THE ERIE OBSERVER

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY.....JUNE 5, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE CO.

News of the Week.

[illegible] Falls, near Rochester, on Monday morning, Valentine De Planty, a Frenchman, shot his wife dead. He had been drinking, and returned home, when he had an altercation with his wife about going to live in Rochester. She told him that he might go his way and she would go hers, whereupon he caught up his gun and firebanged her, killing her almost instantly. The charge entered her right side. *De Planty started to return the gun to some person from whom he had borrowed it, but meeting a Mr. Davidson, told him that he had shot his wife.* Mr. D. at once arrested him, and Deputy Sheriff Yorke took him to jail. De Planty is about *forty-six years* of age, and was considered quite inoffensive. His wife was of French and German parentage, and they had six children—the eldest 17 years—the youngest three months. He states that he never quarreled with *his wife* "except they had such disputes as poor folks in extreme necessity generally have." The murderer is a man above medium height, and of fair proportions. He has a long face and yellow complexion. He appears to be rather intelligent, but is not an educated man. He speaks fair English.—He says he does not know what made him commit the dreadful deed. But he does not appear to be much affected by his situation, although he betrays some emotion.

—There is great excitement just now in California in reference to new gold discoveries on Fraser's River. It is supposed to cover an immense territory, larger even than the gold bearing sands of California, and hundreds are leaving the old Eldorado for the new. This large gold train is almost entirely within the British possessions, and lost to us by the old Whig opposition to the efforts of Mr. Polk's Administration to settle the boundary dispute on the line of 54-40. Had the opposition sustained the efforts of that Administration—of Buchanan, Marcy, Cass, Walker, Douglas and all the Democratic lights of the day—the whole question of territory might easily have been settled on the parallel of 54:40, which would have included the great coal fields of Vancouver's Island, and also, the newly discovered gold fields of Fraser's River. But the opponents of the Democratic party took, as it is not unusual for them to do, the British side of the question, and between the two, the country was deprived of a territory more valuable than all the wealth of all the Indies.

—All who think of civil and religious liberty should rejoice that the proposition to call a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of Maryland, was defeated at the election held in that State on Wednesday last. It was well understood that the real object of the prime actors in the movement, was to have incorporated in the fundamental law of that Commonwealth a clause embodying the favorite and cherished "twenty-one years" doctrine of the Know Nothing or "American" party, as against foreigners. But the sentiments of patriotism and of toleration, even in that benighted and mobocratic State, have proved too strong for the upholy schemers, and the attempt at a foul wrong has been crushed in the bud.

—*We have heard of mean men—men so mean according to the Yankee Yarnmaster,* "that you could take the little end of nothing, whittle it down to a point, punch out the pith of a horse hair, and put in ten thousand such souls as his and they'd settle." A fellow living in Greenville, Connecticut, named Harlan Hyde, who buried his third wife about a year ago, went into the cemetery, dug into the grave, and breaking open a coffin, rifled it of a set of false teeth, set on a gold plate, that he might turn the gold into money! Hyde is about fifty years of age, a carpenter by trade, in comfortable circumstances, and—a member of the church! Every living woman should be furnished with a "cat" to lash the villain through the world. Pass round his name.

—The Spring just closing has been remarkable for long continued and heavy rains. Every section of the country has been visited by them, and in some instances great damage has been done by the accumulation of water.—We find in the Cincinnati *Commercial* an account of a heavy fall of rain occurring in that city and other portions of Ohio, commencing on Monday at 11 o'clock, and continuing nine hours, during which time five and a half inches of water fell. Immense damage was done to the railroads and bridges, and it is thought that the Whitewater canal is irreparably injured. All the railroads connecting with Cincinnati, as well as the Kentucky roads, are more or less interrupted by the loss of bridges, or the washing away of embankments.

—The thirty-third State will probably soon be admitted into the confederacy. The Oregon bill has passed the Senate, and there is little doubt of a prompt concurrence by the House. The new star will be one of the brightest. The advantageous commercial position of Oregon—her vast and varied resources—her noble rivers—her wealthy mountains—her limitless forests, and her fertile valleys—combine to assure the State a magnificent future. The tide of emigration flowing into the attractive region is not so rapid as that which poured into California, but then it is steady and more reliable. The emigrants are generally of a hardy and industrious character, who prefer the cultivation of the fields to the uncertain search for gold.—In politics the new State is decidedly Democratic. Gen. Joseph Lane, formerly of Indiana, has long been her leading man.

—*Prof. J. H. Steiner, the daring young American aeronaut,* made another successful balloon ascension from Lebanon last Monday, in presence of some ten thousand spectators. He cut the cords which bound his car to the earth at 4 o'clock precisely, and in a moment was sailing beautifully over the town in a South-Easterly direction.—He landed safely near the line of Lancaster and Lebanon counties some miles beyond Shaefferstown, having sailed about 14 miles in as many minutes, and was brought back to Lebanon, by Mr. H. D. Carmany, at about 6 o'clock, being just three hours after he ascended.

