

# Bedford Gazette.



BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

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## Select Poetry.



### "TAKE ME HOME TO DIE."

This land is very bright, mother,  
The flowers are very fair,  
There is magic in the orange groves  
There is fragrance in the air:  
But take me to my good old home  
Where the brook goes babbling by,  
Let us go home again mother—  
Oh! take me home to die.

Let my father's hand but rest mother—  
In blessing on my head,  
Let my brothers and my sisters dear  
But throng around my bed:  
Oh, let me feel that loved one near  
Received my parting breath,  
When I bid you all good night, mother  
And sleep the sleep of death!

Dear mother I am weeping  
I cannot stop the tears,  
They're swelling at the thought of home,  
And of my early years.  
But I am getting faint, mother,  
Oh take me to your breast,  
And let me feel your lip, mother,  
Again my forehead press.

There's dimness on my sight mother,  
I cannot get my breath:  
Is it your sobs I hear, mother?  
Oh! tell me—is this death?  
You'll tell my father how I yearned  
Once more to see him near:  
You'll kiss my brothers each for me;  
They will forget, I fear.

You'll tell my sisters, mother dear,  
I have gone up on high,  
And if they are good children here,  
They will see me when they die:  
I feel I'm going now mother—  
One kiss ere life is given;  
And now farewell, my own mother,  
Until we meet in heaven.

## ADDRESS

### OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 2.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We shall now ask your attention to the character, claim, and qualifications of the Democratic nominees, and the merits and the State Administration, leaving the more abstract and distant questions of discussion for future consideration.

But little need be said at this day of the merits and abilities of Governor BIGLER. His personal history has become familiar to the people of the State, and his official acts furnish abundant evidence of his eminent and rare qualifications to discharge the duties of the office he now holds. From the humblest rank in society, unaided by wealth or influential friends, he rose, when yet in his minority, to the dignity of a practical printer and editor; and at a very early age, the control of an extensive and useful business. He came into the State-Senate in 1842. Though young, modest and retiring, he soon made a favorable impression on the members of that body. It was the remark of a venerable Whig Senator, on hearing Gov. BIGLER's maiden speech in the Senate, which was on the question of the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, "That man will some day be Governor of Pennsylvania." He served six years in that body, and few of its members have left behind them so good a record or a more spotless moral career. He was distinguished for his industry, his devotion to duty, and his entire fairness as a partisan. In the great financial crisis of 1843, that so sorely affected the credit of the State, his services were of the most eminent character.—He was constantly at his post, to meet and repel all attacks upon the honor of the State, fearlessly voting for and sustaining every practical scheme for the maintenance of her fidelity, regardless of consequences personal to himself.—We recur to the part which our candidate acted in those critical times with pride and pleasure, and we are confident that thousands of our political opponents at Philadelphia and elsewhere will join with us in this feeling.

He was the early advocate of engrafting the principle of individual liability on bank charters—of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of every measure intended to do justice to the laboring masses, and elevate their condition in life. His report on the Tariff in 1847 stands in proud contrast with the feeble and abortive efforts of his enemies in the Senate, who attempted to break him down on that question. It was a masterly production, eloquent in language and sound in doctrine. As much may be said of his speech made the same session on the policy of constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad. When Representatives from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh denounced the project as impracticable, as a *ruse* and a trick, Gov. BIGLER advocated the feasibility of the route, and the utility of the work, foretelling what has since taken place, with remarkable accuracy. And it may not be improper at this juncture to remind the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh of the significant fact, that when Gov. BIGLER was advocating the construction of a Railroad by a direct route from one city to the other, through our own State, a portion of the Representatives from both those cities, advocated the policy of making this connexion by a circuitous route, passing through two other States. Indeed, in every exigency that has arisen in the last ten years, Governor Bigler has been the staunch advocate of the true interests of our great commercial empire, and her citizens will not, we trust, forget this fact on the day of the election.

His election in 1851 was a triumph of broad

State and National policy, fully and fairly declared. He was presented to the people as the advocate of the Compromise measures of 1850—as the friend of the Tariff of 1846—against the Tariff of 1842—the friend of economy in public affairs—the advocate of a sound currency—the opponent of an increase of banking capital, and the advocate of the fullest liability that could be imposed on corporations.

