

The Pacific Railroad incorporated by the State Legislatures.

We have endeavored to show, in a previous article, that no necessity existed for the exclusive construction and ownership of a Pacific railroad by the Federal Government.

We shall now undertake to show that such a road may be constructed under authority of the States, and that State, individual, and Federal resources may be commanded adequate for the execution of the work.

To our mind there can be no difficulty whatsoever in the following plan: Any State of the Union can grant an act incorporating a company, which may acquire the right of way for a railroad through any State or Territory, subject to the local jurisdiction over it, and subject to a reservation, by the incorporating States, so to amend or modify the charter as to secure to the public the benefits of the great franchise which is to be bestowed upon the corporation.

We presume there is no question but that a State Legislature may incorporate a company competent to take and hold real estate or franchises within any other States with the assent and subject to the jurisdiction of the latter. We have numerous examples in which such companies, domiciled within the United States, actually hold such property not only within other States, but beyond the limits of the Union.

We have elsewhere expressed the opinion that a railroad to the Pacific should not be under a single administration, for considerations of public safety or convenience. We think, therefore, that the first sections of the road should be incorporated by the State Legislatures of Missouri, Arkansas, or Texas, and that the sections to be located within the Territories should be incorporated under State authority; and we offer the following argument to prove that the authority of a private company to construct, own, and operate a railroad within a Federal Territory will be competent to the accommodation of the Federal Government and the people of the United States.

There can be no doubt as to the competency of Congress to grant a proprietary right of way across Federal Territory, together with any extent of land that may be deemed necessary. This may be done to increase the value of the residuary domain. But such a right of way would be of no value unless the power exists to enforce the rights of the company within the territory.

The right of a corporation to sue in the Federal courts having been decided, it would follow that it would have analogous rights before the Federal courts within the territories, since this right must exist either under municipal or Federal jurisdiction. It would therefore result that the corporation referred to would be recognized as a suitor before the territorial courts, and that all cases of contracts violated, responsibility incurred, injury inflicted, or wrong done, to which such a corporation should be a party, might be remedied or enforced in such courts, either by decree or damages, in the same manner as such wrongs or injuries are remedied or rights enforced within a State jurisdiction.

But the protection of the public and of the corporation within the territorial limits will involve the necessity of laws defining offenses and the penalties of their commission. Such offenses would be a violation of public peace, morals, or safety; and, as the power of any community to take measures for the preservation of their primary objects of the social state cannot be in abeyance, it follows that, either the municipal authority of the Territorial Legislature would be adequate to declare the injuries done to, or attempted upon, property or persons in transitu upon or connected with the railroad, felony, and to provide an adequate punishment for the offence; or Congress, under the constitutional power to "make rules and regulations for the Territories," could provide for the protection of lives and property, being upon or connected with a railroad crossing the territory.

We think it is thus demonstrable that the rights and responsibilities of a corporation, created within a State, may be enforced within any other State or Territory by the consent and co-operation of the authorities of the latter, and that this is perfectly within the competency of the Federal, State, and municipal authorities to protect the lives and rights of companies and of persons within the territorial jurisdiction.

Although we think there can be no difficulty upon this subject, so far as the territories to be traversed by the Pacific Railroad are concerned, since new States will succeed to the Federal and territorial jurisdiction, perhaps before the completion of the railroad, and will then possess the sovereign authority of coequal States; yet we do not wish to enlarge the power of the Federal Government over the Territories, nor do we consider that in the power now assigned it we have recognized that paramount right over persons and property which has been claimed by the advocates of the "Wilnot proviso and kindred measures."

But any difficulty of jurisdiction may be cured by contract between the Federal Government and any such company; for as we propose that the Federal Government shall be a contributor to the construction of the road, it will be just that a contract shall be founded upon the consideration. An engagement pro majora cautela to submit to such "regulations" as a territory may require for its protection, may be incorporated in the act appropriating Federal aid. But we have no doubt that adequate public authority already exists.

Having however exhausted our space in the argument of legal authority for the construction of the Pacific railroad, we must postpone till our next the demonstration of adequate revenues for its construction, without a necessity of bestowing upon the Federal Government the exclusive ownership and control of this momentous work.