—The Rev. Dr. Bowman has been elected Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The health of Bishop Potter is such as to render an Assistant necessary. The balloting was prolonged during two days of the session of the convention, the principal candidates being Dr. Bowman, Dr. Vinton and Dr. Stevens. On the 16th ballot, the clergy only voting, Dr. Bowman had a majority of eight over Dr. Vinton. Subsequently the laity confirmed the choice. This is undoubtedly a triumph of the High Church party.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "On Sunday afternoon the schooner *Rainbow*, bound for Chicago with a load of wood, was struck by lightning when in the St. Clair river, a short distance below Port Huron. The lightning struck the main mast, and passed down, splitting the mast into slivers. One of the sailors, named John Code, had been sent aloft a short time before for the purpose of reeving tackle. He was, of course, instantly killed. As he fell, his foot caught in the shrouds, and his body hung dangling aloft until it was rescued by the other men.

—Holmes Mott, a little burglar, who has been convicted in Detroit, is but twelve years old, but, having been a deep student of the yellow covered literature, has such high notions of honor that he refuses to blow upon his older associates, who, he says, have a wife dependent on him, while he himself has nobody to care for, and can stand it! Go in Young America!

—Hon. Reuben Chapin has accepted an invitation from the Boston Democracy to address them on the ensuing 4th of July—the eighty-second Anniversary of American Independence. Mr. C. was one of the old line Whigs who joined the Democracy in the memorable contest of 1844, and is one of the most gifted and eloquent orators of the Democracy.

—The Washington City Jury have fined John B. Hines twenty hundred and fifty dollars for refusing to receive the vote of John Chapman, a naturalized citizen, who brought the suit against Mr. H., as commissioner of elections. It appears that Mr. C. presented his naturalization papers from a New York court.

—On Wednesday last, William Marsh, while sitting in the door of a house in Brandenburg, Ky., was shot down without provocation by Stanley Young, whose father he had killed in an affray some years ago. Marsh fell dead on the spot, and his murderer, leaping upon a horse, escaped before the bystanders could arrest him.

—[illegible] of Mr. John Cappell, of Richmond [illegible] Co., recently killed his master and mistress and [illegible] with an axe. The neighbors completed [illegible] by despatching the negro.

—Gov. Packer has signed the bill regulating the rate of interest commonly known as the usury bill, passed during the session of the Legislature. The bill is an improvement, as it limits the taking of a higher rate of interest than six per cent. [illegible] per cent.

AMERICAN EXPLORERS! BLACK REPUBLICANS! BRINGING BACK TRUTHS!

[illegible] readers will doubtless recollect that during the past last Fall, the wealthy firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Massachusetts, became bankrupt. This firm had been extensively engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, and when their transactions were submitted to the crucible of public examination, it was shown that about $87,000 of its assets had been expended in procuring the passage of the tariff act of 1857, by which the duty on *wool* was greatly reduced. This fact struck the whole country with astonishment. It was known that Lawrence, Stone & Co., together with their political friends in and out of Massachusetts, composed of such men as Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Gov. Gardner, O. B. Matteson, J. Watson Webb, *et genus homo*, had been in times past the very head and front of the protective party. There is scarcely a school boy that does not recollect how the N. Y. *Tribune*, edited by Greeley, the Albany *Journal*, edited by Weed, and the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, edited by Webb, shrieked themselves hoarse over this very question of protection; and when it became whispered about, as it soon was, that each and every one of these "protective" advocates had fingered his portion of the $87,000, in payment for his influence in securing this *reduction* of the tariff, there was a general cry for investigation, in order that the hypocrisy of such political charlatans might be exposed. The people had not forgot that these were the very men who told them, when the tariff of 1846 was being pressed, that, to use the language of JOHN M CLAYTON in the Senate, "it would put a knife to the throat of every sheep in the country," and hence they wanted to see what excuse they could now offer for taking the money of Lawrence, Stone & Co., for procuring a further reduction on *wool*. These rumors having been brought to the notice of Congress, together with others that certain members of the House had participated in the $87,000 spoils, a committee of investigation was appointed, the report of which has just made its appearance. This report shows, that while a large proportion of the sum named cannot be traced beyond the pockets of one J. W. Walcott, of the Boston Banking House of Gardner, Walcott & Co., nevertheless the portion that can be traced was shared among the very politicians who have made the loudest professions in favor protection, and have denounced with the most vindictiveness the reduction of tariff duties. Not a cent appears to have been traced to a Democratic politician; not a farthing to a Pennsylvanian—on the contrary, puritanic New England together with New York must bear the odium of having originated and profited by this swindle. The whole thing appears to have been conducted on the "close corporation" principle—that is, the $87,000 was raised by black republicans to corrupt black republicans, and put to that use, and that alone. As for instance, in discussing how the money could be best used to accomplish the object in view, Hon. O. B. Mattison, member of Congress from New York, proposed that $25,000 should be placed in the hands of Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, in order to enable that moral individual to secure the votes of some twenty or twenty-five of his particular friends in Congress. Whether this hint was taken or not does not appear; at least there is no evidence that it was, and hence the inference is that Horace did not finger any of this *wool* money. The fact however, that Mattison proposed that he should shove conclusively that *he*, at least, knew his man! Another point in the evidence brought to light by the investigation, is the fact that WEED, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, "smelt a rat," and thereupon wrote Lawrence, Stone & Co., that he had taken a house in Washington for the winter—and would be happy to serve them in any way—but, (and here is the point of the joke) could not be expected to do so at his own expense. "Fee, fo, fi, fum, I smell the money of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and dead or alive I will have some," said Gen. J. Watson Webb—but Lawrence, Stone & Co., did not "bleed," and hence it is presumed *that* house in Washington had to be kept up from some other source of supply. Thurlow Weed, of the Albany *Journal*, appears to have been more fortunate, for when he held out his hand and cried "give" they dropped into it the good round *some of $5000*—three thousand of which, however, was to pay him back for money expended on "Fremont and Jesse" in 1856, and two thousand for labor performed in convincing the farmers that the lower the duty on imported *wool*, the better price they would realise for the domestic article. As Thurlow told us quite a different tale a *few years since*, we can safely excuse him—"the laborer is worthy of his hire."

