

INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 2, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.

Canal Commissioner:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

Of York County.

Auditor General:

DARWIN MHELPS,

Of Armstrong County.

Surveyor General:

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,

Of Bradford County.

AMERICAN MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the American party of Bedford County, on Tuesday evening of next Court, (May 6th), for the purpose of consulting together, and making arrangements for the coming campaign.—Speakers will be present to address the meeting.

Locofocoism is defunct in Bedford County, and since their ignominious defeat last fall, and at the Spring elections, the foreign party die hard. Their day is gone by, so far as good old Bedford County is concerned, and it only behooves us to make one more glorious effort, and Foreign Catholicism will be so prostrated here, that they will never hereafter be able to make a serious effort. Americans! arouse! buckle on your armor! and once more march on to battle and to victory! The cause is a glorious one, and those only who love their country, her free institutions, and liberty—can engage in it. The elections in the different States that have come off this Spring, have all resulted gloriously for the American party. The foreign party has met with total rout. Americans of Bedford County! open the campaign determinedly, and join with your sister Counties and States in the good cause! Let there be a good turn-out at the meeting! Come one, come all!

Forever that standard sheet, Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's banner waving o'er us, April 25, 1856.

Lost Children!

On yesterday (Thursday) week, two small boys, children of a Mr. Cox, a very worthy man, one five and the other seven years old, living at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain, in Union Township, in this County, strayed away from their home, and have not yet been discovered. They left in the morning, and their absence was not noticed for a couple of hours after. The father started after them but could not see or hear anything of them. This is a very wild section of country, and in places almost impassable from thickets of trees and bushes. Nearly every day since there have been from 500 to 1000 persons, men women and children, from that portion of Bedford and Cambria counties, on the hunt.—They have a surveyor along, and hunt in circles. They have examined the country for many miles. On last Monday about ten miles from the parents, in the wilderness, children's tracks were discovered, but they could not be followed but a short distance. The children may yet be alive, as there are a great many chestnuts and hicknuts from last year on the mountain. The most cause of fear is from wild beasts, as there are wolves and wildcats in that region, and at this time of year are said to be quite ferocious. The people are quite excited, and determined not to give up the hunt until they are found, dead or alive. Some of the citizens of this place are talking of joining in the hunt, and we hope a large party may start out, as the people there are almost exhausted. This is truly a heart-rending occurrence.

The following letter from Mr. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, a kind and benevolent gentleman of Union Township, was addressed to Mr. FRED. BEZLE of St. Clairsville, on last Saturday:

Ma. BEZLE.—Please urge upon all who can to join in the search for the lost children, at the head of George's Creek. It is now pretty certain they are on the mountain beyond King's Cabin, and unless greater numbers engage, it may take all next week to find them. I trust it is not to be supposed that there is so little humanity in the people of our country as to suffer those children to linger out a nice days death by starvation. Arouse the community to search day and night till they are found. Yours, WM. GRIFFITH.

Since the above was in type we received the following letter from Mr. GRIFFITH, by the Wednesday evening's mail: LOST CHILDREN—NOT FOUND YET. The two sons of Mr. Samuel Cox, one 5 1/2 the other 7 years old, who were lost in the woods in our neighborhood on Thursday morning last, are not found yet. Business is entirely suspended, and all the community engaged in the search. The assistance of our friends at a distance is earnestly solicited to hasten the search. Mr. Bezle will please publish the above, and oblige. WM. GRIFFITH. L. day Twp., April 31st, 1856.

We showed the letter to a number of our citizens, and the conclusion was come to to call a town meeting that evening. About 8 1/2 o'clock the Court House bell was rung, and immediately a very large and respectable number of our sympathizing citizens convened in the Grand Jury room. Hon. ALEX. KING, on motion, was called to the Chair, and Capt. A. J. HANSON, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, quite a number volunteered to go on the search, and funds were immediately raised to defray any expenses. Early yesterday morning, notwithstanding a very cold rain, about 25 persons left this place for the neighborhood of the unfortunate occurrence, some 20 miles distance. A good many more, we have no doubt, from the feeling on the subject, will leave to-day, and were not next week Court, probably 100 from Bedford would be there. Those who have left will be out for several days unless the children be found in the meantime.—The citizens in other portions of this and Cambria and Blair counties are earnestly requested to join in the search.

