The Ashland Union.

J. SHERIDAN, ... Editor.

ASHLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SHEPARD F. NORRIS,
OF CLERMONT COUNTY.
For Member Board of Public Works,
ALEXANDER P. MILLER,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.
For Congress,
H. H. JOHNSON,
For Probate Judge,
A. L. CURTIS.
For Clerk of the Court,
JOHN SHERIDAN.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN S. FULTON.
For Sheriff,
JOHN D. JONES.
For Auditor,
ISAAC GATES.
For Treasurer,
For Commissioner,
GEORGE McCONNELL.
For Infirmary Director,
HUGH McGUIRE

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

We were prevented from attending this Convention by domestic afflictions, but learn that it was one of the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious Conventions, ever assembled in this part of the State. Hon. H. H. JOHNSON, of this place, was re-nominated on the first ballot. Mr. JOHNSON accepted the nomination in a beautiful and touching address, which was received with rapturous applause. Spirited addresses were by Messrs. GIVEN and McSWEENEY, of Wooster, pledging their hearty support. We have not been furnished with a copy of the proceedings, but hope to give them in our next.

HON. H. H. JOHNSON.

This week we have the pleasure of placing at the head of our paper the name of Hon. H. H. JOHNSON, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the coming campaign, where it is to remain until the October election, when he will be triumphantly elected. Mr. JOHNSON has served but one session in Congress, but he has already gained an reputation for soundness of judgment and honesty of purpose, rarely attained by a man inexperienced in legislative affairs. Upon all questions dividing the two great parties of the country, Mr. JOHNSON has voted uniformly in accordance with the time-honored principles of the Democratic party. He has not cast a vote that will not meet the hearty approval of every Democrat in this District, except it be that against the Nebraska bill. That is a question upon which Democrats do and may differ, and should not be brought into the present contest. In casting that vote, he voted precisely as his opponents, the Fusionists, wanted him to, and yet they are not satisfied. Nothing short of his transferring himself soul and body to the Whigs, would satisfy them. This Mr. JOHNSON begged to be excused from, and this refusal is his only crime.

The past session of Congress has been an eventful one. Many new and exciting questions have arisen, and it would be miraculous if Mr. JOHNSON, inexperienced as he was, should not commit some errors. But few new men can show a cleaner record. We are heartily glad that Mr. JOHNSON has received the nomination. As between the two candidates named he was decidedly our choice, on account of the peculiar position which he occupies. His nomination is a compliment to the Democracy of Ashland County, and they will show their appreciation of it by giving him and the State ticket not less than twelve hundred majority this fall. Set that down as a "fixed fact" in making calculations for the future.

FREEDOM IN KANSAS.

On fourth page of to-day's paper, we present our readers with a variety of information in regard to the new territories of Nebraska and Kansas. From these authorities no fact stands out more clear and prominent, than that Kansas is bound to be a FREE State. If this fact be admitted, what earthly object is to be accomplished by this Fusion? Long before the present complexion of the Senate can be changed, Kansas will be knocking at the doors for admission into the Union as a Free State. If, then, Kansas and Nebraska are to be free, where the necessity of re-enacting the Missouri Restriction? There are some, however, who admit that there is now no danger of Slavery getting a foothold in the new territories, but maintain that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an act of aggression on the part of the South, and that the North ought to retaliate. In other words, because the South has committed a wrong, the North must now try and commit a greater. The country must be divided into two great opposing sections, and an eternal war waged between them. Let every Democrat at the North take his position upon the Baltimore Platform, and oppose the agitation of the Slavery question, "either in or out of Congress." Let the Union-loving men of the North, of all parties, unite in putting down the unholy coalition.

THE COUNTY FUSION CONVENTION ---THE TICKET.

The Whigs, Free Soilers, Abolitionists, and a few sore-head Democrats, have put in nomination the following ticket, to be supported by the people of this county, notwithstanding there is little or no difference of opinion upon the Nebraska bill between the men on the Fusion and a majority of the men on the Democratic ticket.

Probate Judge, JOHN H. McCOMBS, of Ashland.

For Clerk of the Court, J. O. JENNINGS, of Ashland.

For Prosecuting Attorney, WM. OSBORN, of Ashland.

For Auditor, ISAAC GATES, of Ashland.

For Treasurer, JACOB CRALL, of Ashland.

For Sheriff, HAMILTON PORTER, of Sullivan.

For Commissioner, JOHN PATTERSON, of Clearcreek.

For Infirmary Director, JACOB RISSER, of Vermillion.