In conclusion, the Committee say they have no action to recommend on the part of the House, inasmuch as they have elicited no evidence criminating any member of the body. True, the Clerk of the Standing Committee on Claims had received a lobby *fee of* a thousand dollars; but having resigned his post on the heels of the movement for an investigation, no further action was needed in his case. Of the $89,000 expended in behalf of the Tariff bill of 1857—the committee, with all their witnesses and industrious researches, are not able clearly to account for much more than $15,000. The balance, ($74,000, more or less) which was put into the hand of the confidential agent of the firm, Mr. Wolcott, *for* lobby purposes, they traced to the pockets of Wolcott, where the investigation stops.—The committee believe, however, that he was authorized to pledge any amount of money, however corruptly, to secure the great object of the firm; but while they believe this, they also believe that Wolcott appropriated the money *to his own use*, and that it *forms* a part of the cash capital of the new Boston banking firm of (ex-Governor) Gardner, Wolcott & Co.—The committee pronounce the evidence of this man Wolcott as "wilfully and corruptly false," and regret his discharged on new bail,) for the very satisfactory reason that this discharge at once frustrated the objects of the investigation. Among the ascertained lobby moneys paid out by the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., the following items appear.

J. N. Reynolds, of New York, K. N.	$1,500
Mr. D. M. Stone, N. Y.	3,500
Mr. Corbin, House Clerk Committee of Claims	1,000
A Mr. Bliss, of N. Y.	300
A gentleman lecturing among the mechanics	2500
A Mr. Hotchkiss, of Penn Yan	100
Geo. Ashmun of Mass., ex M. C.	4,000
Thurlow Weed, from Ezra Lincoln	5,000

; Altogether this exposesure is about as complete a picture of the corruption existing among the leaders of the Black Republican party as one could desire: and as such we commend it to the careful attention of the people who have heretofore supposed that when these leaders talked "protection" they meant it.

SALE OF THE NORTH BRANCH.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the North Branch Canal has been sold for $1,500,000, and Governor Packer has signed his approval. The purchasers, who intend making it a finished and useful work, have organized a company under the style of "The North Branch Canal Company," and have elected Mr. Charles F. Wells, Jr., of Athens, President, and Mr. Geo. M. Hollenbach, of Wilkesbarre, Treasurer, with an efficient Board of Managers. The money to complete the upper division of this important work has been raised, and within two weeks, or less, boats are expected to pass through the entire line. The inhabitants of Northern Pennsylvania and the lower counties of New York, are to be congratulated that the Canal has passed into good hands, and will, at last, be made efficient. The friends of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company must feel a high degree of satisfaction at the sale, as tending to hasten the completion of that great highway from Philadelphia to the Lakes. The favorable results of the sale of the Canals are thus early beginning to show themselves, and we are sure every friend of the trade of Philadelphia, and of the Commonwealth, cannot but feel gratified at such an indication that the legislature have hit the true policy by their action on behalf of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, as well as the interests of the State.