His administration has been eventful, and distinguished by energy, ability and prudence. At the time of his induction into office, the Legislature were indulging in the practice of granting special privileges to corporations, and to compete with individual enterprise. This species of legislation had been indulged in to an alarming extent. Gov. Bigler immediately took ground against it, and by a series of veto messages, embodying the soundest doctrines, sustained by the clearest and most forcible arguments, soon succeeded in convincing all parties, that such special privileges should not be granted; that those who seek to enjoy the profits of a business enterprise, under an act of incorporation, should be required to bear all the responsibility. This doctrine is now the settled policy of the State.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst Governor Bigler's vetoes in the session of 1852, were numerically greater than all that had emanated from any one of his predecessors in a full term of service, not one measure was sustained by the General Assembly against his objections. Indeed, such is the fact in reference to all his veto messages up to the present time. When the Legislature attempted to create a brood of new banks, and to extend invidiously paper issues, the fatal step was arrested by the veto power, and eleven banks were rejected at one time.—When, again, it was attempted to give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company entire control of the termini of the State works at West Philadelphia, the measure was promptly arrested by a veto; and recently, when it was proposed by the General Assembly, to relieve this same corporation and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, from the penalties imposed by, and incurred under, the laws against the circulation of foreign small notes, thereby establishing a most dangerous and prejudicial precedent in legislation, the evil was averted by the same means.

The policy indicated by Gov. Bigler in his first message, after his induction into office, contained many wise suggestions, and amongst these was the cancellation of the six per cent. bonds of the Commonwealth then standing, by the creation of five per cent bonds. This measure was adopted, and a large sum of money saved annually to the treasury. The policy of cash payments and short settlements on the public works, suggested in the same document, had it been fully carried into effect by law, could not have failed to exercise a most healthy influence upon that branch of the public service.

His predecessor, William F. Johnston, was the author of the relief currency. Under the administration of Gov. Shunk, measures had been adopted to withdraw from circulation and cancel this noxious medium. Very soon after the Whigs came into power under Gov. Johnston, this process of cancellation, so wisely begun, was arrested, and provisions made to continue this depreciated and unconstitutional currency in circulation, by paying the banks a large compensation, from time to time, for re-issuing the defaced notes. Amongst the first measures of the present administration, was to make provision for the final withdrawal and extinction of this currency, and the work of cancellation is again in operation.

In this single item of State policy, fellow-citizens, we have a very striking illustration of the difference between Federal and Democratic measures. It is for you to determine which are right, and the best adapted to promote the prosperity of the State.

But in nothing has Gov. Bigler rendered a more important service to the people, than by his constant and untiring efforts to break down the pernicious system of omnibus and special legislation. This was among his earliest recommendations, and in the session of 1853, a few general laws were adopted on the report and recommendation of commissioners appointed by him for that purpose under an act of the legislature, and much good was thus effected.

In the Governor's Message of 1854, however, he placed the axe at the root of this tree of evil, this spreading Upas, by declaring most emphatically, that he should no longer participate in that offensive system of legislation; and that the whole power of the Executive Department should be wielded against it.—This sentiment received the universal approbation of all parties. The General Assembly acted on the suggestion, and the people are presented with the laws of 1854, each separate from the other, and standing on its own merits. This has never occurred before, since the organization of the Government. Had the present administration no other claim, this alone should command the favorable judgment of the people.

The policy of the administration, is now well defined on all subjects, and its continuance cannot fail to promote the substantial welfare of the people. At the time of its induction into power, a number of improvements were in progress of construction, which have cost a much larger sum than had been anticipated, and this circumstance, it is true, has to some extent embarrassed the policy of the administration. But it must be remembered, that these schemes were not commenced at the instance of Governor Bigler. They had been undertaken before he came into office; and the wise policy seemed to be to prosecute them to an early completion. Indeed it has been declared as a fixed policy of the administration, that no new schemes of improvement shall be commenced.

Nor has the honor and dignity of the State been permitted to suffer in any instance. When the executive of a neighboring state refused to surrender a fugitive from justice, against whom a true bill of indictment for kidnapping had been found in the county of Chester, the right and dignity of the Commonwealth was vindicated

in a paper of surpassing power and ability.—Long after its author shall have retired from public life—yea, after his head shall be pillowed beneath the sods of the valley, this document will be referred to in the archives of Pennsylvania, as a model for other Executives, and continue to excite the pride and admiration of her people.