Here, then, is the ticket, about which there has been so much "noise and confusion." Now for an analysis of it. Five out of the eight are residents of the town of Ashland. Two of them belong to the Banking firm in this place. Three of them are old, blue-light Whigs; two of them are professed Democrats; two are Free Soilers, and Mr. GATES, the nominee for Auditor, is a straight-out Democrat, and will vote the full Democratic ticket this Fall! Mr. CRALL has heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and of late years has voted with the Democratic party whenever it suited him. Mr. CRALL still claims to be a Democrat, no doubt, but his practice is sadly at variance with his professions. It must be remembered that he voted at our Primary Meetings to nominate County Officers, and, by so doing, in all honor bound himself to vote for Mr. SHURE this Fall, even if he was not his choice. Although a man is not bound to swear so to do, yet he knew that the rules and regulations laid down by the party require this. We submit whether this sort of treatment of of the party to which Mr. CRALL formerly belonged, is very honorable. It was to be expected of Whigs and Free Soilers, but certainly not of a professed Democrat.

☞ The Wooster *Republican*, a Whig sheet, speaking of the new Territories and the Missouri Compromise, says:

"Slavery could have gone there without the prohibition, but that prohibition interdicted it. By force then of the law of 1820 Kansas and Nebraska became free territory; whereas before that time they had been slave territory. If the law of 1820 has been repealed, what becomes the condition of the territory? Most unquestionably what it would have been before slavery was prohibited. Then of course Kansas and Nebraska are made slave territory by the passage of the Nebraska bill."

The editor either willfully or ignorantly states what is untrue. Does not the *Republican* editor know that the Nebraska bill expressly provides against the restoration of the old Louisiana law, sanctioning Slavery there? If not, he had better re-read the bill before attempting to further enlighten his readers in regard to its provisions. Again:

"O! but the people are to decide in that matter! Ah! we forgot 'popular sovereignty.' But, pray when are the people to decide? Oh, when the territories are erected into states. Exactly, but has not the slaveholder a right to hold as property his human chattles before such erection into states, in those territories?—Most assuredly he has."

Wrong again, Sir! There is not a syllable from first to last in the Nebraska bill, legalizing slavery in Nebraska or Kansas while they are Territories, and we defy our friend to show that there is. Moreover, we have high Fusion authority to back us in this statement. Mr. CHASE, while here last week, was interrogated upon this very point by a Whig of this place, and he declared that the Nebraska bill does not legalize slavery in the territory without the consent of the people.

We were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, because it revived the Slavery agitation. But it does not follow therefore that we shall not correct a willful missrepresentation, without which it is impossible for the Fusionists to make out a case.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The nomination of Mr. JOHNSON completes our ticket, and we are now ready for the fight. Now let Democrats drop all heart-burnings, and go to work for the success of Democratic men and measures. It is a ticket of your own choice, and composed of true and tried Democrats. Let no abstract question or personal feeling, deter you from discharging your whole duty. Federalism has again reared its snake-like form, and now seeks to prostrate the Democratic party, through its own internal dissensions. Whiggery, like the Devil in the character of an Angel of Light, comes to us under the specious garb of freedom, and asks the people to entrust them with the reins of government. Democrats, beware! Their bite is like a serpent's, and their sting like an adder's. If there is anything unclean or impure in the Democratic party, in God's name shall we go the cesspool of Whiggery to purify ourselves? No, no, fellow Democrats! Let us keep clear of all such entangling alliances. Their sole object is to compass the ruin of the Democratic party. Let us nail the Democratic ensign to the mast-head, and challenge the enemy to come and take them!

GOOD.—A lady playfully complaining of the wearing of whiskers and moustaches, declared, "it is one of the fashions I invariably set my face against."

THE GREAT FUSION RALLY AT ASHLAND---HON. S. P. CHASE ON THE STUMP.

Last Thursday was the day set apart for the great Fusion Rally in this place. No effort was spared to get out the people. Large and flaming hand-bills had been posted up in conspicuous places throughout the county, announcing that Hon. S. P. CHASE, PHILEMON BLISS, and a host of lesser lights, would be present and address the meeting. It would be strange if such an array of notables would not draw a crowd, from motives of mere curiosity;—but it did not. The whole thing was a most miserable farce—clearly so. Everybody was disappointed—Fusionists as well as Democrats. We have no desire to missrepresent the facts, and we think in all candor there were not more than from three to four hundred people present, outside of our own town. We are perfectly within the bounds of truth, when we say that at least three-fourths of that crowd were Whigs; not the hard-working, honest Whigs of the rural districts, but the office-seeking Whigs—Whigs who have never let pass an opportunity to slaughter the Democratic party, without regard to the means employed. The officers of the County Convention were Whigs. The nominees for all the fat offices are Whigs. The Marshalls of the Day—Messrs. GOODFELLOW and McCOMBS—were Whigs. Both of the Presidents, one of the Secretaries, and a large proportion of the Vice Presidents of the Mass Meeting were Whigs. In short, there was nothing to relieve the whole thing from a regular, old-fashioned, Hard Cider Whig Rally, except a few honest Free Soilers mixed in to give it the proper *color*.