NATIVE AMERICAN MEETING.—A large concourse of citizens—several thousand in number—attended pursuant to previous notice in Monument Square, Baltimore, on Thursday evening last. The speakers' stand was decked with flags, and with transparencies bearing the following mottoes: "Young Americans, assert your rights." "We ought to be more Americanized." "Americans organize, your country calls." "The Bible in our Public Schools." "The Public Schools as they are." "Americans can do their own voting and their own organizing." "We want no foreign military organizations." "Eternal separation of Church and State."

The following named persons were chosen officers of the meeting: L. O. Millis, president; Wm. S. Epy, Eben F. Perkins, O. Herring, D. C. Noyes, G. A. J. Hopkins, M. P. Benfert, E. Irons, J. W. Booze, S. Oliver, and H. Reigart, vice presidents; J. R. Codet and Wm. J. Hamill, secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by H. H. R. Elliott, formerly of Philadelphia, H. L. Smith, of Harrisburg, and others; and at a late hour, after much enthusiasm, adjourned.

MONUMENT TO MR. CALHOUN IN NEW YORK.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce proposes that a monument be erected in the city of New York suitable to the commemoration of the abilities and genius of the late Mr. Calhoun, and offers his check for \$500, provided \$9,500 more be contributed for that purpose.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Full returns of the late election in Tennessee show that five Whigs and four Democrats have been elected to Congress. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 2,216 votes. The State Senate stands thirteen Democrats and twelve Whigs, and the House forty-four Whigs and thirty-one Democrats.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—It will be seen by a despatch published in another column that Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 18th instant, delivered an opinion in which he declares the act of Congress known as the Fugitive Slave law to be constitutional.

A letter from Fredericksburg in the Richmond Mail announces the death at Hagley, his residence, on the 12th instant, of the venerable John Taliaferro, of King George, one of the relics of that old-fashioned race of Virginia gentlemen now becoming rapidly extinct. Mr. Taliaferro had obtained an age of nearly ninety years. He was, for perhaps forty years a representative of the Northern Neck District in Congress, and was hardly ever defeated. Since his retirement from Congress he has held some public office in Washington until a few months ago, when he resigned it on account of ill-health. Mr. Taliaferro was remarkable for his strong sense, his engaging manners, and, above all, for his strict and unwearied attention to the interests of his constituents. So much was he noted for this that citizens of other districts have been known frequently to pass by their own representative and place their business in the hands of Mr. Taliaferro.

DISTRESS IN AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Among the many distressing incidents of the yellow fever at New Orleans, we find the following notice in the Picayune of the 13th: "The Male Orphan Asylum in the Fourth District is in want of a gentleman to act temporarily as superintendent. There are one hundred and ten orphans in the asylum at present, thirty-three of whom are sick with the yellow fever. The superintendent also has it, and some competent person is much needed to take his place."

The same paper contains the following suggestions by a correspondent: "The efforts of man to arrest the awful pestilence among us seems to be of no avail. Let us appeal to the Almighty. Let all the churches, of every denomination, be thrown open for service to-morrow; let prayers be offered up to the Most High to stay the terrible affliction now devastating our city; let our citizens desert their usual places of resort and through the churches; let offerings be taken up to assist the poor and distressed. In addition to this, let our worthy and philanthropic Mayor set apart some day during the ensuing week as one of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and let every place of business be closed, and the day religiously observed. A kind Providence will hear our supplications and avert his wrath."

The merchants had resolved to close their stores daily at three p. m., to afford persons in their employ an opportunity to attend the sick and dying among their friends.

ORGANIZATION OF A FRESH FILIBUSTER PARTY.—The New York Herald says: "An organization has been on foot for several months in this country, with the avowed object of attempting a fresh invasion and conquest of Cuba. We have reason to believe that it is so far complete that four thousand men have actually been enrolled and are ready to set sail at any moment for the island. A leader has been chosen, and we fancy the public will be inclined to compliment the 'filibusters' on their choice, when we add that he is one of the most distinguished officers of the Mexican war."

JUST THE THING.—Mr. Walker cannot go to China because there is no steamer to take him. The Scientific American suggests that this is a splendid opportunity for Mr. Porter, with his aeroplane, (which was to set out two years ago, and was abandoned), to show the capabilities of his machine, and do his country some service, besides making his fortune. Travelling through the air, with a properly constructed machine, in accordance with natural laws, is probably not beyond the possibilities of the age, though Mr. Porter does not seem to have hit upon the true principles of such a machine.