LATER. Just as we were ready for press, yesterday near noon, a rumor, which we hope may prove true, from Schellsburg, states that a man from Johnstown, traveling over the old Lambert road, very seldom traveled, discovered the children on Wednesday evening, in the road, about fifteen miles from their fathers. The oldest a few steps ahead of the other, and telling it as it was crying that they would soon be home. The gentleman took the children to Gen. Barnes, about three miles above Schellsburg. The General sent them to their parents the same evening. A good many more of our citizens, were ready to start when this rumor arrived. P. S. The last rumor is believed untrue.

PROGRESS AND ANTI-PROGRESS. The *Univers*, the leading Roman Catholic journal of France, and indeed, of Europe, lays down, on the 3d of April, the following axioms: "Railroads are not a progress; "Telegraphs are an analogous invention; "The freedom of industry is not progress; "The invention of gunpowder is not a progress; "Machines derange all agricultural labor; "Industrial discoveries are a sign of abasement and not of grandeur."

We like these broad statements. There can surely be no mistake as to their intent, no overclouding and mystifying meanings in such sharp, curt axioms. Now the people know what is orthodox doctrine as regards human improvement. It is the middle age versus the present, and they can choose between the philosophy and achievement of these two eras.

We have out the above from the New York Tribune, a most bitter anti-American paper, but one which does not pander to Catholicism, but publishes facts as they are. We wage no war upon the institution except as a political one; and yet that church as an engine of civilization and enlightenment progress, boldly advocates doctrines at total variance with reason and with the spirit of the age. In religion one of its cardinal doctrines is that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," and in the above list of monstrous heresies and folly, it is shamelessly announced by the highest authority, that "machines derange all agricultural labor," and "industrial discoveries are a sign of abasement."

Reasoning upon the above premises, Mexico is superior to America both in Church and State. Its Christianity is more to be desired, because they have made no "industrial discoveries," and have constructed no railroads or telegraphs. The ignorant boor in Mexico and Italy does his transportation on foot, with his burden upon his back; and the still ignorant tiller of the soil scratches its surface with a crooked stick for a plow, with his wife hitched to one end of the yoke and his cow to the other. And this condition of things is held up to us in the middle of the nineteenth century, as the most desirable state of agriculture and the arts. This may all do well enough in Roman Catholic countries, where these things are always found, but may the Lord deliver Protestant America from such principles and from such progress.

We would call attention to the notice of the Hopewell and Bloomy Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, calling in two instalments on the stock subscribed. The Directors met at B'oodly Run last week, and put the whole road under contract.—The biddings were spirited and numerous, and the interest manifested by the crowd of persons in attendance, clearly indicated the favor with which the enterprise is regarded by the public. It is, we learn, the intention of the Company to push the road on to completion the present season; they are commencing and will prosecute it with all the energy they can bring to bear upon it; its great importance to this whole region of country is manifest, and is now acknowledged on all hands, and we hope, therefore, that the call made by the company will be promptly responded to by the stockholders, and that the means be placed in their hands to carry on the work with vigor.

The Rev. Mr. SAMPLE, the new Presbyterian Minister, has arrived in Bedford, and services will hereafter be regularly expected in that church. He is said to be an excellent preacher by those who have heard him.

COURT WEEK.

Next week being Court, we hope to see many of our friends, from the country, and we would be pleased to enter a large number of Americans on our subscription book. As the next is the most important election we will have for years, and the campaign will be quite an exciting one, now, at its commencement, will be a favorable time to subscribe for our paper. Americans circulate the documents.