The meeting assembled in the Grove west of town, and was organized, as we said before, under Whig officers. HON. PHILEMON BLISS was first introduced. We omit any notice of his remarks here, and refer the reader to an article upon the subject in another column. Suffice it to say that after he had concluded, he left no doubt in the minds of his audience of the truth of the old adage, that "ignorance is BLISS."

After BLISS came the Lion of the day—HON. SALMON P. CHASE. Now, it was generally known that the aforesaid SALMON was about as big a fish as was to be found in the Free Soil waters, and it was very naturally expected that he would spout any amount of dirty water. Democrats prepared themselves for annihilation, and Whigs expected to see the "fur fly." But SALMON disappointed all of them. His whole speech was pure bombast and sophistry—as barren of argument as Zahara is of vegetation. We listened intently to his whole speech, and could discover but three points in it, although he spoke nearly two hours.

First, the ratio of slave representation, making five slaves equal to three white voters. This he commented on extensively, but was careful not to mention that it was a provision in the Constitution of the United States, and therefore just as impossible to change it without a change in the Constitution, as it would be to suspend the laws of gravitation.

Second, he defined his position on Popular Sovereignty. He was in favor of every body voting—Aliens, Natives, Negroes and Indians. In other words he wanted *nobody* to vote, but to let Congress legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, with or without the consent of the people.

He wound up by telling the people in the third place how the Missouri Compromise was to be re-enated. Elect a House of Representatives opposed to the bill. Let the House attach a repealing clause to the Appropriation bill, and *force* the Senate to agree to it! To succeed they must elect a man so devoted to his country, that he will go to Washington and sit there a whole session without a cent of pay for his services, run in debt for his living, throw in his time for the chance of doing so, and stop the wheels of government, unless the Senate should agree to re-enact the Missouri Restriction! Well, the scheme is certainly a very plausable (?) one. Wonder if Mr. BLISS is prepared to go the whole figure, and to generously sacrifice his eight dollars per day for the benefit of his colored brethren? If what the Whigs say is true he'll do it, but we think they will find it exceedingly hard to convince the people of it. Out upon such silly twaddle! A man who says the Nebraska bill can be repealed by such means is either a fool or a knave, and is unworthy of the confidence of a free people.

Aside from these positions, he said nothing of any consequence. The speech was a miserable, weak thing, and unworthy of a man of Mr. CHASE's reputation. It was an insult to the intelligence of his audience, and was a perfect damper upon the spirits of the Fusionists present. Let the Fusionists hold a few more such meetings, and Ashland county will give the Democratic ticket in round numbers, not less than twelve hundred majority this Fall.

COMING DOWN A PEG.

The majority for GRIMES, the Fusion candidate for Governor of Iowa, was at one time reported as high as 4,000. The latest advices give the whole vote of the State as follows: For GRIMES, Fusion, 10,738; for BATES, Democrat, 9,954; GRIMES' majority, 784—showing an impediment in Whig veracity of only 3,216; The Democrats elect one of the two members of Congress, and a majority of the State Ticket.

The Whig press are also just now apparently in exstacies, because of the Whig victory in Vermont. Just as if that State ever went ang other way, or ever will till Judgment Day.

HEAR A LEADING WHIG

JAMES R. STANBERRY, Esq., of Newark, in times past a prominent and influential Whig of Ohio, recently paid his respects to the Fusionists in the following card, which he had published in the Newark *Times*. We recommend it to the candid consideration of Whigs in this region. There is sense and truth in it:

From the Newark Times.

Sir:—Some personal friend, without pervious consent from me, has suggested my name as a candidate for Congress in the 10th District by a Convention. I beg leave through your columns, to announce the following facts: First, that I never will be a candidate for office if my selection for that purpose is to be made through the medium of a caucus or Convention. Second, I will not, on this occasion, be such candidate, if I am to pledge myself to no other political sentiment than that of oppositionto the late law of Congress organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. I believe in that principle asserted in our Declaration of Independence, that the people of every nation have a right to elect their own form of government. I believe and know that those men now most disposed to fuse with the Whig party on this question, have always in times past been opposed to the "Missouri Compromise." I have heard them more than once denounce it as the most iniquitous of all laws, and at the same time I have heard them villify a man called "Henry Clay" because he was its advocate.