RELIEF FOR NEW ORLEANS SUFFERERS has been raised in various cities by contributions to the following extent: New York... \$20,000 Mobile... \$2,000 Philadelphia... 18,000 Savannah... 2,000 Baltimore... 6,000 Charleston... 1,000 Boston... 4,000 Washington... 3,000 Total... \$61,000

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1853. The mission to France continues to give the Administration a deal of trouble. There cannot be a doubt that this desirable position was promised by the President to the Hon. John A. Dix; but there has been and continues to be a storm of opposition to this gentleman's appointment. Many friends of the Administration were of the opinion that Mr. Dix would ungraciously exonerate the President; but, up to this time, I have the best authority for saying he has not done so.

A delegation from New York for the metropolis to press the Hon. George Bancroft for the mission to the Court of St. Cloud. They had an interview with the Executive, but I have reason to believe that the suggestion of the name of the gentleman who was at one time Secretary of the Navy, and at another Minister to the Court of St. James, did not find favor with the Chief Magistrate. The present Attorney General—Hon. Caleb Cushing—is mentioned by influential men in connexion with the same position.

The President has not yet selected a friend to fill the important post of Minister Resident at Constantinople. Names of several distinguished men have been presented to him. It is understood that he is strongly inclined to appoint to this place the Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Maryland. He may, and it is not improbable he will, honor Mr. McLane by conferring upon him this office; but the fact is well ascertained that many of the most influential friends of the Administration in Maryland vigorously oppose it.

The Secretary of the Treasury was waited upon to-day by a gentleman of distinction, who is known and appreciated in commercial circles in the northern and eastern cities. He informed the financial officer of the Government that there was unhappily an exceedingly stringent state of things in the money market; that he had been selected by a number of eminent merchants of New York and Philadelphia to suggest to him that, as a measure of relief, it would be wise and judicious to authorize the Sub-treasurer at New York to part with a portion of the funds of the Government, to be secured on the hypothecation of Federal and State stocks. The Secretary expressed his regret that there should be any embarrassment felt among business men, but that he could not remedy it. The gentleman urged the importance of the suggestion ably and zealously, but without effect—the Secretary remained unmoved, was inexorable.

There are many Democrats of the Southern State Rights school who are endeavoring to make the impression that the Pacific railroad is not an Administration measure; but the better opinion prevails that the views advanced in the speeches of Messrs. Davis and Guthrie, and in the articles which have appeared in the Union, will be maintained.

It is rumored that still another candidate for the public printing, and a share in the Democratic journalism of Washington city, is about to be brought forward in the person of Thomas E. Martin, esq., the editor of the State Capital Gazette, at Annapolis. I am informed that he is a family connection, a warm admirer of the "Little Giant of the West," and a disciple of the "Young America." I have not heard, however, whether his scheme comprehends the establishment of a Douglas organ, or an entirely independent paper. His friends speak of him as an able and efficient editor, a careful manager, an energetic partisan—in fact a person admirably well-calculated to conduct an organ to the general acceptability of the party.

Trouble is evidently brewing among the Democracy. I have in my possession a letter from a Maryland Democrat, dated at Baltimore a day or two since, which throws out the following hints as to the inward musings of the "harmonious." It refers to the troubles in New York State: "Many of the [Democratic] leaders here declare, openly and emphatically, that the Albany Argus is not only right, but that the course it is pursuing is the only one that can maintain the integrity of the party on a platform of principles; and that, furthermore, if it is attempted to build up the Atlas and its clique on the ruins of the Argus and its party, there will not be wanting Democratic leaders here, who will not hesitate to commence at once a bitter war upon the Administration. Indeed, so great and general was the disappointment at the character of the Baltimore nominations, that a very respectable party volcano has been in imminent danger of breaking forth here, on more than one recent occasion. In a word, the political heavens in this latitude portend a storm; but whether it will be a regular tornado, or a mere 'cat-squall,' remains to be seen."