In regard to the injunction against the sale to the parties named above, noticed elsewhere, the Philadelphia *Price Current says*: "Another offer was made by John Ely, Jonathan J. Slocum and others, at $2,000,000, but on enquiry it was ascertained not to be a *bona fide* offer. Several of the parties, whose names were given, stated that it was done without authority, and others were found not to be responsible for the amounts that would have been required from them. Upon the rejection of this offer a proposition was made by the unsuccessful competitors to sell the two divisions of the canal, so as to give one division to each party. Upon this project a consultation was had with Governor Packer in relation to the law regulating the sale. His opinion was decidedly in opposition to any division, and the sale was therefore effected to the parties whose names are given above."

☞ The Congressional dance has opened, a correspondent of the *Gazette* having led out E. BARRETT, Esq., of this city, for the first cotillion. The writer says:

"In Mr. BARRETT' long connection with our City and County affairs—his familiarity with them—his well known industry and high character for professional and personal excellence and integrity, the public would feel that they had a guaranty of an able and honorable representation in Congress."

If we were going to offer any advice to the writer of the above, it would be that if he wished to make friends for Mr. B. in Crawford County, the least he has to say about "our city and county affairs," and his "familiarity with them," the better it will be for his candidate. But, as it is not any of our funeral, the correspondent of the *Gazette*, we presume, will not thank us for either advice or sympathy.

☞ The rain has fallen at last, and with it the countenance of our farmers put on a more smiling appearance. Wheat looks tolerably well, however, evidently.

A FACT TO BE REMEMBERED.

It is a fact to be remembered, says the Detroit *Free Press*, that black republican Senators DURKEE of Wisconsin, FESSENDEN of Maine, HALE of New Hampshire, HAMLIN of Maine, TRUMBULL of Illinois and WADE of Ohio, voted against the admission of the free State of Oregon while southern democratic Senators BAYARD of Delaware, BENJAMIN of Louisiana, BROWN of Mississippi, CLAY of Alabama, CLINGMAN of North Carolina, GRAHAM of Missouri, HAYNE of South Carolina, JOHNSON of Tennessee, JOHNSON of Arkansas, POLK of Missouri, SEBASTIAN of Arkansas, SLIDELL of Louisiana, TOOMBS of Georgia, and YULEE of Florida, voted for it. Four or five democratic Senators voted against it, but solely on the ground of inadequacy of population; no census had been taken, and they were apprehensive that the population was insufficient to warrant a representation in Congress. The opposition of the black republican Senators was not on this ground; they made no objection on the score of inadequacy of population; their objection was that the constitution of Oregon prohibited the settlement of negroes in the State. It also prohibited the settlement of Chinese; but this the black republicans cared nothing about. Their philanthropy did not run in the direction of the Celestials; it was all for the Ethiopian. They had searched in the constitution for a nigger and found him, and he stuck in their throats. They would not vote for Oregon with a constitution that did not proclaim nigger equality. It did not matter that the constitution prohibited slavery: this was not enough; it must make niggers citizens—not only those now in Oregon, but all who should settle there in the future!

So we see that if it had depended upon the leading black republicans of the Senate, the bill for the admission of free Oregon would not have passed that body. Oregon would have been rejected, and admonished that she could not come in until she had made a constitution to suit the black republican Senators of Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio and Illinois. It was the democratic Senators of the slave States of Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Florida who brought free Oregon in, aided by the northern democratic Senators, and it was they who brought free Minnesota in, against the opposition of most of the black republicans in both houses.

It must be concluded that free States are not desirable to black republicanism unless they are abolition States.—Oregon is offensive to it, because, its champions tell us, the constitution excludes negroes. But the Kansas Topeka constitution excluded negroes, and yet, every black republican in both houses of the last Congress voted for the Topeka constitution. Kansas, however, presented two abolition Senators with her Topeka concern. Oregon will send two democratic Senators. That is the difference, and that is what makes the difference with the black republicans. It is not, in fact, that Oregon excludes negroes, but that she sends democratic Senators and Representatives.

☞ Resolutions directing Gas Commissioner to notify the Erie Gas Company, that the City deems the contract with said Company rescinded by the passage of supplement to an act entitled "an act relative to lighting the City of *Erie with Gas," and directing the Gas Lighters to cease* lighting the Street lamps. Adopted by Common Council and concurred in by Select.

We clip the above specimen brick from the edifice of folly which our City Fathers assemble once a week to erect. Under the authority of law, a majority of the owners of property on various streets of the city, petitioned to the city authorities to erect gas posts and light the streets at petitioning—the whole expense of which has been paid by the owners of the property on the said streets. Now, however, we are cooly told that although we have paid for our posts, and are willing to pay for the gas, we can't be accommodated. Was ever bull-headed obstinacy more apparent among "men dressed in a little brief authority." And what is the reason given? We have heard but one, and that was given by one of the "solemn conclave of twelve" to a friend of ours. When remonstrated with for this act of tyranny he retorted by charging that certain parties had remonstrated to the Legislature last winter against the passage of the bill increasing our city taxes—and to punish them for thus daring to have an opinion of their own, the whole town is to be deprived of gas! How long are we to be ruled by men who have no higher appreciation of their position than is indicated by this?—How long are the rights of the tax payers to be trampled on by a few malicious spirits who use their *accidental* position as a means of wreaking their revenge?