The establishment of the Missouri Compromise, by necessary implications, pledged all future Representatives in Congress, from the North or the South, to vote for the admission of such States into the Union, whose territory was south of that line, as might thereafter apply, whether their constitution approved of slavery or otherwise. The late Fusion Convention by their platform adopted but two resolutions, the one in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the other, unconditional opposition to the admission of any more slave States into the Union, whether the territory out of which the same was to be made was North or South of that line. These resolutions are so palpably inconsistent the one with the other, that I have no desire to compromise any claim to common sense by indorsing them and pledging myself to sustain them.

You will please therefore announce that although I still adhear to what I understand to be such Whig doctrine as in times past was advocatedby such men as Clay and Webster, I am not and cannot be candidate on any such platform.

JAMES R. STANBERRY,

PHILEMON BLISS, ESQ.

This gentleman made his *debut* in our place, on the occasion of the Fusion elements congregating for the purpose of annihilating the Democratic party. He spoke nearly twenty minutes, saying really as near nothing as a public speaker well could. He commenced by avowing that he did'nt want to say anything, but finally pitched into the Nebraska bill and the Fugitive Slave Law, and concluded by saying that he would address the citizens of the County in their respective townships *hereafter*. We were never more thoroughly disappointed in a man than we were in PHILEMON. It was all mere idle declamation. Not one sensible argument was advanced or reason given why he should be elected to Congress over Mr. JOHNSON, who has voted in the past, just as Mr. BLISS says he will vote in the future. Each of the two candidates have shown their faith by their works. Mr. JOHNSON by voting just as these Fusionists wanted him to—Mr. BLISS by turning Free Soiler for the sake of the office of Probate Judge. But we must close, lest our article becomes longer than the speech.

Poking Him with Sharp Sticks.

The Ohio *Statesman* poked up Mr. BLICKENSDERFER, the Abolition Whig-Know-Nothing candidate for Public Works plunder, with the following sharp-pointed stick:

This man was nominated at the Fusion Convention for the Board of Public Works. His election is expected to secure two or three things, as we see by the resolves of that Convention:

1. The repeal of the territorial bills!
2. The restoration of the Missouri line!
3. No more slave States!

How such remarkable things are to be done by attending to our Public Works, we see very dimly; but the connection of Blickensderfer with the feat is enough to beget curiosity about the wonderful man of such a sesquipedalian name!—Curiosity shall be gratified.

1. He was indorsed by John Woods, ex-Auditor of State; and was put in nomination by his management. He is a part of Woods' scheme for "wealth and power." Woods knows how to manage it. Was it not Woods who put $100,000 of the Sinking Fund into the Columbus Insurance Company, sinking it out of sight? That's the magic genius which turned up Blickensderfer, and headed the Hamilton county Fusionists, who thought that their portion of the state deserved the nomination. Woods must go to Tuscarawas, that his old companion in the days of his official trickery might return again to "wealth and power." Then Woods is safe for a slice.

2. Blickensderfer, it is asserted, while heretofore acting as one of the Board, also acted in the service of a railroad Company, receiving $1,500 per annum, while taking pay from the State for his official service. We believe that he is now in the railroad service. It may be important just now, when the canals, owned by the people, are supposed to be rivals of the railroad, for the carrying trade, to understand a little more about the intimate relations between Blickensderfer and the railroads.

NEW YORK, Sep. 8.

The *Star of the West* arrived this morning, the most important item of news is the capture of Canton by the rebels. She brings 400 passengers and 1,000,000 in gold. Among the passengers is Governor Davis, of Oregon, who resigned on account of illness of his family.

It is rumored the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been finally determined upon, and a consent for the cession of the islands had been sent to Washington.

[For the Ashland Union.]

MR. EDITOR.—A meeting having for its object the formation of an alliance to enforce the Laws Known as the liquor laws of Ohio; met persuant to an adjournment on Saturday 2d inst., in the Methodist Church. J. C. Myers Esq. in the chair, J. Waghr Sec'y. A committee previously appointed consisting of Messrs. J. Ingram, L. Olin, J. S. McCutheon, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the evils of intemperance are so manifestly injurious to man as a christian and member of society, reducing him to a mental, moral and social wreck, and whereas the laws of the land place it in our power to suppress the traffic in, and abuse of alcoholic preparations, therefore,

Resolved, That we the citizens of Clearcreek township Ashland Co. O. form ourselves into an alliance for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the late liquor laws of Ohio.

Resolved, That the officers of this alliance shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a vigilance committee of five members.

The president shall perform the usual duties of such an officer, and in his absence either vice Presidents; order as seniority. The secretary to keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the alliance. The vigilance committee on seeing or receiving reliable information from any source, of violations of the Liquor law; to cause legal proceedings to be instituted forthwith against the offender or offenders.