I am inclined to think the writer of the foregoing extract has "spoken straight out in meeting," in the fullness of an honest heart, and that not a few Democratic hearts, just now, beat in unison with his. There is a good time coming for those who love to see party organizations shaken up, that they may watch the new developments rising from the chaotic mass.

The venerable patriot, the Hon. John Taliaferro, is no more. "A good man hath fallen from the house of Representatives from the Northern Neck district of Virginia for upwards of twenty years. For the past three years he has filled the place of librarian of the Treasury Department. The deceased was a man of whom it may be truly said, in him "there was no guile." He breathed his last at his residence, near the place of his birth, in Virginia.

George N. Sanders has not yet been commissioned as Consul to London. "Old Ireland" is bitterly opposed to the appointment, but "Young Ireland" warmly favors it.

G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Colonel Clements, who have been instructed to visit Nebraska Territory to treat with the Indians, left the city to-day en route to enter upon the duties of their mission. Major Bryant, the newly-appointed Marshal of Missouri, accompanies them as far as St. Louis.

Mr. Bows, the interpreter of the Gardiner Mine Commission, reached the city to-day. Major Mordecai, the chief of the commission, is expected to arrive to-morrow. It is currently reported and believed that the report of the commissioners will sustain and corroborate the report of George W. Slocum, esq., and others, which, it will be recollected, was adverse to Dr. Gardiner.

About ten clerks recently appointed in the Pension Office underwent their examination to-day, and it is said they all passed creditably. Among them were James T. Dunn, esq., and Rev. John Robb.

Henry T. Stanton, Blair Laurie, and A. P. Richardson, clerks in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury, were removed to-day. They were charged with absenting themselves from their duties without leave.

G. P. R. James.

In the Richmond Examiner of yesterday we find an article in which are commented upon the objections of the London Times and other English journals to the appointment of Mr. Soule as Minister to Spain, on the ground of etiquette and courtesy due from one government to another in its national intercourse. The Examiner states, with an ignorance of the subject only equalled by the stupidity of its dull echoes in this country, that the London Times takes the broad ground that no diplomatic or commercial representative can secure the confidence and esteem of a nation which has been the repeated object of his denunciations, and that this doctrine is extended to consular agents; and that the Times, with its proverbial impudence and self-conceit, congratulates its readers upon the superior tact of the English government in such matters.

The Examiner claims the right to point to an instance in Virginia in which the British government, in making a consular appointment, selected a most envenomed and avowed enemy of this country. This "envenomed and avowed enemy" is thus named and described:

"We refer to the British Consul at Norfolk, the well-known novelist, G. P. R. James, who, having exhausted his stock of 'solitary horsemen,' and ransacked modern and ancient history in search of heroes for his hat-book novels, now holds the office to which we have referred. Some years ago, during the administration of Mr. Polk and the difficulties growing out of the Oregon question, Mr. James having despatched a 'solitary horseman' to the press, and having nothing better to do, indulged in a terrific war-hunt against the United States. And although Mr. James, fond as he is of putting the people on horseback, does not often mount Pegasus himself, yet, upon the occasion in question, for the purpose of inflicting terrible chastisement upon the United States, he mounted upon the over-riden beast of the poets and galloped him at a furious rate to the top of Parnassus—to the sound of trumpets, cannon, blunderbusses, muskets, pistols, and howitzers.

"Indeed, the usually grave hack of Grub street appeared, under the reins and spurs of Mr. James, a far more belligerent animal than the war-horse whose appearance, voice, and performances are so elegantly set forth in one of the chapters of the book of Job. So blithely on horseback, so explosive with wrath, so determined to demolish the United States, to excite our slaves to servile insurrection, and to sack cities, rob henroosts, tear down our flag, burn the Capitol at Washington, and ravish our women, that we seriously incline to the opinion that he must have written the poem we shall presently cite, ornamented with a cocked hat, a pair of cannon in his breeches' pockets, and a coat of that rusty mail of the middle ages, in which he has placed the heroes of two dozen novels gracefully cast over his shoulders.

"The most inflammable character of his poetry we fear that had Mr. James been incautiously touched with a coal of fire, lucifer match, or hot poker, a few hours previous to the delivery of the young poetic blunderbus, he would have exploded with the rapidity and rim of a barrel of Dupont's best gunpowder."