When again at a subsequent period, an exigency arose at the city and county of Erie, involving to no inconsiderable extent the honor and dignity of the State, he was not found wanting, but came up fully to public expectation.—His energy and firmness in this crisis commanded the respect of all. When told, as he was frequently, that the measure he deemed expedient to adopt, would prejudice his political prospects in this or that locality, his uniform reply was—"it mattered not, he had the honor of the State to protect, and that should be done at all hazards."

Fellow-citizens: shall an officer thus honest, devoted, prudent and able, be discarded, or stricken down, for light and imaginary causes? Shall a policy in State affairs so wise, be abandoned to give place to Federal Rule? We hope not, and we would be doing injustice to the people to even entertain the thought for a moment. We believe you will retain Gov. Bigler as you have done all his Democratic predecessors, for the constitutional term. We do not claim perfection for his administration, nor for the man. There are, doubtless, grounds for honest differences of opinion, whether the wisest policy has at all times been pursued, but we do claim that the good greatly preponderates, and that his purposes have been universally pure and patriotic. In the distribution of executive patronage, every one who applied could not be appointed, and although this was necessarily so, and is a difficulty which must be encountered by all administrations some worthy citizens may have felt that they had just cause for complaint—but so long as the public service be well performed you will agree with us, that it is of minor importance who shall be the agent of the work—and certainly no man will forsake his principles and party, for reasons so untenable and results so unavoidable.

The Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, the Democratic candidate for judge of the Supreme Court requires no recommendation at our hands. He has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. His eminent qualifications for the place, his profound scholarship, his fine literary attainments and his unswerving moral character, are the theme of general admiration, among men of all parties, lawyers and laymen. Indeed, these qualifications, his entire and peculiar fitness, his honesty and great moral worth, will not be gain-said by the most violent partisan. It would baffle the most prolific brain to produce one well founded reason against his re-election. The numerous opinions he has written since he has been the Chief Justice of the present very able and learned Bench, not long since chosen by the people of Pennsylvania under their re-modified constitution, by which they are permitted to choose, as is their right, the administrators as well as the makers of the laws, and his literary productions at an earlier period of his life, have distinguished him as a man of extraordinary powers of mind, and have made for him a reputation of which his native State may justly boast.

Fellow-citizens, such distinguished men among you, should be cherished and sustained.—They are your jewels above all price, above all temporary considerations, and among a great people, constitute much of your celebrity and power. We say, therefore, it is obviously your interest to retain this able and just judge in your service. We know that republics are sometimes charged with being ungrateful, and if you repudiate Judge Black, it would give color to the accusation. Such a result, however, we have not the slightest reason to apprehend.

HENRY S. MOTT, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is likewise eminently worthy of your confidence and support. He has heretofore filled several public stations, in addition to that of Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature. In the discharge of the duties devolved upon him in these respective stations, he has given evidence, that he is possessed of a clear mind, of a sound, practical judgment, of habits of industry and principles of strict integrity. He is well qualified by education and experience to perform the duties of the office for which he is named. Of his personal merits and excellent qualities of head and heart, you could have no stronger evidence, than is furnished in the united and zealous support extended to him by his neighbors and those who knew him most intimately. We do not doubt his triumphant election.

But let us, fellow-citizens, in addition to the views presented for your consideration in our last address, again ask your attention for a moment, to the aspect of the opposition to Democratic nominees. The Whigs as a party have no principles to bind them together: neither State nor national policy on which to rally.—One after another, in rapid succession, their measures of public policy have been rejected by the people and utterly abandoned by themselves. The operations of time and experience have falsified all their former dogmas. The Bank of the United States—the Bankrupt act—the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—the tariff of 1842 or indeed any tariff avowedly for protection—have all become "obsolete ideas"—descended to the tomb of the Capulets.—Hostility to territorial extension in general, including the acquisition of Louisiana and Texas—hostility to the Independent Treasury—the tariff of 1846—to the war with Mexico—to the acquisition of California—to the liability of stockholders in banks and corporations generally, together with their terrific descriptions of the usurpations and tyranny of the one man or qualified veto power, with which the constitution of the general government, and the constitutions of the several States, have wisely clothed the chief magistrates of the States and the nation—have become dead stock

in the political market. Never was a party before so barren of all the elements of existence of power. There is, we assert, without fear of contradiction, no instance to be found in the modern history of a political party, that has been so uniformly wrong on every question, and against which time and experience have spoken in such terrible tones of condemnation—whose follies and errors have recoiled with such a fearful and bitter retribution. There is now not a vestige of Federal or Whig policy to be found in the country, and not an accusation has been made against Democratic policy and measures that has not been shown to be unfounded and been properly rebuked by the people.—As an organization they stand before the country condemned and demoralized.