Resolved, That we the members of this alliance, pledge ourselves to sustain each other in all lawful and honorable means in suppressing the traffic in, and use of alcoholic Liquors; other than medicinal, artistic, or sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That the members of this alliance bear an equal share in all sums necessary in prosecuting, or otherwise needed in furthering the object of the alliance.

Resolved, That signing this constitution shall constitute a person a member of this Alliance.

J. C. Myers, Pres't.

Elias Ford, Mead Fancher, Jacob Gibson, } Vice Pres'ts.

J. Wight, Sec'y.

John Hearst, John Gault, S. Olin, Jos. Neph, Mead Fancher, } Vig. Com.

Resolved by Wm. Shaw, That the sellers of liquor in this township, as law abiding, order loving citizens, are respectfully requested to co-operate with us in the maintenance and execution of the laws of Ohio.

Resolved by J. Wight, That the constitution of this alliance together with the names of its officers, the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the "Ashland Times," and "Ohio Union."

J. C. Myers, Esq. Pres't.
J. Wight, Sec'y.

A curious Story of a Masonic Bible.—A correspondent thus writes to us:—"It may not be known to you that thee Freemasons of the 46th regiment now stationed in Windsor, have in their possessesion the original Bible belonging to Lodge 229 of the Irish Constitution, once in existence in that corps, upon which George Washington, afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States was initiated into the rites of Freemasonry. This book was taken in battle; once in 1777, during the American war, and once by the French, Dominica, in 1805, and each time honorably restored to the Lodge of the 46th, with a military escort as a guard of honor. Each case of restoration was a scene of moral beauty—a triumphant vindication of the purity of Masonic principles. The surprise and feelings of both officers and men may be imagined when they perceived the flag of truce that announced this elegant compliment from their gallant opponents, but still nobler brethren, who offered, by the act, the acknowledgement and homage of an enlightened nation to the purity value and utility of Masonry. I am sure Brother Tyffe, (Major,) to whose charge this jewel is entrusted, will allow his fellow-craft to view this, to them, most interesting relic of days gone by, especially as it is again about to brave dangers of active service. May God speed these gallant fellows wherever they go!"—*Windsor and Eton Express.*

Sights above the Clouds.—The Pittsburgh Express gives the following account of Elliot's ascension from that place.

Again, he rose higher, and although he says this is his 101st ascension, he never before beheld so stange an aerial phenomenon as he witnessed this trip. While rising steadily through the clouds into the upper atmosphere, he saw the sun having a dim red appearance in the distance, and having made his way for over a mile upward turough the hazy clouds he came into a magnificent and brilliant sunshine, so hot that he perspired freely, though at the height of about four miles from earth. He says that this is the first time he ever experienced such heat, at that distance, and never before did he perspire when so far up. This shows that we have warm heats and suns in Virginia.

While at that height, he witnessed a most magnificent mirage phenomenon on the strata of atmosphere behind him.—About five hundred feet from him opposite to the left was a tremendous well defined, dark skadow of his balloon, car and himself, while about half way between the dark shadow and his balloon, was another bright reflection of Isabella and himself; it was standing out in bold relief, with every tint and color portrayed, and appeared to him like another aerial twin companion, which imitated his every motion or gesture. His shadow appeared to him encircled in a bright yellow halo.

A Child Three Days in the Woods.—A girl ten years old, lost her way in crossing a woods in Warwick, Orange county, New York, and was found after three days search. The Middleton *Whig* says:

"Although desparing, the search was continued by hundreds on sabbath morning, and soon traces of the little wanderer were found; with renewed vigor they prosecuted their search, and about noon a joyful shout proclaimed that the lost one was found. Her uncle found her reclining between two rocks, with her head resting on a stone, in which place she had slept all night. She was awake, but very weak. She gave a brief account of her wanderings. The first night she slept on a bunch of laurels, the next under a rock. She had nothing to eat during the three days, except three May apples and two strawberries. She said she was not frightened but once, and that was at a large snake, who flattened his head when she saw it."

A Pic-Nic Party Amid the Flames.

On Friday of last week a pic-nic party left Albany, N. Y., with all the usual accompaniments, to gather blackberries on one of the tallest of the Berkshire range of mountains. They had good success and met together, for lunch, at a secluded brook a place covered with verdure, watered by a clear cool brook, and surrounded on all sides by tall cliffs. Tired and hungry they soon disposed of the bill of fare, and then indulged, two or three hours, in songs, tales, dances and other pastimes. It was known to them when they first started, that a portion of the mountain range was on fire, but absobed in their amusements they thought nothing of it, until the smoke grew dense, the air hot and stifling, the fire being rapidly spread by a heavy wind, and looking up, they in horror, found themselves begirt by a tremendous conflagration. The Albany *Express* of the 21st, gives the finale.

