than on the utter repudiation of the right of search. It is believed the outrages are more numerous than the public has any idea of."

ELMIRA, May 19.

The New York express train on the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad, which had left Suspension Bridge yesterday evening at twenty minutes to six o'clock, ran off the track half a mile west of Pen Yan station. The accident was caused by the equalizing bar on the tender breaking, which fell on the track, thereby throwing the baggage and passenger cars off the track, stripping the latter of their seats

The following persons were injured: Mr W. E. Bird of New York, badly cut in the face, but no bones broken. He is on his way to New York to day George Waters, brakeman, cut above his eye, Mrs. Hurd and Mrs Winans, mother of Mrs Hurd, slightly bruised. A physician from Illinois had his wrist dislocated. A lady from Addison slightly cut in the face. All the injured have returned to their respective homes

MARRIED.

In Elkcreek, on the 4th inst., by Rev C. R Chapman, Mr NATHANIEL D HANCHET, to Miss EMILY J AKERS; both of the former place.

In Girard, on the 4th inst., by Rev J Prosser, Mr R. KIDDER, to Miss E CROUCH, both of Girard.

By the same, on the 9th inst., Mr SENECA S WAIT, to Miss LUCY GOODNOW, both of Elkcreek tp

DIED.

On Sunday the 9th inst., in West Millcreek, EVA JANE, daughter of S. S and Joanna McCreary, aged 4 years and 8 months.

At the residence of her father, in Millcreek, on the 12th inst., HARRIET, daughter of J. K. Caldwell, in the 27th year of her age.

In Le Boeuf, on the 26th ult., of scarlet fever, EVA, only child of Joel S and Eliza Porter, aged about 4 years.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, living on Peach, between 11th and 12th Streets, Erie, Pa., on Monday, the 17th inst., a fresh milch Cow, of a dark red color, with white along the back and belly, and white stripes running across the legs on the lower part of the hips and shoulders;