This position is felt and acknowledged by a large portion, the moderate men, of the Whig party. But the lessons of experience have never taught many of their leaders wisdom, and we now find them indulging in the grievous error of attempting to reconstruct that party on false and fleeting ideas, without any of the principles of their former creed on which to base an organization. It is a dangerous experiment, and it will prove an entire failure, as many sensible and candid Whigs are free to acknowledge. The rank and file are boldly asked to accept the current *isms* of the day as their political creed. But the effort is vain, for these half-baked crochets are openly rejected by some, and quietly despised by others. Nor is the alliance spoken of entirely agreeable to the new parties. They wisely dread the fatal influence of Whig antecedents, and are shrewdly insisting, that if an alliance is to be formed, Whiggery must be an unseen element—that political temperance, Nativism, or Abolitionism may triumph, but Whiggery never! They think it an unpropitious time to join that disintegrated party.

Yet reduced to such a hopeless position these leaders manifest a willingness to fall in with "every wind of doctrine" that may promise to result in temporary success. Hence we find them ready to tamper with sectarian prejudices—to excite one sect of professing Christians against another—to array one class of citizens against another—to prostitute the cause of temperance and the sacred cause of education to mere partisan ends—and thus minister to the worst passions that have ever enslaved the human heart and brought strife and contention into the world—to disregard the admonitions and teachings of George Washington, and trample under foot the obligations to the constitution of our common country. And all this they do, to promote no great end of public policy, but to gain political power.

Mr. Webster predicted on his dying couch, and sent the prediction to his friend Rufus Choate, that after 1852 the Whig party would exist only in history. The facts we have detailed verify that prophecy. If that great man and his still greater compeer in statesmanship, Henry Clay, were permitted to return amongst us, they would asseverate that the present Whig party is not that which they were accustomed to advise and counsel. The respectable and high toned, though often mistaken gentlemen, who used to rally under the lead of these great statesmen, would never condescend to such a humiliating, dishonorable and anti-republican position as that now assumed by some of their former political associates.

It constitutes one branch of the present tactics of the opposition to the democracy to raise a clamor about the supposed diversion of the common school fund to sectarian purposes—and this matter has not been deemed beneath the dignity of a notice by the Whig State Central Committee. We will give you, fellow-citizens, in answer to this charge of the opposition, a plain statement of facts, and a brief history of their own conduct on this school question.

In 1836 when Joseph Ritner was Governor, and both branches of the Legislature were composed of a majority of Whigs, the common school law was re-enacted, and a feature engrained thereon, giving a portion of the fund to endowed schools, and also to the schools of religious denominations on certain conditions, which can be seen in all the school laws, as we will detail from that time until a change was made by the law of the last session of the general assembly. In 1849, when Wm. F. Johnston was Governor, and the legislature was composed of a majority of Whigs, the school law was again revised, and the feature providing for a distribution of the fund to religious sects was retained, and the law was approved by the then Executive of the State. In the course of the last session of the legislature, when both branches were Democratic, with a Democratic Governor, the school law was again revised and re-enacted, but all the sectarian features were stricken out. In the face of this record, showing that they and they only as a party when in power, have engrained this feature on the system, they have the hardihood to come before the public and attempt to make a false issue against the Democratic party on this question. Rangling demagogues attempted last winter to excite prejudice on the subject and raise an alarm as to the action of the legislature, when not a single petition was presented asking for the measure, nor a motion made to that effect. Comment is unnecessary. We only ask, if the democracy be not friendly to the school system, how it comes that it has been so long cherished and perfected under Democratic rule.

The effort of our opponents to excite religious prejudices against us is no new thing. You will all remember that when that good and pure man, Francis R. Shunk, was the Democratic nominee for Governor, the Whigs attempted to raise a sectarian prejudice against him. He was charged with submission to Catholic influence, and with trampling upon the American flag while walking in a Catholic procession at Pittsburgh. But this shameful expedient failed, and Mr. Shunk was elected and lived long enough to live down all these slanderous accusations.