"Their only way of escape was through the narrow gorge down which the little brook plunged, and the flames were rapidly approaching both sides of that chance for exit!

"Not a moment was too be lost! All rushed instictively for the narrow opening before them, leaving behind them more than half of the berries they had picked. But they found the little brook could run where they could not, and that precipices, underbrush, no path, and the stifling smoke that blew hot in their faces and blinded their eyes, rendered their progress slow. And it was slow. The ladies had to be helped at every step almost. Overhead and all around was a world of fire. Before them was just a narrow way of escape yet, and that might at any moment be crossed, and they completely surrounded by a belt of fire!

"Eagerly they pressed forward, the stoutest leading the way, and all encouraging each other as well as they could.

"The air grew thicker and darker. The heat was dreadful. Sparks and cinders fell like rain around them. Their clothing was repeatedly on fire. The rear and crackle of the flames were almost deafening, and occasionally the fall of a burning tree crashed upon their ears and added to their terrors.

Approaching the Lower Regions.

The Artesian Well which was commenced six years since, by Mr. Belcher of St. Louis, for his Sugar Refinery, has now reached the depth of *twenty-two hundred feet*, and his success is yet uncertain. It will be the deepest Artesian Well in the world. A steam engine of twenty-five horse power is now engaged in the work of boring. The width of the bore is five inches.

The most formidable impediments have met the operation. From the surface to the extremest depth, the drill has met with a constant succession of the most stubborn rock formations, with the single exception, however, of strata of soft slate stone, about 100 feet in thickness, at a depth of about 1,000 below the surface.—The last formation penetrated by the drill is a yellow sandstone. At a depth of 700 feet a vein of salt water was struck, and at 1,500 feet an immense vein of sulphur water burst forth, which has been running ever since its discovery in a large stream from the mouth of the well. This water is the same as that of the Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky, and possesses a purity and freshness of tast quites superior to that which reaches us in barrels and casks. It is carried off by a large sewer, leading to the river. It seems to wasteful that such profuse quantities of this celebrated water should be permitted to flow away, the refinery needs the pure unadulterated element, and it must have it and nothing else. Other medicinal waters have been discovered, we believe, but they have been of little consequence.

American Artists at Florence.—A correspondent of *The Richmond Enquirer* writes from Leghorn as follows:

"At Florence I saw Powers at his studio, having just completed a statue of Washington for the State of Louisiana.—He has taken Houdon's statue in our Capitol as his model, changing the column from his left side to the right, and giving to him rather a meditative air.—The workmanship is excellent. Hart has finished a bust of J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky. No man can execute a better one. And now let me tell the ladies of Virginia that Hart thinks in about two years more, he will send home the statue of Henry Clay. I saw our friend Barbee, who, with Hart dined with me, and seemed to be just getting to work. All seemed pleased that young Galt was to execute the statue of Mr. Jefferson.

HOT AIR *vs.* STEAM.—We understand that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have ordered a locomotive to be constructed, which shall be propelled by *hot air*, on an entirely new principle. Should this experiment meet with success, the use of the tender will be entirely dispensed with, and coal sufficient to take the machine to Cincinnati can be carried in a single barrel. We cannot too highly commend this Company for the enterprise which induces them to make the experiment. Railroad Companies have heretofore very strangely rejected all improvements which have been brought up and proposed for the great perfection of the locomotive, and thus the engine now in use is the very same, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, as that first made by Stephenson years and years agone. If this experiment of this influential and enterprising Company should meet with success, it will create a revolution in propulsion such as must astonish the world, and entitle the Ohio and Mississippi stockholders to the greatest honors.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

An Amatru Bear Hunt.—Nine bears, driven by the fire from their homes in Washington Co., lately undertook to migrate to Vermont. While swimming the bay a couple of miles from Whitehall, a woman and boy gave chase to an old she bear that was swimming with her cubs. They rowed up to the old lady and rapped her head with an oar. She turned and put her paws on the edge of the boat and proposed to come aboard to settle the matter. At the same time the cubs and another big bear turned about to see if it was a "free fight," and if so they wanted to be counted in." The boatmen finding a bigger fight than they bargained for proposed a "compromise," and both parties made a straight wake for the shore in opposite directions. It is generally supposed that the woman and boy will not soon go on another bear hunt on Lake Champlain.

A late writer in speaking about sourkrout, says, "it is the connecting link between damaged cabbage and pickled manure."