Our readers in this place are aware of the loss our colored population met with on the 25th ult., in the destruction of the floor, altar and benches of Mount Zion Church by fire. It is supposed the fire originated from the lamps—one of them probably not being put out. They wish to repair the loss, and it is supposed it will require from \$75.00 to \$100.00 for that purpose. We trust our citizens will cheerfully subscribe the amount.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING which was to commence on Saturday next, in the Methodist Church, has been postponed on account of the illness of the Rev. Mr. GIBSON.

Mr. JORDAN, with his family, returned home from Harrisburg, on Friday evening last.

Clippings.

The amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania passed both houses. The wheat crop of Virginia is said to look very thrifty.

California Gold-dust sells in Philadelphia at \$16a17 25 per ounce.

They are enjoying ripe strawberries at Savannah.

The estimated receipts of the New York Central railroad for the year 1856 are eight million dollars.

Nine hundred Mormons have sailed from Liverpool on one vessel, for this country.

The Municipal Telegraph, for fire alarm and police purposes, is in full operation in Philadelphia.

The celebrated mare, "Fashion," died near Lexington, Kentucky, a few days since.

The Treaty of Peace was signed on Sunday. The pen used, the quill of an eagle, has been presented to the Empress Eugenie.

Land warrants are quoted in New York at \$1,10a1,12 for 160 acres, \$1,06a1,07 for 120, \$1,16a1,20 for forty acre warrants.

A New York Burglar got stuck fast in a chimney-pile the other night, and yelled murder when a fire was placed below him next morning.

A man in Arkansas has sent Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, a live eagle, to be kept eagle until Fillmore is elected President, and then set at liberty.

The Iowa City Gazette says the arrival of emigrants to that State, in that city alone are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons each day.

Two of the Kansas Congressional Committee were at Leavenworth on the 14th, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Oliver, the third.

James Woods, a deaf mute, was killed by a locomotive, last Saturday, while walking on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Carlisle, Pa.

Mr. Buchanan, our late Minister to England, arrived last week in the *Arago*. He was received with enthusiasm by his political friends and others, in New York and Philadelphia.

The Erie Railroad Bill passed finally on Monday, the House receding from all amendments non-concurred in by the Senate by a vote of forty-eight to thirty-nine. The Governor approved it next day.

S. B. JEROME, the clock maker, writes the *Tribune* a letter from London, in which he denies the major part of Barnum's statements in regard to the affairs of the Jerome Company.

The ruins of the Temple or Diana which were known to have existed at Marseilles, have just been discovered by the workmen employed in digging the proposed new Cathedral.

HON. HENRY D. MOORE, formerly member of Congress, has been nominated as the American candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, vice James C. Hand, Esq., declined.

As a sample of the value of real estate in Cincinnati, the *Commercial* mentions a recent sale of thirty-nine feet on the west side of Sycamore street, south of Second, and running back 95 feet to an alley, at \$19,000 cash—or \$187 per foot front.

The State Fair this Fall will be held in Pittsburg, if the citizens continue to subscribe as liberally as they have thus far.—But two hundred of the two thousand dollars required for the purpose remains to be subscribed.

A Hint to the Ladies. Recently one of the most renowned French pulpit orators the Abbe de Degnerre, observed in a sermon, "Women, now-a-days, forget in the astonishing amplitude of their dresses that the gates of Heaven are very narrow."

1815—having defeated Judge Rogers, of the Supreme Court, for that office. He was a congressman of the same party from 1820 till 1828, when he became a "Jackson man," and then joined the Democrats.

Within five miles of Alliance the damage done by the recent tornado amounted to nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Among other losses we see noted is that of a grove of timber, seventy-five acres, owned by Isaac N. Webb, and worth five hundred dollars.

MRS. BRADFORD, of Canton, Mass., has recovered \$325 damages for false imprisonment, from a dry goods dealer in Boston, named Hunt, who forcibly detained her half an hour in his store, to compel her to purchase goods at a higher price than she was willing to pay for them.