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The Meadville papers record a most melancholy occurrence which occurred in Hayfield township in Crawford county on Thursday of last week. It appears that a Mr. ABRAHAM LEFEVRE, a respectable citizen of Hayfield township, was killed by a ball, belonging to a butcher in Conneautville, under the following circumstances: A neighbor of Mr. LEFEVRE's was in possession of the bull, and kept him in his barn. On Thursday afternoon he broke down the barn-door and got out, and the man, being sick, sent for Mr. L. to assist in securing him. He came, and while endeavoring to get him back into the barn, the animal made a pitch at him and threw him over a fence. Mr. L. got up apparently uninjured, and approached the fence, but the bull upon his re-appearing, made another pitch at him and threw the fence down upon him, when he horned and mangled him in a horrid manner. It is said that it was two hours before the body could be taken away from the bull, as he walked around it, occasionally tossing it up on his horns, and then tramping it. When rescued at last, it was found that his bowels were torn out, and that he was otherwise horribly mangled.

☞ Spanish quarters are no longer taken in this city for twenty-five cents—the Bank, Exchange offices, Post Office, and most of our merchants having refused on Monday morning to receive them for more than twenty cents. This is as it should be. For months the towns East and West of us have *refused to receive them* except at this rate, and the result was that they were bought up by speculators, brought here, and were fast becoming our only currency. They will now disappear from circulation.

☞ We notice that resolution has passed one branch of Congress, appropriating $10,000 to Capt. OTTENGER, of this city, as a reward for his invention of the life boat, pirated by Francis! We hope it will pass the Senate, for a *more deserving man and competent officer is not connected* with the service.

IN PORT.—The Steamer Michigan, Commander LANGMAN, came into port on Saturday night, from her first cruise to the upper Lakes.

☞ The *Gazette* states that the Associate Reformed Church of this City, is now undergoing a remodling process. It *is to be frescoed* in fine style, and generally painted and improved. We are glad to hear this—no edifice in town needs it more, while there is not a Congregation that is better able to improve their church. The congregation will in the meantime occupy Park Hall for Sabbath worship.

☞ Why is it that the *stone for rebuilding* the Land Light House is procured from the "upper islands" and the brick from Milwaukee? They could be had here equal in quality, and at much less expense. One of the best stone quarries in the County is scarcely forty rods from the "Light House;" and as to Brick Manufactures, no point on the Lakes presents stronger inducements than Erie. The Government might have saved a handsome "item" by procuring the materials "at home."—*Gazette.*

As usual our neighbor has "put his foot in it," in the above paragraph. The stone and brick for the work mentioned above, in the main, as we are informed, were all procured here. The exceptions are simply, that on finishing a light house on Lake Michigan the Superintendent found he had a few brick left which he brought down and used in this structure. As to the stone, the fact is patent to the observation of every one that the article furnished by the "quarry scarcely forty rods from the Light House," as well as those of every other quarry in this vicinity, will not *stand the weather. They are admirable when used for inside work*, but the moment they are put where the rain and frost can reach them they scale and crumble—hence it became necessary to procure, for certain portions of the work, a better article than our quarries furnish.

GREAT ROBBERY OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE IN THIS CITY.—We hear that a serious robbery to the amount of upwards of one thousand dollars, occurred on Friday last. Two packages of money in the charge of the Express Company, and a boy of this city, named LAWRENCE, were found to be missing together. They were traced to Buffalo, and at the theatre, in the evening, the boy was discovered, and arrested by the Chief of Police. Being taken to the office of the latter and searched, nearly four hundred dollars in gold, and over five hundred in bills, were found. The whole amount of the depredation being $1,040; about one hundred was missing. This the boy accounts for, by having bought some new clothes, some jewelry and a silver watch. He had changed about half of the paper money which he had stolen into gold, paying five per cent. therefor to the brokers. He says he took the money from a wood pile, where he saw it concealed by a man. The boy is very young in wickedness, for none of his movements after the robbery displayed much art. He was a son of the Express Messenger between Erie and Meadville. No blame is justly chargable to the officer in this city.—*Constitution.*

☞ The N. Y. *Atlas*, the best Sunday paper in New York by a thousand fold, comes to us now printed on a large double sheet. Unlike many of the New York weeklies, the *Atlas* is not printed a week in advance of its date, but is full of the choicest editorials, tales, criticisms, and news up to the hour of going to press.

☞ Dr. BRAINARD will be at Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, June 12, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

NEW YORK, May 31, 1858.