RIOT IN NEWARK N. J.

CATHOLICS AGAINST PROTESTANTS.

CATHOLIC CHURTCH SACKED.

The first Annual Parade of the American Protestant Association Lodges in the State of New Jersey, mostly composed of Irishmen, took place in Newark yesterday, and was in honor of the first session of the American Congress.—Lodges from New York and Brooklyn united in the demonstration.

The procession was long and imposing having numerous bands, banners, and flags interspersed. The badges of the members are red scarf, with silver stars emblematic of our Union, eagles, rosetts &c. The banners were large and handsome and were decorated with patriotic signs and the device of the Association.

The procession was composed probably of 2,000 persons, four abreast. After finishing the line of march they proceeded to Military Hall for a collation.

Previous to 3 o,clock in the afternoon the Association had dinner at Military Hall in Market steeet, after which they again formed in line to finish their parade. Their rout lay through the western portion of the city. While passing through William street, near High street, in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church, a neighborhood thickly populated with Irish, a collision occurred between the residents there and those in the procession, which led to serious consequences.

We ascertain from several sources that as the last part of the procession was passing the church, shots were discharged, and stones were thrown from the windows. One of the shots possed through the banner of Henry Clay Lodge No. 10 of New York, and one of the stones struck a man in the procession. Some of the Protestants, feeling enraged at the outrage committed upon them, left the ranks of the procession and made an onslaught upon the church. A party of abutt thirty first broke into the church, and it is asserted that they found a Catholic priest and about twenty Irishmen in the building. The priest and some of his party got out of the church immediately by a back way and ran off. The Protestants proceeded to sack the church. They destroyed the organ, demolished the alter and seats of thechurch, broke out the windows, and otherwise injured the buildiug, to the amount of $500 to $800.

A crowd entered a few minutes afterward, and when they had finished the work of destruction, the building was completely riddled, and presented a most desolate appearance. A large number of pistol-shots were fired in the church against the walls and ceiling by the Protestants.

One Catholic Irishman named Thomas McCarthy was shot outside the church immediately after the commencement of the affray. He received two balls in the lower part of his abdomen, out of about twenty shots said to have been fired at him. He died at 10 o'clock last night.

Another Catholic who had knocked down one of the Protestants that entered the church, was in turn knocked down and jumped upon, and some persons drew a nife, the blade of which was eight inches in length and stuck him, as if intending to pin him to the floor. The knife cut the prostrate man badily in the neck.

Others were seriously wounded, but how many were injured, or how many there were hurt could not be learned.

The police soon arrived on the spot, and order was restored. The procession moved to the railroad depot, and as they were about taking the cars, a large party of Catholics made a descent upon the Protestants, and threw about one hundred stones and brickbats into the crowd hitting several but hurting none severely. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Newark *Daily Mercury*, in a slip issued last evening gives the following account of the affair:

[Upon re-forming in the line at 3 o'clock in Market-street the procession marched down Broad-stret to William-street, and up William-street to High-street. When the head of the procession reached the corner of Shipman and William-streets they found Shipmant-street crowded with Irish Catholics, but the great body of the Societies passed without any interruption beyond an occasional shout of derision. As the end of the procession came in view a stone was hurled from the crowd on the corner of Shipman-street wounding a member of one of the Associations. At the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic Church occupying the space between Shipman and High-streets. This was the signal for a general riot, and the entire procession breaking its line and rushing upon those who had attacked them, who scattered in every direction. Pistols were fired from the procession into the crowd, and some three or four were severely wounded. The attack from the church rendered that an especial object of attention, and in less than five minutes from the first difficulty, the church was completely riddled, its doors and windows broken, its seats torn up its altar dismantled, its organ distroyed, and the whole interior a mass of ruin. A building on the east side of Shipman-street was also attacked, and the windows broken in.

The Newark "Advertiser" in speaking of the parade says:

Our citizens have been universally surprised and pleased to-day, with the first annual parade of the American Protestant Association Lodges of this State, accompanied by lodges from New York and Brooklyn, in honor of the first session of the American Congress. The Association has been until recently almost entirely unknown to us, the Newark Lodge having been formed about six months since; and the oldest lodges of New York only some four or five years ago. The Association is composed almost entirely of foreign born citizens, Germans and Irish, and scarcely any one suspected that a sufficient number of Protestant foreign born citizens lived among us to make so fine a display as we witnessed to-day. The Association is secret and benevolent in its character, and as its name denotes is founded entirely on Protestant principles. A charge has been made that the Irishmen are Orangemen, but we are informed that there are none belonging to the Association.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.