PARTIZAN LEGISLATION.

Partizan legislation has become the bane of our State. We owe to this debased and debasing motive many of the sad blots which mar our statutes, and so far from diminishing under the pointed teachings of experience, it seems to be annually growing upon us; especially when the party now dominant controls our legislation. It is the great enemy of wise and just enactments. It strikes at the very highest and noblest prerogatives of the representative, and makes him the slave of passion, of prejudice and of fanaticism, instead of the high-toned, liberal and patriotic. The history of all parties will fully justify the assertion that any legislator who sinks all else in the more partizan, is not only a faithless but a dangerous man in so responsible a position, and is a recklessness of sacred trust for which there can be no rational justification.

While no party can claim entire exemption from the curse of partizan legislation, the blurred and blotched history of the present dominant party in our Legislature fully warrants the assertion, that it is, and ever has been, pre-eminently the guilty party. Even grave State questions, involving the political, moral and social well-being of the people, have to be measured, judged and acted upon mainly with reference to their popular effect, or to the influence they will have upon the success of the party. Such has been the fate of the license question in this State. It has not been acted upon as a great moral reform, demanding the sober reflection and conscientious judgment of the legislator; but simply as a question of votes. However it may be discussed in the halls of the Legislature, yet the question of party success overrides all sense of public duty, and inevitably shapes final action. Does any sane man believe that the present intensely Democratic House desired the unconditional repeal of the restrictive law of last session? Unsuspecting as some of the members may be, none were so jolly green as to sweep from the statute book the act of last year, without substituting a judicious license law. And yet the records show that the House voted for unconditional repeal by nearly a strict party vote, and subsequently gave quite as strong a vote—nearly two thirds—in favor of the most stringent license law that has ever been adopted in Pennsylvania. Did the House thus suddenly and radically change on so vital a question? No one thinks so—none of ordinary intelligence could believe so.—The free whiskey influence which had been thrown on the side of that party, through the agency of the Liquor League, had to be respected and appeased. Indeed, a considerable number of the members of the House were secretly, and some publicly, sworn to the unconditional repeal of the law of last session, and they had first to discharge their solemn obligations—taken for the sake of political success—and then they could bring an unbiased judgment to the settlement of the question in accordance with the manifest necessities of the times.

Perhaps the most humiliating instance of partizan legislation we have witnessed recently, occurred in the Senate a few days ago, on a bill to change the venue in certain actions for slander brought by VICTOR E. PROLETT, of Bradford county. With this gentleman most of our readers are familiar by reputation. He is the same man who couldn't be bribed, some years since, when in the House, and the same who was rejected by a Democratic U. S. Senate, when appointed by President POLK to an important commission in the Mexican War. Having remained in retirement for eight years to recover public confidence, he re-appeared upon the political stage as one of the Democratic nominees for Assembly in Bradford county. Strange to say, the people recognized him as an old political acquaintance; his public acts were freely canvassed by the people, and he was defeated by an overwhelming vote. Smarting under withering popular rebuke, he instituted suits against several persons for slander, and fearing to have the cases tried in his own county by a jury of his own neighbors and acquaintances, he applied to the Legislature to have the venue changed to Monroe county. Monroe it must be remembered, is the strongest Democratic stronghold in Pennsylvania, and though quite distant and peculiarly difficult of access for witnesses and parties, it was the only place where Mr. PROLETT was willing to try his political suits. We certainly hoped that in the Pennsylvania Senate, containing such men as WILKINS, BECK, ALEY and BROWN—honest men and good lawyers—such a bill could not meet with

encouragement at all, but partizan instead of public legislation was demanded, and a strict party vote forced the bill to third reading, we believe, where it now rests.—That it is purely a political measure, is demanded solely on political grounds, and designed to enable a damaged politician to visit vengeance upon an honest people, who despised his trickery and repudiated the man, no rational person can deny; but still it is forced through the highest legislative tribunal of the State by the omnipotent power of party drill.