The "swill milk mass" is just now the bugbear of our household ballads, the terror of salaried fancy men, and the war cry of constitutional grumblers against existing institutions. So long as the nuisance was merely talked about in speech which might perhaps be deemed exaggerated, we could endure it, consoling ourselves with the old reflection that we must in some other way, if not in this be compelled to consume our "peck of dirt." But when the disgusting reality of stump-tailed cows and filthy milk maids was actually presented in picture to our eyes, our stomachs rose in abhorrence, and we longed with exceeding great desire for "pure Orange Co. milk," a phantom by whose semblance we had so often been deluded. Blessed is the babe whose milk is only diluted with water! if he be *fed from the all pervading abomination of swill.*

Indeed we must be a very sensual people: quite as much so as those ancient geniuses whom Tacitus describes: for three mortal weeks we have been convulsed about swill milk, and for another week our spirits have been agitated to discover whether *spirits exist in Lager Bier!* Does Lager Bier intoxicate? is the question which has been taxing the wits of our medical, chemical and speculative men. It seems to us that the best way of testing this question would be, for the city to hire some D. D. of capacious stomach, one totally innocent of wine or strong drink, to imbibe of the watery fluid to the fill of his abdominal resources, and if, after such trial, the aforesaid D. D. should be able to maintain an upright position, let Lager Bier henceforth and forever more be declared powerless to intoxicate! The connection reminds us of a story lately told of a celebrated French actress who visited this country some time ago. Walking down Broadway one afternoon with a friend, she was astonished and puzzled at the frequent recurrence of the same family name, as she supposed it to be over almost every other subterranean shop on the street, and finally turning to her companion inquired with exceeding simplicity "How does there come to be on this street so very many persons of the name of Lager Bier?"

As for other tome talk it is unimportant enough. Every other day we have reported an outrage or two on American vessels; some of which are grave enough and others so absurdly groundless as to give rise to some burlesques. Among others the story was circulated about town that the general government was about to demand an explanation from Great Britain on account of the breaking of a light in the cabin window of a Jersey City Ferry boat by the concussion of a salute fired from the British mail steamer Persia as she left the harbor. Then we have had a little squabble between a couple of actors who could not be satisfied without dragging their household gods into the street in broad daylight: also an affray between an infuriated French doctor and the proprietor of the New York Hotel. In the way of amusements the last idea is Barnum's invention; he proposes to bring over by subscription at very high rates the finest opera troupe which ever performed in any country. But the public confidence in Barnum is shaken.

Business lags on account of the backwardness of the weather, which checks the sale of all seasonable goods and keeps buyers at home. Cotton continues to advance; wool will probably be 25 per cent lower in Fall than last year, some say 50 per cent. There is no prospect of a rise in breadstuffs, as the crops look very well on the other side and the tone of the foreign markets is less firm. The Fall trade, it is anticipated, will be done in a small and cautious way; next Spring will probably open with a tremendous rush of trade from the west.

Do you know that our city officials are getting pious, the effect perhaps of the recent revival, or it may be that they have all at once discovered that there is one day set apart for rest. Whatever it is, they are attempting to prevent the newsboys from crying their wares on Sunday. Now, it may be that your correspondent is of the "earth earthy," but he cannot help thinking that this "reform" has commenced in a very poor quarter. There are a multitude of Sabbath day abuses in this city which continually cry aloud for reform, but which are winked at by the very men who are now persecuting the ragged newsboys. Indeed it is publicly avowed that this war upon newsboys does not at all contemplate stopping the sale of newspapers on that day, and does not warrant any interference on the part of the policemen with men or boys, who prosecute the newspaper traffic in the streets in a quiet and orderly manner. Neither do they meditate any attempt to shut up the shops of the newsmen on Sunday, or the publication offices of the newspapers, if the proprietors are disposed to keep them open. This being so, Sunday newspapers will be sold as heretofore, but the boys will not be permitted to cry them through the streets. The great mass of the readers of the Sunday *Press* are served by regular carriers and newsmen, who keep depots all over the city. The boys sell to strangers, and such citizens as only purchase occasionally, and this they can do just as well in a quiet manner, so as not to disturb the very sensitive gentlemen of the "Sabbath Committee," who ride to church, and keep their coachmen and footmen outside the tabernacle, while they go in and make long prayers, which, Christ taught us, are offensive to the Great Father of us all, who may perhaps, give a ragged newsboy, who sells Sunday papers, as high a seat in his heavenly kingdom as will be awarded to this Sabbath committee, consisting of Horace Holden, Norman White, or Daniel Fanshaw. This last named gentleman used to work jackasses to drive his printing presses on Sunday, in direct violation of the commandment especially exempting that breed of animals from labor on the Sabbath.