The Examiner quotes a poem or song which was published in the University Dublin Magazine, "at a time when all men of more discretion, money, and humanity than the manufacturer of 'solitary horsemen,' earnestly deprecated a war for the barren sceptre of a few dreary degrees of Oregon's frozen soil."

The first verse alludes to the Union as "Bankrupt States." The second verse puts away all idea of civil strife or feud in Ireland in case of a war with the United States, and bids us fear the stroke by Britain.

"When rendered one in hand and heart, By robber war and swindler's art."

The third and remaining verses, without the chorus, are in these words:

"Oh, let them look to where in bonds For help their bondsmen cry— Oh, let them look, ere British hands Wipe out that living lie, Beneath the flag of Liberty We'll sweep the wide Atlantic sea, And tear their chains away."

"Veil, starry banner, veil your pride, The blood-red cross before— Emblem that by Jordan's side, Man's freedom price that bore. No land is free that owns a slave, Vain is it wealthy, crafty, brave."

"Shout, dusky millions, through the world! Ye scourge-driven nations shout! The flag of Liberty's unfurled, And Freedom's sword is out! The slaver's boastful thirst of gain Tends but to break his bondsmen's chain."

Mr. James, the Examiner admits, has behaved himself very well since he has been in Norfolk, and has partaken of the hospitality of those whom he has slandered; still the editor does "wish that so inflammable and atrocious an abolitionist as Mr. James appears to be from his production was further off than he is from the scene of Nat Turner's exploits," and questions the fitness of Mr. James "with this hatred of America ranking in his breast, and desiring war for the extermination of slavery," &c., for the place he occupies in a slave State, and asks, "Don't the fog-fish and oysters of the good people of Norfolk stick in his throat?" The article in the Examiner thus concludes:

"We have not written this article from any dislike of Mr. James. But the people of the slave States should make it a principle that where a man has made himself prominent in denouncing slavery, and desiring its overthrow without regard to the rights of property and the Constitution, they should excommunicate him, place him in perpetual Coventry, and thus teach men of all nations that our rights cannot be assailed with impunity."

CONSULAR TREATY WITH FRANCE.—A Consular Convention between the United States and the Emperor of the French was concluded and signed February last, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 11th instant, at Washington, by Count de Sartiges and Mr. Marcy. The convention is published in full in the Union. It provides for the reciprocal reception of consuls, vice consuls, &c., and for their enjoyment of the usual privileges. Article VII. provides that in all States of the Union whose laws permit, Frenchmen shall enjoy the right of possessing personal and real property by the same title and in the same manner as citizens of the United States; and the President engages to recommend to such States as do not permit aliens to hold real estate, to pass such laws as may confer the right. The French government, in like manner, but with the reservation of the ulterior right of establishing reciprocity in regard to possession and inheritance, accords to the citizens of the United States the same rights within its territory in respect to real and personal property, and to inheritance, as are enjoyed there by its own citizens. The remaining articles of the convention relate to consular duties in regard to merchant vessels, to deserters, and to wrecks. The convention is to remain in force for ten years, and longer if no notice of a year is given by either party to the other of its intention not to renew it.

THE CENTRAL (VA.) RAILROAD.—This road is doing a fine business in the passenger line. Tuesday morning there were one hundred and sixty-two passengers, and the receipts for passengers alone, on the 20th train, \$67. We observed the receipts were about that, and, Thursday morning they amounted to \$700. This is admirable! From this what may we expect when the road is finished through to the Ohio, passing along the glorious region of the Virginia Springs, and connecting with the great system of western railroads? [Alexandria Gazette of yesterday.]

Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroads.

The Vicksburg White of the 19th contains a long and a very interesting letter from W. D. Coleman, president of the company. Mr. Coleman, in company with some other friends of the road, has been making a tour through the parishes between the Ouachita and Red rivers, addressing the people and enlarging upon the importance and advantages of the road—the benefits it would confer upon the whole State—the handsome returns it would pay to the stockholders—its indispensable necessity to the development of north-western Louisiana—and at the same time urging the people to come forward and subscribe liberally. We are glad to learn that his efforts have been crowned with encouraging success. The people seem to appreciate the importance of this great work of internal improvement, and appreciate it in the right place, too—their pockets! When the "pocket nerve" responds favorably, all is right. No fear of defeat in any enterprise requiring pecuniary means need be apprehended when that is on the right side. The "almighty dollar" wields as extended a sway now as in former years.