Another specimen of contemptible partizan legislation is the effort of the present Legislature to abolish the office of Tonnage Agent on the canal and other Railroads. The State receives a per centage on certain articles transported over those roads, and the charters of those companies provide that Agents shall be appointed who shall have access to the books of the companies and make regular settlements. During Gov. BIGLER'S Administration those Agents were promptly paid and no one thought of abolishing the office; but when Gov. POTTS LOCK appointed his friends—though he allowed his opponents to remain in for months after his inauguration—the present Democratic House suddenly discovers that the office is useless. Accordingly, they first refuse to appropriate money to pay the Agents for the time they have been in office, and when shamed out of that, a bill is proposed and passed in the Senate to abolish the office altogether. It should be remembered, too, that the same appropriation bill which originally refused to pay the Administration Tonnage Agents, increased the salaries of the Democratic Supreme Judges; retained the odious \$500 compensation for members of the Legislature, and scattered money with a lavish hand upon Democratic favorites generally. Such is Democratic consistency, and such is the demoralizing tendency of partizan legislation.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

SPEAKER PIATT ON THE LAGER BEER BILL.

Our readers are very generally informed we presume, as to the course of the "Democracy" in the Senate of the State, on the Lager Beer Bill, which was passed through the House by a majority of one, but they may not be so well booked up in regard to the course pursued by the party, which last fall courted so strenuously the vote of the Liquor League, to which it was indebted for its power in the Legislature. The following sketch of the debate in the Senate on the "Lager Bill," will show the position of the so-called Democratic members after they had obtained their places in the well cushioned chairs of the Senate.

The bill was reported by the Senate committee, with a negative recommendation, but was afterwards called up for the action of the body, when Mr. Brown, a Democratic Senator from this city, said:

"It had been reported that a desire was manifested, in a certain quarter, to smother this bill—not to let it see the light. Now, so far as he was concerned, he had entertained no such inclination. On the contrary, he desired to have a vote upon it."

Mr. Piatt, the Speaker, also a Democrat from the Wyoming district, took the floor, and indulged in the following very plain talk:

I suppose, Mr. Chairman, that when we passed the bill to which this is a suppliant, and that, too, by an almost unanimous vote, there would be an end of the irritating and exciting subject of it, at least for the present session. But it seems not. For the last three years, the question of the sale intoxicating liquors has been agitated all over State—from one end of this Commonwealth to the other, and now, at this late period of the session—when we are on the eve of final adjournment, this bill has been pressed upon our attention, on the plea that it is absolutely necessary these counties should be relieved from the operation of the bill passed by us a few days since.

Sir, it is argued outside that it is imperiously necessary that some relief should be afforded to some sections of this Commonwealth. And—for what? It has been asserted that unless this measure shall be carried certain Senators who voted for the bill shall be read out of the Democratic party. Sir, it has been asserted—I repeat—that certain Senators are to be proscribed that, upon this issue they are to be read out of the Democratic party, because they have thought proper to exercise their judgment and act in conformity to their conscientious convictions of right!

Mr. Welsh (interrupting) said that so far as the county of York was concerned—and the allusion of the Honorable Speaker might be to it—he had not heard any threat made there.

Mr. Piatt proceeded—I apprehend that a voice has come up from York, and I believe that the same thing has come up from Philadelphia.

Mr. Ingram—So far as Philadelphia is concerned, I have not heard a word.

Mr. Piatt—The senators must have been deaf to what has been said outside, to control the action of certain Democratic Senators upon this floor. Why, have I not a right to record my vote in favor of this measure, or rather, the bill upon which we all recorded our votes a few days since, when the people of your part of the State gave a majority of 5000 in favor of it? Sir, I will not back down one foot, eye, nor even one inch, on this question. And if

the Democratic party is to be trampled under foot, if it has no bases but that of rum and lager beer, why, then, let it go down. But, sir, I rise above this miserable rum question, the advocates of which are endeavoring to control the people of this Commonwealth; and if you, sir, or any other Senator, chooses to regard his vote against this abominable evil, he has a right to do it. And if it should be necessary, I will go outside of the Democratic party to lift my voice against the traffic in rum. Sir I repeat it is a slander upon the Democratic party to intimate, or to say it does not include the doctrines of morality, decency respectability.