The Orthodox Friends held the first of their open Yearly Meetings yesterday, in the Orchard street meeting house, and the attendance was unusually large. The Friends say that the recent revivals of religion has not been without its good effect in bringing in new converts to their belief, though *of all Christian sects they do least to make proselytes* to their faith, believing that its good effects should be shown rather in their lives than in the numbers that throng the meeting houses. The Orthodox are not as numerous in this city as the Hicksites, and the meeting of yesterday showed that the vanities of this world are making quite as great an inroad into Quarter traditions among the former as the latter.

The published report of the Tariff Investigating Committee makes a great noise in "corruption circles" here. It makes certain Black Republicans *blacker* than ever, and occasions a regret that justice has not sent them to the Penitentiary, instead of letting them run loose to renew their swindlings under cover of "shrieks for freedom."

Clothing fabrics of home manufacture are looking up in price. In the book market there is nothing worth noticing: a good many good things are held back for better times.

ERIE.

☞ The proposition which was broached in the Louisiana Legislature, to introduce African coolies into that State, has been denounced by nearly all the journals in the State. Some of the papers assert that it was the absurd hoax, that the Louisianians were actually landing cargoes of Africans for their plantations, which induced the British cruisers to overhaul every American vessel now n the Gulf. After swallowing the Georgia hoax, a genuine John Bull can swallow any American absurdity, especially if it reflects upon the character and standing of the people and their institutions.

☞ The Chardon *Democrat* gives an account of the killing of Tyrus Canfield at Auburn, entirely different from that which we published a week or two since. It says that the statement against the characters of the ladies of the house where he was killed are wholly recouted by the citizens, and that the universal sentiment of the citizens of Auburn is that whoever shot Mr. Canfield was fully justified in morals as well as law, if he was shot by any person inside of the house—of which there is a serious doubt.

☞ We see by the *Constitution* that the people of Girard are taking active steps to provide themselves with a cemetery. A meeting was held on Saturday last to consider the matter.

OPENING.—A new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, selected expressly for this market, is now opening in the new building of N. MURPHY, on the Dimond, adjoining Beatty's Block. The proprietor, Mr. WM. BELL, jr., has been for a long time engaged in the business in an adjoining County, and comes among us with a well earned reputation as a business man and gentleman. We welcome him as a citizen, and bespeak for him a share of the public patronage.

—DR. ATKINS, the celebrated *Lung and Throat Physician*, of Buffalo, late of New England, having occasion to visit patients in this vicinity *every* Wednesday will receive calls at Brown's Hotel, from 11 to 6 o'clock. He never fails to effect a *permanent* cure of CATARRH, the worst forms of *Throat disease*, and is eminently successful in CONSUMPTION. He is the founder of Medicated Inhalation, and his system brings the treatment of these diseases near or quite to perfection. Office open Wednesday next, June 9th.

—At the anniversary meeting of the New York Magdalen Society, held last week, statistics were promulged showing the frightful increase of prostitutions in that city. From this it would appear that there are, within three miles of the City Hall, not less than 400 recognized houses of ill fame, containing at least 4,000 abandoned females. The police returns show that the whole number of professedly dissolute women in the city cannot be short of 25,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1858.

The excitement in regard to the British outrages continues unabated, and is the universal theme of all parties. The debate in the Senate yesterday, which was participated in by all shades and factions, shows conclusively the condition, the belligerant and warlike condition, or rather character, of the public mind. As the debate shows, it is confined to no party or section. The extreme Southern men and the extreme Northern men, for the nonce, stand on the same platform—and pledge themselves to stand by the Executive in every and any emergency, not only so, but they are willing to clothe the President with full power to put an end to these insults and outrages—these aggressions upon our rights—and then whenever our rights shall be again violated, let the wrongs be instantly avenged on the spot.

Mr Toombs was for taking the bull—John Bull—by the horns. He wanted something more than pledges or securities that belligerent acts should not be committed in the future—satisfaction for what has been done already. If these proceedings have taken place under the sanction of British authority—and there is no question in my mind but they have, for Lord Napier does not deny it—in fact he admits it—we should resist them by force, and do it without delay. We should do more; we should confer full power and authority upon the Executive to send a sufficient force there to seize these vessels, and bring them and their crews into the port of New York. Instead of asking the Government of Great Britain to apologise, we had better put ourselves in a position for them to ask us to apologize, provided they feel aggrieved at our action. Great Britain has kept up these aggressions upon our commerce for a long series of years, and it is high time that it should cease. The instructions under which the British vessels are acting were given by Palmerston, more than eighteen months ago. Palmerston at the same time addressed a letter to Lord Napier upon the subject. He asked his Lordship to inquire of our Government whether we (the U. S.) were ready and willing to co-operate with England to suppress the slave trade—and also what method or course of policy the United States chose to pursue and put a stop to this, as he alleged, inhuman traffic? General Cass informed his Lordship, in the recent letter, the exact position the United States intended pursuing upon this subject. But that letter, I understand, did not satisfy his Lordship, and he has been grumbling and growling ever since. The recent debate in the Senate will act as a settler upon the nervousness and squeamishness of my Lord, and he will probably "simmer down" or "dry up," upon this knotty question. The next steamer may bring dispatches which will place this whole question in a new and different aspect. *Nous verrons.*

The President will appoint during the week, a Treasurer in the Philadelphia Mint, in place of Dr Sturgeon, who, I understand, has recently resigned. The appointment will probably be taken from the interior of the State.

The Director of the Mint will not be changed at present—Col Snowden, the present incumbent, has never indicated a desire to resign.

The Philadelphia appointments will be confirmed next week. The statement that Governor Bigler is or has been opposing their confirmation is a wilful and deliberate Black Republican falsehood. He is friendly to most of the appointees, and will oppose no man that the President nominates from Pennsylvania, however obnoxious some of them may be to him and his friends.

Congress and Paraguay.

From the N. Y. News.

It will be seen by the dispatches from Washington, that the House has promptly passed the Senate's resolution by the large vote of 115 to 79, authorizing the President to *compel* Paraguay to make a satisfactory apology for the insults given to the Water Witch. This is right, as far as it goes; but there are twenty or thirty just such cases as this, and are also of daily occurrence in the Gulf, which require the prompt action of Congress quite as much as this single case. Because the one was the act of a weak Government, and the others of a powerful one, was no reason, we trust, for clothing the President with power to resent insults to our flag committed by the Government of Paraguay, and withholding from him such power in the case of these English outrages!

No more forcible argument than the passage of this resolution could have been presented for the passage of a Bill similar to that of Senator Douglas', clothing the President with full power to act in all emergencies or sudden and uncalled for attacks upon our flag, soil or property by any foreign powers. There is no danger, as some have suggested, of such a power being abused, for no Executive would dare to make use of it unless the clearest necessity existed for it; and if a President can not be intrusted and clothed with power which will enable him to protect our national honor and punish instantly any aggression upon our rights, we had better be without one.

Take the very case of Paraguay. A more gross insult could not have been perpetrated.—The Water Witch was on the peaceful mission of exploring and surveying the Paraguay River, when the commander suddenly found his movements obstructed and his ship fired into from a battery on the banks of the river. This was two years ago or more, and Congress has, after the affair has nearly passed from the memory of our people, authorized the President to resent the insult! when had he at the time been clothed with the power suggested in the bill before the Senate he would at once have ordered a vessel to take summary vengeance on that Government on refusal to make apology for the insult.

And it is just such with which the Executive should be clothed. It is the prompt and sudden punishment of all insults or aggressions that will make us respected as well as feared, and this can only be done by lodging the power in the hands of some one person, and that one should of course be the Executive Head of the nation, who would be held responsible for the manner he performed the delicate duty intrusted to his hands. We should find that the complaints would almost invariably be that the President, for the time being, had not shown sufficient energy and promptness in punishing the aggressor, and not that he had abused the power by going too far or doing too much.

BAD EFFECTS OF BRANDY.—The Cleveland *Review* says that on the Monday Express train of the Cleveland & Erie Railroad, bound eastward, a passenger made himself very obnoxious by his attempted familiarity with the ladies, and it required great exertion on the part of the Conductor and several others to keep him within bounds. He had with him two bottles of brandy, and presented every appearance of being injured by excessive and long continued use of liquor. Men were stationed to watch him, and once when he attempted to leave the car they resisted, and he commenced drawing from his pocket a pistol. A blow in the face from one of the men brought him into more moderation, the pistol was taken from him and he sat down. He afterwards moved and sat by a gentleman passenger, and seemed inclined to be quiet; and the Conductor, thinking the man might be afraid of him, and wishing to remove all sources of disquietude, left the car. He had scarcely gone, when the man ran to the door and jumped off the train, which was then running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. This was near Ashtabula. The train was immediately stopped, and the man was seen running across the fields. He afterwards found refuge with some Germans in Ashtabula.

—A few days ago a convict named Blake presented himself at the Indiana penitentiary, and requested admittance. He had escaped a short time previous, and, finding it exceedingly annoying to be compelled to dodge about the country, was anxious to serve out his time, so that he might return to his family in peace. He has but a few months more to serve. An effort will be made to have him pardoned by the Governor.

The Great Maryland Black Cat Case.

From the Washington Union.

Some few years ago, a gentleman of Maryland conceived the idea that an immense fortune could be realized by the rearing of black cats for the sake of their skins. The principal obstacle in the plan was the impossibility of keeping the animals together and preventing them from wandering off, as their activity, assisted by the penetrating qualities of their claws, would enable them to defy any enclosure; and at last, after much thinking, the idea suggested itself to his mind that water was the only barrier that the cats would not pass. Being in possession of an island that appeared to be just suited for the experiment, he