Mr. Coleman addressed the people in Union, Jackson, Bienville, Claiborne, Ouachita, and Morehouse parishes. Most of these parishes had already voted liberal subscriptions as follows: Ouachita, \$150,000; Jackson, \$70,000; Bienville, \$75,000; and Claiborne, \$100,000. If these efforts are accomplished, the road will be placed on such a basis as to render its completion beyond a doubt.

"On the 5th instant I expect to address the citizens of Morehouse again, at Bastrop and at Trenton and Newman's Mill; appointments are out for the 8th and the 11th of this month. From all the circumstances, I think we shall add \$200,000 to our private stock list, and we hope that the parishes of Ouachita, Jackson, Bienville and Claiborne will vote liberal subscriptions as follows: Ouachita, \$150,000; Jackson, \$70,000; Bienville, \$75,000, and Claiborne, \$100,000. If these efforts are accomplished, the road will be placed on such a basis as to render its completion beyond a doubt."

If these expectations are verified, \$550,000 will have been added to the stock of the company, an amount sufficient, we should think, to warrant the President in expressing the opinion that the completion of the road was a "fixed fact," "beyond a doubt."

As for ourselves, we have never entertained any doubts as to the feasibility of the road, or of the vast benefits it will confer upon the section of the State through which it will run and upon New Orleans. Therefore, it pleases us to be able to point to its flattering prospects. In two or three years the cars will be running from Shreveport to a point on the Mississippi river opposite Vicksburg. [N. O. Bulletin.]

Miseries of Being Rich.

Everybody agrees that it is a hard thing to be poor. Yet few, except the sufferers themselves, know that wealth, or at least a reputation for wealth, has its miseries also. First among these is the fact that men reputedly rich have their fortunes immensely exaggerated to popular rumor, so that even their friends, if not families, come at last to believe it, and to exact a style of living rather in accordance with the reputed than the real wealth. Frequently also a rich man's means become impaired, yet he must still maintain his old establishment, or injure his credit; and few know the misery of thus striving to keep up appearances on an income totally inadequate; what pinching, paring, eking out, and other measures of the narrowest economy it requires, till poverty becomes a blessing compared to such a life. Add to this the incessant anxiety of a man in such a condition lest he should fail, and some idea may be obtained of the positive miseries that attend the so-called rich.

The really rich man has other miseries. He is applied to, as if his purse was inexhaustible, for all the public enterprises of the day, as well as on every occasion of private charity. Is a railroad projected? He is petitioned by stock communists till he subscribes beyond his means, or else is denounced as wishing to let others make improvements that he may enjoy their benefit. Is a fashionable church to be erected? A deputation of ladies waits upon him, whom he dare not refuse, though he would infinitely rather give his money to build school-houses and churches in the West, than to pay for painted windows and carved pulpits, or other ecclesiastical jimmickery here. Is a benevolent institution in want of funds? He is asked for a donation in terms that imply the necessity of giving, unless he would have his name written in the catalogue of those who "grinde the faces of the poor." Does a missionary, tract, Bible, or education agent visit the city? The rich man is put down on a list with others, by the officers of the church where he worships, and the agent waits on him for any thing "he may choose to give, from fifty to a thousand dollars," though the visitor intimates and hints that the last is what is expected from "a man of his known means."

Every one of these importunate beggars acts as if no other application had been, or would be, made on the rich man's purse, but his own. The associations of the victim are heard with polite incredulity, if not with an insulting denial. The sufferer may secretly set apart a tithe of his income for benevolent purposes; he may be assisting any quantity of poor relations; he may already have given away more money that year than he can afford; yet his assertions of incapacity are disregarded. He may even have met with heavy losses that demand the husbanding of all his resources in order to avert failure and protect his creditors, yet he gets no credit for any thing but mean and dishonestly means. If he declines to subscribe, he is uncharitably denounced by every person who seeks charity for him in another shape. Practically a rich man is treated as if he never did a kind act when he could avoid it; as if his donations were not really gifts, like other people's, but only the payment of a tax long in arrears; as if he ought to ruin himself, impoverish his children, and defraud his creditors, in order to support the benevolent hobbies of everybody else, whether they meet his approval or not.