If the Democratic party cannot be sustained out side of these rum shops, or filthy haunts, I will, for one, stand outside of it.—but, sir, I again assert that the Democratic party is not to be sustained in that way. It is a slander upon it—I care not whether it comes from York or from Philadelphia, or any other part of the Commonwealth; and the party had better, a thousand times, go down than the glorious cause of Temperance should be defeated.

The committee here rose and reported the bill, without amendment.

Mr. Ingram thought that there was no foundation for the report referred to by the Speaker. He had heard no such statement. We must legislate to suit the governed, and the present law does not suit a large portion of the people—those who had been accustomed to take a glass or two of beer after a hard day's work. They could not do well without it. The petitioners felt they really could not live up to this new law. He therefore hoped the bill before the Senate would pass the Senate and become a law.

Mr. Taggart moved to postpone the consideration of the bill indefinitely, which motion was negatived—yeas 12, nays 13.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the further consideration of the bill was then postponed for the present—yeas 14, nays 12.—Daily News. LITSEZ.

IRISH INSOLENCE AND LOCOFOCO SERVILITY.

In a speech made at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London a few weeks since, our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, is reported to have said: "Wherever the English language is spoken, there political slavery cannot exist." The utterance of this general, and we presume, unstudied remark intended as equally laudatory of our country as of England, has fired the blood, and kindled the wrath of the Irish refugees among us, who have lately been endeavoring to wreak their hate upon England, by stirring up dissension between that country and this, and accordingly, with their usual insolence, they assault and threaten Mr. Buchanan. The Irishman American, a New York paper, says, that by the utterance of the above sentiment, Mr. Buchanan "forfeited its respect," that he forgot his Americanism, and permitted libations of champagne to muddle or drown his patriotism; "that he was caught in the toady's trap, and then it proceeds to threaten him as follows:

"We trust that this fatal sentence may not have been spoken. If the report be correct, we cannot any longer uphold the claims of Mr. Buchanan to the first office of the Commonwealth. We have such language may be satisfactorily accounted for, explained, or withdrawn. Otherwise, let us have a Know Nothing President rather than a toady of England."

The *Citizen*, a paper started by John Mitchell, a political Irish refugee, also pitches into Mr. Buchanan, for daring, as a Minister, to be courteous to Great Britain, and straightway proceeds to threaten him with the political influence of our alien population. Hear it:

"In view of the fact of his being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the highest office in the country, and considering that the votes of the American Irish and the Germans, are necessary to his success in the event of his obtaining the nomination, and considering further that the Irish race, with but few exceptions, detest the British Government, regarding that tyranny as the empire of the devil—that in many instances there is more freedom where the German language is spoken than where the English is the mother tongue—and finally, that the native born American people have but little love for John Bull—we are at a loss to account for the extraordinary course pursued by our Minister at the Court of St. James. Had he been the nominee of the Know Nothing faction, or aspired to that honor, we could readily understand his flattery of England and her institutions, and his bringing Republican freedom to the same level with a monarchy in which the people who pay the taxes are mere ciphers, and in which an oligarchy of despots work their wantonness in form of law."

Is not this the very insolence of presumed power? How dare Mr. Buchanan utter a kind of scortiose sentiment to any country, without first consulting the alien vote at home. And does it not prove, what has often been asserted, that the Irish never become good American citizens? As Irishmen they hate and detest England, as the empire of the devil—they never forget or forgive their fancied or real wrongs—they plot constantly to embroil their adopted country in a war with her, in the hope that their revenge will thus be gratified, and as with Mr. Buchanan, they audaciously threaten to defeat and overthrow all who

will not take sides with them, or join them with the Irish and German vote at the polls. And yet we are told that foreign influence does no harm.

In connection with this Irish insolence, is the note worthy meekness and docility with which the locofoco press and its party receive this truculent hectoring of Pennsylvania's favorite son." Not a voice among them has been raised to rebuke this Irish assurance—not a drop of ink has been shed to repeal the gross accusations of toadyism and drunkenness from their much lauded candidate. They know, as well as does the Citizen, that "the vote of the Irish and Germans are necessary to his success in the event of his receiving the nomination," and this very knowledge, on which the Irish base their insolence, makes this "unparalleled democracy" qual like pigeon livered catfish, before their rule and domineering power. Let an American born citizen say aught derogatory of Mr. Buchanan, and the locofoco press will so berate and defame him, that a starving dog could scarce be induced to pick his bones; but any servile log trotter, who is entitled to a vote may vent his rhem upon him, and this same press will servilely submit to the indignity, because the Irish vote is necessary, and it always sticks together. We expect to see Mr. Buchanan in the confessional before the next campaign is over, "accounting for, explaining or withdrawing" his unfortunate language, in accordance with the demands of the *Irish American*, and thus more fully display the disgusting servility of modern locofocoism to Irish insolence.—Somerset Herald.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SAXTON AND MORRISON'S COVE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Jacob Feckler, Daniel Bare, James Sixton, George P. Bloom, George H. Barndollar, C. W. Ashcom, George Rhodes, John C. Everhart, P. Vandevander, John Long, A. J. Crissman, C. Olig, Joseph Crissman and Isaac Kensingber, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions, and organize a company by the name, style, and title of "The Saxton and Morrison's Cove Turnpike Road Company," with power to construct a turnpike road from the town of Saxton on the Huntington and Broad Top railroad, Bedford county, to the town of Woodberry in Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, with a lateral branch leading from the most convenient point on Tassey's mountain upon said road to the town of Martinsburg, in Blair county, subject to all the provisions and restrictions of an act regulating turnpike and plank road companies, approved the twelfth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the supplements thereto.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of one thousand shares of twenty dollars each, Provided, That said company may from time to time by a vote of the stockholders, or a majority of them, at a meeting called for that purpose, increase their capital stock so much as in their opinion may be necessary to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act.

Sec. 3. That if said company shall not commence the construction of the road from Saxton to Woodberry within two years and complete it within five years from the passage of this act, the same shall be null and void except so far as to authorize the settlement of the affairs and payment of the debts of said company.

Approved the ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

SOMETHING OF A FAMILY.—A correspondent of the *Urbana (O.) Citizen*, writes from Bourbon County, Ky., about a family as follows:

The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is now in his 70th year; was brought to the state of Kentucky, when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters.

In the following table you have the height, weight, and entire ages of the whole family:

Name	Height	Weight
Father	6 feet 4 inches	200 pounds
Mother	6 " 4 "	285 "
Thomas	6 " 4 "	230 "
James	6 " 6 "	225 "
Sarah	6 " 1 "	165 "
John	6 " 11 1/2 "	266 "
Mary	6 " 2 "	260 "
Elijah	6 " 3 "	216 "
Martius	6 " 6 "	220 "
Eli	6 " 6 "	197 "
Daugh't G	3 " 3 "	160 "

Computed strength of father and sons, 6,500 lbs. Entire ages, 567 years.

The family are all living except the youngest daughter, and all healthy, and of the first families in Kentucky. I must add that several of the grand-children are over 64 feet, and still growing.

SHARPE'S RIFLES.—It is stated that Sharpe's rifles sell in Kansas for a mere trifle. Some keen Yankees there, the Dayton Empire informs us, have been buying them up, almost from the first month of their introduction, shipping them East, and reselling them to the non-bought, to be again sent back a "raid to Kansas." It is supposed that a large number of these famous weapons have been paid for by the British, and others, half a dozen times over.