We need not reiterate the system of tactics

adopted by the Whigs in the Presidential contest of 1852, in which they courted the Catholics and foreigners with the same *sincerity* that they had previously denounced and reviled them. And now with a foreigner on their ticket, they have the hardihood to change their policy again, and have commenced to fan the flames of prejudice against adopted citizens, and those professing a certain religious belief, whether native or foreign born. They wish to create the impression, that every adopted citizen who happens to hold an office under a Democratic administration, has been selected because he was such—that every man of the Catholic faith was selected because he was of that sect. It is not for us to say why the Whigs have so long continued Jos. R. Chandler, a Catholic, in important offices, or why they have nominated Mr. Darsie an adopted citizen for Canal Commissioner—but we do say that the Democratic party, treating all classes of citizens and all religious sects alike, adhere to the constitution and reward men according to their merits and qualifications. Some Catholics and adopted citizens, it is true, have been appointed to office under the present State administration, and some of both these classes have been turned out—but the religious views of either the applicant or incumbent were not considered in any case. If it was contended that too many Methodists and Presbyterians had been appointed, and that this fact was the consequence of religious bias, the charge would have quite as much the appearance of truth.

This, we believe, is equally true of the National Administration, as by authentic statistics it appears, that out of four thousand three hundred and three office holders in the employ of the General Government in the various departments at Washington, and acting as Ministers Plenipotentiary and Consuls, and in the Custom Houses, &c., in the several States, there are but four hundred and one of foreign birth, being but nine and three-tenths per cent. of the whole number. The white population of the United States by the census of 1850, which we take for illustration, was twenty-one millions, seven hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and three. Of this number, two millions two hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-five were foreign born, being ten and two-tenths per cent. of the whole white population.

Out of one hundred and fifty-two appointments in the Custom Houses of Pennsylvania, but eighty-one are of foreign birth, being but seven per cent. of all the appointments. The whole white population of Pennsylvania amounted by the same census to two millions two hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty. Of this number three hundred and three thousand one hundred and five were of foreign birth, being thirteen and two-tenths per cent.

So that according to a mathematical calculation it is shown that our adopted citizens have not received that proportion of the offices either in the State or Nation, to which they are entitled by their numerical strength. Besides, of the eighteen adopted citizens employed in any kind of official capacity in Pennsylvania, connected with the collection of the customs, it appears that two receive three dollars per day, and the others acting merely as night inspectors or watchmen, only one dollar and fifty cents per day each—that nearly, if not all of them, came to this country before they were of age, have lived here from twenty to thirty years, and have children and some of them grand children, born here.

In the army and navy of the country, the foreigners furnish most of the rank and file, but very few officers indeed of foreign birth are now in the public service. The disparity in this particular is marked and manifest, in favor of the native born citizens.

Is it not, then, beneath the dignity of what was once a great political party, to set the country in a roar over these things? In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we must ask you to guard against the devices of an artful and unscrupulous enemy. Do not be misled. This horror of foreigners, and this sectarian clamor are to get votes. It is one of the means, as the most available for the time being, which the leaders adopt to deceive the honest masses. Let Gov. Bigler and his administration stand on their own merits. Look at these, not at extraneous questions over which he has had and can have no control, and which cannot be affected either by his election or defeat. Having done this, you cannot fail to rally to his support, and to that of the whole ticket presented for your consideration and approval.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.  
GEORGE C. WELKER, Secretary.

August 3, 1854.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The following is from the Centreville Times:—"Under the obituary head in to-day's paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his death, Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening was startled by a voice, apparently at his elbow, saying, 'You may sow but shall not reap!' He looked around, and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it to the work of his imagination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last, unable to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. He was persuaded by her that it was only imaginable, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn warning voice attended him at every step.—'You may sow, but you shall not reap!' and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went home. He took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with a swelling in the throat, and before sunrise next morning was a corpse."

The Cape Fear Bill.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a message was received from the President, stating that he approved and signed the

bill making appropriations for the removal of obstructions at Cape Fear River, but that he had approved the same on the ground that the obstructions to be removed were placed there by the Government of the United States.

## The Devotion of Foreigners.

During a debate in the United States Senate, week before last, on the Homestead Bill, Gen. Shields, in answer to a question put by Mr. Mallory, (says the *Valley Spirit*), stated that a majority of the men in the regular army, during the war with Mexico, were foreigners. And Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, who opposed granting foreigners the same privileges under the bill as Americans, candidly said that "the truth of history required him to state, that when the officers of the Palmetto regiment were all shot down at Churubusco, the flag of the regiment was tied around the body of a gallant Irishman, and was thus carried on through the battle to victory."

Is there a genuine American living who would restrict the privileges of any man, no matter where he was born; who fought in the ranks of our army in Mexico? Never did a braver, truer band than the handful of regulars we sent to Mexico, go to battle; and yet a majority of them came under the ban of Know Nothingism, the new adjunct of Whiggery. Even the gallant Irishman who tied the American flag round his body and carried it before the enemy, would not be permitted by Know Nothingism to share all the privileges of an American citizen.

Gen. Scott stated, during the late Presidential campaign, that foreigners had followed him to every battle-field on which he had fought, and that he never led braver men into action. The great Washington also leaned on the arms of foreigners when he battled for his country's independence, and the patriotism of a foreigner enabled him to capture the Hessians at Trenton, an event which electrified and inspired the whole country. We present an extract from a letter written by Washington to Robert Morris:

"My army is encamped on the Delaware, opposite Trenton, where our foes are concentrated; our wants are great—\$10,000 is necessary to gain the proper information and place me in a position to justify an offensive movement against the enemy; to you, Robert Morris, can I only look for assistance."

And Robert Morris, who was not born in this country, rendered that assistance! On his own note he borrowed the sum asked for by the "Father of his Country," and the victory of Trenton speedily followed. If Robert Morris were now living in the city in which he borrowed ten thousand dollars to enable Washington to capture the Hessians at Trenton, the Whig and Know Nothing Mayor of that city would not appoint him a Policeman. Indeed, there must have been Know Nothings there at the close of the Revolution; for after Morris had bankrupted himself to save America from the British yoke, he was imprisoned for debt.—If the names of the persons who oppressed him after he had saved them from oppression could be obtained, they ought to be enrolled as honorary members of every Know-Nothing association.—They are entitled to rank as Patriarchs of the Institution.

MAKING LOVE TO THE WRONG PERSON.—A Cincinnati paper is responsible for the following:

"A young gentleman, who had been paying his addresses in *propria persona* to a young lady in this city, left a few months ago, and went down the river on business. A correspondence was immediately opened between the enamored pair, and after exchanging several letters, the young lady was mortified to find that her letters were unanswered, and, consequently, she ceased writing. But the real secret of her receiving no letters was the fact that another young lady of the same name, supposing they were intended for her, took them from the post-office and opened a correspondence with the proxy lover. Some two months passed away, when the young man wound up by a direct answer, averring at the same time that he thought the tone of her letters very different from those received when he first left Cincinnati, and upbraided his fair love with inconstancy. This last epistle was too much for our romantic incognito, and being conscience smitten for the part she had been acting, and fully persuaded that some other lady had been pining for the man she was wooing, sought her out, and delivered up the letters to their rightful owner. The matter was speedily arranged, and the real lovers have since become united in the bands of wedlock."

ARRISON IN IOWA.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, living at Croton, Lee county, Iowa, writes under date of the 18th, as follows, concerning the appearance at that place of Dr. Arrison, the supposed murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, of Cincinnati, his attempted arrest and subsequent escape:

Our little village has been distracted with the most intense excitement since Saturday evening last, by the arrival of Wm. H. Arrison, from Cincinnati, who it is supposed, caused the destruction of Mr. Allison and wife, on the 26th ult. It is reported that Arrison left debts to be collected, and the amount forwarded in draft to this office. Expecting to receive the draft, he called at the post office, and was supplied with the letters that had arrived, one of them containing the draft. From information that had been received with respect to Arrison, some of the citizens were prepared to take action towards securing him. Accordingly, quite a number started in pursuit. They found him at his father's, who lives some three miles from this place, but, from some cause, allowed him to escape, which he did in the most precipitate manner, nothing definite being heard from him since. The conclusion is that he has made for his brother's, living in Apponnoose county, and from thence further west.