Most men of real, or even reputed wealth, live, in truth, under a sort of terrorism in this respect. A false public opinion tyrannizes over them, so that they dare do as they should. Invariably also their fortunes are exaggerated, so that sometimes just persons mistakenly condemn them for miserliness. Verily the lot of a rich man is not always a bed of roses! A few, who have more than the usual share of nerve, and can disregard abusive gossip and averted looks, live exempt from this despotism over their purse; but the majority, we suspect, are taxed continually against their will, and against justice also, by self-appointed agents of a tyrannous public opinion.

Philadelphia Ledger.

THE GAINES CASE.—For a considerable time past this celebrated and obstinately-contested case has remained dormant, and the nature of the latest decision upon the points at issue was such as to lead most persons to believe that a termination had virtually been reached. According to a statement in one of our exchanges this is not so. The case is about to appear again upon the tapis, attracting renewed attention.

Mrs. Gaines is, or was lately being, in New York city, with a new and important witness, General Villamil, of South America, said to be a gentleman of unblemished character, having a personal knowledge of the principal fact necessary for Mrs. Gaines to prove, which, we suppose, must mean the fact of the marriage, although this point is not stated. He is said to have come voluntarily to the United States to substantiate Mrs. Gaines's claim, on learning of the difficulty existing. In the declaration of a long life of untiring exertion and steady and unwavering perseverance in the prosecution of her claim to the inheritance of her father's property, Mrs. Gaines has evinced the possession of qualities of mind almost heroic. Under difficulties of all sorts, and with impediments of almost every description which ingenuity could invent or accident bring about, she has never failed in her course, adhering firmly to her demands; and now, when advanced in years, and her cause left almost hopeless, she still remains the same persevering claimant. The history of her case possesses all the interest of a romance. [Philadelphia Gazette, &c.]

The Manchester Suicide.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Daily Mirror, Aug. 15. At about eight o'clock last evening, (Sunday, August 14,) two young ladies, operatives in the mill, committed suicide by drowning; the particulars of which, so far as we have been able to gather, are as follows:

One of them was Miss Catharine B. Cotton, of Pownal, Maine, aged twenty-two; the other, Miss Clara C. Cochran, aged nineteen, a native of New Boston, but who lately had a home with a brother at Hopkinton. They roomed together at No. 20, Manchester Corporation, in this city, and have frequently expressed a purpose to drown themselves; but their friends had no apprehension that such was their design. For a few days previous they had talked freely of so doing, and communicated their intention to a room-mate; but still without creating any alarm. As they left their boarding-house late in the evening, however, the lady rooming with them followed and watched them. They proceeded hand-in-hand, and with great apparent cheerfulness, to the bridge crossing the upper canal, leading to the Manchester mills—stopped together upon the stone wall of the canal just above the bridge, and together leaped into the water. The act was seen by one or two persons, and the alarm was instantly given, though ten minutes elapsed before either was taken out. In that time the body of Miss Cotton was recovered—that of Miss Cochran having floated down the canal, was not recovered for some time after. All efforts to resuscitate them failed. Miss Cochran for some days previous had been very much depressed and low-spirited.

Their whole proceedings were marked by great coolness and deliberation. Both of them left letters to their friends announcing their purpose, and giving directions in regard to the settlement of their affairs and the disposal of their effects. Miss Cochran, we understand, was to come into possession of several thousand dollars at twenty-one years of age. Various rumors are afloat in regard to the cause of this rash act. From all we can learn it is to be ascribed in both cases to the grief of disappointed love.