Savannah papers report that over one half of the boarding-houses in that city are closing, owing to the prevalence of yellow feaver, which is on the increase.

When is a woman not a woman? When she is a little cross.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The steamer *Africa* arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

Cotton closed in favor of buyers; sales of the week 33,000 bales fair New Orleans.

There is no new feature in flower or wheat.

Corn wanted at some improvement in prices.

Beef and pork, quiet and unsettled.

It was reported at Paris that the expedition to the Crimea left Varna on the 10th.

At the battle of Karz, in Asia, the Russians took 2,300 Turks prisoners, and left 3,000 dead on the field.

The cholera was on the decline at Varna, but was still raging at Adrinople and other places with great violence.

There had been a great fire at Varna, by which one-third of the town was destroyed. The powder magazine was saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomcrs und, Gen. Baraquay de Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Gray, Secretary of the English legation, left for Stocholm, with the view, it is supposed, of urging Sweden to declare for the Western powers.

The Austrian Loan has all been taken.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

VIENNA, Aug, 22.—The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 23d.

Two brigades have marched from Hermanstadt and another from Cronstadt.

Bucharest, Crajova and Lesser Wallachia will be occupied. The advanced guard entered Bucharest Sept. 5th.

Three brigades of the army of Count Carowin are prepared for a similar movement into Moldavia. Comnt Caroni is Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation.

There is no truth in the report that the Russians refuse to retire from the Principalities and that Prince Gortschakoff had communicated that determination to the Austrian Cabinet.

The French Minister of War had applied to the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul to act as nurses in the armies in Turkey. Fifty of the ladies have under. taken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

Austria has now three ports in the Adriatic, Vise Poln, Lissa and Cathara.

Governor Klapka will return to Switzerland, as the Turkish Government refuses to give him a command.

One thousand of the prisoners captured at Bomursund have been embarked for Brest. The other third were disposed of by Admiral Napier.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 8, 8 P. M.

A fire broke out at 5 this morning in the woodsheds adjoining the large round Engine House of the New York Central Railroad, near North-st which instantly spread to the round house, and in less than ten minutes the whole was in flames. There were seven fine locomotives in the round house, which could not be moved and all were lost. The wood sheds and 300 cords of wood were also destroyed. The fire took from the small engine used in sawing the wood.—Total loss probaly not less $100,000; no insurance. The tracks are all badly damaged, the wood burnt, and the rails warped, and it is doubtful whether any trains can pass to night. Two cars loaded with flour were on the track and were also burnt.

☞ We clip the following from the New York Herald: "Lost, yesterday, a black morocco wallet, containing a small sum of money. It belongs to a lady with a steel clasp and India rubber fastenings. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mrs, Edwards, 313 Canal-street." We hope he will be so; a lady with India rubber fastenings is worth calling on.

$300,000 of the State Debt Paid In Six Months

In passing through Columbus recently we took occasion to call upon Auditor Morgan, and in doing so we ascertained that the Fund Commissioners had paid off *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the State Debt*, in six months' ending on the first of July last. This is paying at the rate of Fifty Thousand Dollars per month—within a fraction of Eleven Thousand and Five Hundred and Thirty-Eight and ahalf Dollars per week; and One Thousand and Nine Hundred and Twenty Dollars per day. That is doing quite well. The Fund Commissioners are endeavoring to purchase all the State Bonds they can in advance of their becoming due; but find it exceedingly difficult to purchase many at this time. At any thing like a fair price—a high premium being invariably demanded by the holder. The State Bonds of Ohio are now regarded as among the most safe investments for capitalists, and hence are much sought after.

Surely it should be a cause of congratulation to every Ohioan, and especially to every Democrat, that the credit of the State stands so high. But a few years ago—from the 15th of November, 1841, to the 15th of November, 1842—*Fifteen Hundred and Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars worth of State Stock were sold for Nine Hundred and Fifty-One Dollars and Thirty Cents*; and on the 8th of March, 1844. *One Hundred Thousand Dollors* worth of State Stocks were sold for *less* than *Sixty Thousand Dollars*. All this transpired under the administration of Whig Fund Commissioners and Whig Financierers. Now, under the administration of Democratic Fund Commissioners and Democratic Financiers, with the "New Constitution in the hands of its friends," the State Stocks of Ohio are eagerly purchased at a premium, instead of a humiliating discount.

The "spoilers" of Ohio, as the Democrats have been maliciously termed, it will be seen, preserve unimpaired, the credit, honor and dignity of the State. And while the Democratic party is so mindful of the credit, honor and dignity of the State, what Democrat is there who would lend his aid to its overthrow by uniting with the Fusionists?

The above we take from the *Chillicothe Advertiser* of August 18, 1854.