Below we insert the letter of Miss Cochran to her sister at Hopkinton, written just before her untimely decease, and carefully placed in her trunk:

"DEAR SISTER: I received your letter last Wednesday, and, contrary to your custom, answered it the first opportunity. Though I knew it was a great deal to do, still I felt provoked at your silence. You and aunt Achus are my only regular correspondents, but I now and then answer one of the many letters that I receive. It is only 6 o'clock a. m., and I have begun in good season, so as to write to you and to Jesse to-day. I am glad to hear that Louisa is with you, for a little help is better than none. As for visiting you, I probably never shall meet you again in life; ere you receive this I shall be in the silent realms of the unseen. Stan, dear Annie, no sadder, for what use stand thou, in dragging out a wretched life, deprived of all enjoyment? I am only a burden to myself and every one else who interest themselves in my welfare. Give my love to Joseph, to Martha, and to all who care for me, or pretend to. Bury me in Vermont, by the side of my mother, and I have money enough to pay all funeral expenses. I owe Mrs. Maria Foss, my roommate, \$3; Mrs. Jacobs, \$1 25; and \$3 for my board, and there is over \$3 due me at the Amoskeag counting-room. If there is any thing left of my money after paying my funeral expenses, which I want to be as possible, and paying my debts, send it, together with a letter (which you will find in my pocket,) to John H. Sherwin, No. 140 Fulton street, New York."

"Jesse and Joseph are probably well enough off already; and if I could aid John by a few dollars, it might do some good. A copy of Shakespeare, which I have lent John Jacobs, I should like to have J. H. S. have; the rest, my clothes and other things, you may divide as you see fit."

"And now, good bye; mourn not for me, friends; tell Jesse I would like to see him once more before I die, but that cannot be."

"Farewell forever. CLARA C. COCHRAN."

"To Mrs. A. W. M. COCHRAN, Hopkinton, N. H."

"Forward quickly, for it tells of death."

The following was written upon the opposite sheet of the letter by Miss Cochran, and evidently intended for the eye of her lover:

"And now, dearest, I must write you a few lines, though ere you receive them the hand that penned them will be cold in death. Do not think of me with regret, for 'tis better that it should be so."

"One more unfortunate weary of breath, Rashly importunate, gone to her death."

"I forgive all who have injured me, and crave for forgiveness of you, if I have erred, and I know I have. Be happy and forget me not. Even if you ever marry, still 'twill not be wicked to cast a thought on me, and no one would love you the less for it. I shall, I hope, be buried in Vermont, by the side of my mother. Farewell."

She also enclosed in her letter scraps of poetry, which no doubt expressed her feelings at the time of writing.

The body of Miss Cochran was placed on board the cars this forenoon and conveyed to her friends. The friends of Miss Cotton have not yet arrived, and her remains have been deposited in the city tomb. She also left letters, which are not now at liberty to publish, but shall do so as soon as we are enabled to obtain them.

ANALYZING A SHOE.—Mr. Flannigan, of Second street, has gone into a complete analysis of the best and shod, which he describes even to the number of stitches. He says: "To manufacture a complete gentleman's boot requires seventy-six separate and distinct pieces—nails and pegs are only included in this number as one piece. Each boot is obliged to pass through the hands of the workmen more than one hundred and sixty different times, and the skill of forty-five different mechanics and men of professions is required to complete it. To manufacture gentlemen's fine calf boots and have in them combined durability, economy, and neatness, is the masterpiece of the gentleman's part of 'our business.' In speaking of ladies' shoes, he says: 'Experience has taught us the French lasting gaiter is considered the most perfect dress shoe a lady wears, and has been the leading dress shoe amongst the most fashionable circles for many years. The gaiter boot, the masterpiece in the ladies' branch of business, to make them properly requires forty-six separate and distinct pieces. In putting them together the stitching required will astonish any one unacquainted with the business; the number of stitches upon a pair of upper-fore shoe soles are put on, as counted by one lady, 45,000. In speaking of this it but little more than our regular manufactured work contains in general.'"

The work is beautifully done by a lady of this city, Mrs. William Magee, who is certainly master of her business. Putting the sole to the upper 602 more stitches are added, which being complete contains 5,242 stitches. [Delaware Republican.]

BRUTE POWER.—The strange incident following was communicated by one whose eyes are on the useful character is a sufficient guarantee against hoaxing. While passing through a sparsely-settled section of an adjoining county recently, he found a farmer breaking ground after this novel fashion—dug held the plough, which was propelled by two of his children, a boy and a girl! About one quarter of an acre was turned up in this way, but much more remained to be drudged over by this hapless couple of humans. There was brute power on that place, but it was behind and not before the plough. Out of respect for its other inhabitants, we will not name the county in which this brutal exhibition was witnessed. [Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette.]

Can it be true?

A writer in the Intelligencer communicates a curious incident. A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning