

To regulate the election, contest of election, and the resignation of Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That whenever any new township shall be set out, the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall determine on a suitable number of Justices of the Peace for such township, and the day of election, and the Clerk of the Court shall transmit a copy of the same, who shall immediately give notice to the electors in the manner pointed out in the second section of this act, to elect said Justices as determined on; and should there be no trustees of said township, said clerk shall give notice of such election by causing advertisements to be set up in three public places in said township not less than ten nor more than fifteen days previous to the election, designating the time and place of holding such election.

Sec. 2. That whenever a vacancy is about to happen, or shall actually happen, in the office of Justice of the Peace, in any township in this State, either by death, removal, absence at any time for the space of six months, resignation or otherwise, the trustees having notice thereof, shall give notice to the electors of such township to fill such vacancy, by setting up advertisements in three public places in such township, specifying the number of Justices to be elected, which notice shall be given not less than fifteen nor more than twenty days previous to holding such election, which shall be held at such place as said trustees (or clerk as the case may be) shall direct.

Sec. 3. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Probate Judge of the proper county, that there is not a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in any township thereof, and also, that public notice had been given in such township, that application would be made for an additional number of Justices of the Peace, the said court is hereby authorized to add one or more Justices to such township (as may seem just and proper) and the trustees shall give notice to the electors of such township to elect such Justice or Justices as added, agreeably to the provisions of said second section of this act; and whenever it shall be made to appear to the court aforesaid, that it is expedient to decrease the number of Justices in any township, said court shall be authorized to restrict the number as it may judge proper; provided that no Justice shall be deprived of his commission until the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected, and provided also, that if a part of any township shall be attached to another township, the Justices of the Peace residing in the limits of that part of the township so attached as aforesaid shall execute the duties of their respective offices in the township to which the same shall be attached, in the same manner as if they had been elected for such township.

Sec. 4. That if any candidate or elector of the township in which the election was held, shall think proper to contest the election of the person or persons proclaimed elected, such candidate or elector shall make it known to the Probate Judge of such county, within ten days after the day of such election, and the points on which the contestor means to contest such election, and it shall be the duty of such Judge to communicate the same to the person or persons whose election is contested, specifying the name of the contestor with the points on which he relies, citing the names of the persons whose election is contested, and the day on which he appears on a day not more than fifteen days from the day of such election, at his office in such county, allowing such person or persons five days' notice of such contest, and said Judge shall also direct the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to withhold the return of such contested election until the same is decided.

Sec. 5. That said Judge on the same day that he issues a notice to the person or persons whose election is contested shall appoint three respectable freeholders of his county not resident in the township in which such election was held, to try such contest, and shall issue a summons to said freeholders directing them to appear and try said contest on a day specified in said summons, which summons shall be directed to the sheriff, or any constable of said county, and shall be served by the officer to whom directed at least three days before the time appointed for the trial of such contest, and shall be by said sheriff or constable (as the case may be) returned at the time and place of trying the same.

Sec. 6. That the said Judge is hereby authorized, on the request of the contestor, or the person or persons whose election is contested, to grant subpoenas for witnesses directed to the sheriff or any constable of his county, who shall serve and return the same to said Judge at the time and place therein named.

Sec. 7. That said freeholders shall be sworn or affirmed to try such contest agreeably to evidence, and no evidence shall be admitted, but such as relates to the points stated in the notice, and when the trial is closed, the freeholders shall sign and seal their decision, which shall be attested by the said Judge; and if by such decision there be a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace, the said Judge shall within three days thereafter, transmit a copy of such decision to the trustees of said township, or the clerk of such township if there be no trustees, who shall forthwith give notice to the electors to fill such vacancy as in other cases; but if by the decision the said election remains good, he shall transmit the same to the clerk of the court of common pleas who shall immediately thereafter proceed as if no contest had taken place.

Sec. 8. That no election of a Justice of the Peace shall be set aside by the freeholders merely because illegal votes have been given at such election, if it appears that the person or persons whose election shall be contested has the greatest number of the legal votes given at such election after deducting all illegal votes given when there shall be no evidence for whom such illegal votes were given, as well as all illegal votes which shall appear to have been given for the person or persons whose election shall be contested.

Sec. 9. That in case any of the freeholders summoned, fail to attend at the time and place of trial, the Judge shall appoint other freeholders to supply the deficiency and the witnesses shall be sworn or affirmed; provided, if the said Judge fail to attend said trial, any disinterested Justice of the Peace of the county may perform all the duties required of said Judge by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. That if the contestor fail in setting aside the election he shall pay the cost, and the said Judge or Justice (as the case may be) shall under judgment, from which there shall be no appeal, and issue execution for the same, to the sheriff, or any constable of the county, but if the election is set aside, the township in which such election was held shall pay the costs. The said Judge or Justice (as the case may be) shall make out and certify a bill of such costs, and forward the same to the trustees of such township, who shall upon the receipt of said bill of costs, issue their orders on

the township treasurer for the payment of the payment of the same. The said Judge or Justice (as the case may be) shall receive one dollar per day, and such freeholders, one dollar per day; and the witnesses and sheriff or constable their lawful fees as in other cases.

Sec. 11. That whenever any person is elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and receives a commission from the Governor, he shall forthwith take the necessary oath of affirmation, appertaining to such office before the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of his proper county (who is hereby authorized to administer the same) or before any Justice of the Peace of the proper county, who shall within ten days certify the same to the clerk aforesaid, who shall in either case make record of it, in a book provided for that purpose, and every Justice of the Peace so qualified before he shall be deemed legally authorized to discharge any of the duties of his office, shall within ten days after the taking of said oath of affirmation, enter into bond to be approved by the trustees of the township, payable to the State of Ohio, with at least two sufficient securities with a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars at the discretion of the trustees to be deposited with the township treasurer, unless the township treasurer should be the Justice elect then with the township clerk conditioned that the said Justice, shall well and truly pay over, according to law, all moneys which may come into his hands by virtue of his said commission, and also conditioned, that he will well and truly do and perform every ministerial act that is enjoined upon him by law, on which bond suit may be brought, and the penalty thereof recovered by any person injured by the neglect or refusal of any such Justice, in same manner as on lands given by sheriffs; and on refusal [to] neglect to enter into such bond, the trustees shall give notice of a new election to fill the office of such Justice.

Sec. 12. Whenever in the opinion of the trustees of any township the security required to be given by any Justice of the Peace, under this act, shall be or shall become insufficient for any cause, such trustees shall give notice to such Justice in writing that he is required within ten days to give additional security to the satisfaction of such trustees; and on neglect or refusal of any Justice to enter into any bond with security, as required of them by this act, the office shall be deemed vacant, and the trustees shall give notice of a new election to fill such office.

Sec. 13. That every Justice of the Peace hereafter commissioned shall in thirty days thereafter transmit the date thereof to the clerk of the township, who shall make an entry thereof in a book by him to be provided for that purpose, and at least sixty days previous to the expiration of such commission, the clerk shall give a written notice to the trustees when such Justice's commission will expire and the trustees on receiving such notice shall notify the electors of such township to meet and elect a Justice of the Peace, to fill such vacancy, in the manner pointed out in the [second] section of this act, and said trustees, may hold an election before the said vacancy actually happens.

Sec. 14. That all elections under the provisions of this act, shall be conducted in the same manner as is required in the election of members of the General Assembly, and the judge of election, taking in the return of such election, shall be entitled to receive ten cents per mile from the place of holding the election to the seat of justice to be paid out of the county treasury.

Sec. 15. That all resignations of Justices of the Peace shall be made to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the Justice so resigning shall at the same time give notice to the clerk of the township of his resignation, and the township clerk shall within three days after such notice to him, certify the same to the trustees of the township, who shall proceed therein as in other cases of vacancies.

Sec. 16. That should there be no trustees in any such township, the township clerk shall give the notice to electors required to be given by this act.

Sec. 17. That if any officer or other person shall neglect or refuse to discharge or perform any of the duties enjoined or required by the provisions of this act, such officer or other person or persons so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the proper township in an action of debt for the use of common schools, in the township, which action may be commenced and prosecuted by the treasurer of the township, on complaint of any citizen thereof.

Sec. 18. That the act providing for the election and resignation of Justices of the Peace passed January 31st, 1831, the act entitled "an act to amend the act to provide for the election and resignation of Justices of the Peace passed March 21, 1840, and an act to amend an act to provide for the election and resignation of Justices of the Peace," passed February 28, 1842, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that said repeal shall not in any way or manner affect any right which may have accrued under any of said acts.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Rep's WILLIAM MEDILL, President of the Senate. March 11, 1853.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Sandusky County, Ohio, I certify that the foregoing laws are truly copied from those furnished this office by the Secretary of State.

HORACE E. CLARK, County Auditor.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—John Aspden whose sudden death was noticed in our columns, was one of the English claimants of the immense estate left by Matthias Aspden. Before the case was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the American heirs, the latter proposed to the deceased to compromise the matter, and offered to pay him the sum of \$250,000 to relinquish his claim; this he refused to do, and the decision of the Court set him off without a farthing. On Monday morning the estate was divided between the heirs at law, an I almost at the same moment John Aspden fell dead at a tavern in Carter's alley, of disease of the heart, supposed to have been induced by disappointment and mortification. At the time of his death his pockets contained a solitary cent, his entire fortune! To-day the man who might have been a possessor of a quarter of a million of dollars will be borne to his grave from an obscure part of the district of Southwark.—Philadelphia Bulletin 17th.

For the Journal. Sunset Meditations.

A soft and hallowed light is spreading o'er The face of earth, and all things living feel Its sweet and soothing influence. The sun Has spent the splendor of his noonday blaze, And now, like ripe old age of honored ones, Sinks down, to leave us not a trace of what, He has been, save the memory of his brightness. Like his career to-day, have been the lives Of those whom we, the sons of earth, call'd great.

Their sun of glory Rose with their youth, and upward sped its way Until, the zenith of its glory reached its mid-day splendor Glared fearfully upon us, and the mind Was dazzled, as the eye was upward turned To read the record of their noble deeds. But soon the twilight of old age came on, And softened down their fame to richer color, "As pictures owe their mellow tints to time," We look upon them now with pride and awe, And with our blessings following their steps, Watch anxiously the fading of their glory Before the darkness of the night of death.

As the setting sun Leaves behind a flood of yellow light, Gilding the mountain tops and western sky, And shedding a soft radiance on the vale, So the memory of earth's mighty ones, Gilding the page of history, shines upon us With a clear and chastened light, until Some mighty revolution bears them down Into the abyss—Forgetfulness. Sunset is an hour of quiet joy: A solemn something feeling steals upon us— A kind of dreamy, listless reverie, In which the phantoms of the buried past Flit over Memory, leaving the overwrought mind To meditate upon the fleeting shadows Of years by gone.

There was a time, ere cold adversity And disappointment's chill swept o'er my lyre, That I could set me down at close of day, And sing of future joys that lighted up The idle visions of my coming life:— Could sing of hope, of honors, happiness, Which lent to this dull life a glowing charm. But now 'tis changed. Misfortune's blasting winds Its strings have severed. It now lute me: Or only yields the harsh, discordant notes Attuned to thought but sorrow, doubt and dread. As twilight spreads her mantle over the earth, And all is hushed to quiet.

Beneath the influence of the magic spell, From the abyss of Time comes floating up A vision of bright altars—blasted hopes— Friends scattered—honors crumbled into dust. Of such is life. W.

For the Journal. Mr. Editor.—I am sorry to see that the election of State School Commissioner is to be run into politics. There is scarcely a Democratic paper in the State, but that is agitating the question, and urging the claims of favorite politicians—men, who if elected, will prove a disgrace and burthen to the cause. To such a degree of extravagance in office-seeking has the Democratic party arrived, that there is not a single office in the State, however paltry, but must be filled by ranting politicians, whether possessing sufficient talent or not. In view of the above fact, it is not to be wondered at then, that the \$1500 salary, provided for by the law creating said office, should prove a temptation to the greedy aspirants that make up that party.

In making their announcements, it is clearly evident that they have an eye more to political capital and availability, than to talent. This being the case, it stands us in hand, as true republicans and friends of common schools to oppose this method of electing men, to such an important post as that of State School Commissioner. If we wish the cause of common school education to flourish in our State, and become popular abroad, we must keep the election of said Commissioner out of politics.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the teachers and other true friends of the cause of education, throughout the entire State, should meet together and resolve to use their influence and votes to secure the election of a man, regardless of his politics, who, in their opinion, possesses the requisite qualifications. If we do not pursue a different course from that already begun, there will be nothing gained, but rather something lost by the creation of the office of State School Commissioner.

A TEACHER.

Railroads. We learn from Mr. Foster, of Rome, that the preliminary steps to build a road from Fremont, via Rome and Findlay, to Lima, thence toward the State line westward or south-westward, have been taken, and L. Q. Rawson, Justice, and others of Fremont, whose names we have forgotten, with Chas. W. Foster, of Rome, have so far formed themselves into a company, that as soon as they receive their certificates from the Secretary of State, they will proceed to see what can be done toward the consummation of the this most important enterprise on their part—and one, too, in which the interests of Findlay and Hancock Co. weigh most heavily. The people of Hancock have nobly responded to every call made upon them, when a public improvement was asked at their hands. The Mad River Branch was proposed some years ago, and the united voice of the county went forth with loud acclaim, greeting the building of the road. When it was proposed last fall to take stock in the Dayton and Michigan road, provided it would come over, to the amount of \$100,000, the people spoke with a loud voice in a majority of over 300, saying, "Let the road come and the money shall not be wanting."—When it was proposed to "T" rail the road, the people again said, "Let it be done." But their willingness to improve their county has been met with no favorable results. Other interests have overbalanced ours, and the Facts have decided against us. But a new project is upon us. Our northern friends stretch out their hands and cordially greet us, and ask a mite thrown into the scale that our mutual interests may outweigh the obstacles to be surmounted. We may as well say farewell to all other projects and cleave to this one alone. A road from Fremont on the line proposed, will give us all the railroad connections and facilities we need want. Think of it, people of Hancock, and say ye what ye will do; and what ye will decide upon, let every tongue swear it shall be done.—Hancock Courier.

Mr. D. Betts has received a large stock of excellent goods, which he sells very cheap. Give him a call, he charges no person anything for looking at his goods.

Two New Law Firms in Fremont. We would invite the attention of the public to the card of T. P. Finerock & J. F. Price, and also that of G. W. & C. S. Glick. They are all young men of very fair promise, and we have no doubt that business entrusted to either firm will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

Messrs. P. B. Beery & Brother are receiving a large stock of spring and summer goods, which they intend to sell on the most reasonable terms. We invite attention to their card in this paper.

Those who want Blacksmithing done well and cheap, would do well to give Mr. J. F. Hulls a call. See his advertisement on another page.

A young dandy about starting on a sea voyage went to a store to purchase a life-preserver. "You will not want it," suggested the clerk "bags of wind won't sink!"

THE JOURNAL:

FREMONT, OHIO. I. W. BOOTH Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, NELSON BARRERE, of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, ISAAC J. ALLEN, of Richland.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE, HENRY BRACHMAN, of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, NELSON H. VAN VORHES, of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Cuyahoga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, JOHN WADDLE, of Coshocton.

The Junction Rail Road Company. Another Injunction.

In the case of James Moore and others against the Junction Rail Road Company, Ebenezer Lane and others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Ottawa County, Ohio. The following injunction was granted on Tuesday the 3d of May on the ex parte application of the Plaintiffs.

"An Injunction is allowed against said Junction Rail Road Company, its officers, agents, and servants, restraining them from constructing a Rail Road across the Sandusky Bay, and from placing any obstruction therein, and from constructing a Rail Road from Sandusky city to the Maumee River by any other route than to and by the Town of Fremont in Sandusky County; and an injunction is so granted against all the other defendants in said cause restraining them from in any manner, directly or indirectly, aiding the said Junction Rail Road company in constructing the Junction Rail Road across said Bay, or from Sandusky city to the Maumee River in any other route than by Fremont."

The object and effect of this second Injunction against the Junction Rail Road Co. is understood from the following statement: The Junction Co. is enjoined from bridging Sandusky Bay by the decision, of Judge McLean. Those who obtained this Injunction are at once told by the other party that the construction of the Bridge will be proceeded with under the name of the Port Clinton Rail Road Co. Now it is well known that this latter Co. is a mere man of straw, whose pockets are to be filled with the bonds and funds of the Junction Co. It will never draw the breath of life except through the nostrils of the Junction Co. The object and effect of this second Injunction is to restrain the Junction Co. from doing by this man of straw what it cannot do by itself, viz bridge Sandusky Bay. By this injunction it is forbidden to use its funds, and its officers agents and servants are forbidden to aid in the construction of such a bridge. This man of straw therefore, whose breath was in the nostrils of the Junction Co. and not in his own, has collapsed. The stalking horse on which the Junction Co. hoped to ride across Sandusky Bay, has stumbled and fallen at the outset, and left his rider on the East side of the Bay, where for the present he will certainly remain.

We would inform our friend "Teacher," that there will be a convention of teachers and friends of education, held on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of July next, at Dayton, for the purpose of nominating a man for the office of which he speaks. We hope he will be there with a host of others from Sandusky County. The man to be nominated by that convention, is not to be the Whigs, Democrats' or Free-soilers' nomination, but the PEOPLE'S.

We hope our friend, with all other teachers of the State, will go to work and keep working, until after the election. We have every encouragement so to do. The great pulse of the people's heart is in unison with our own. The mass of the people are honest, and will vote for the man they believe to be the best qualified for the office. We have now a good School Law, and let us stand by it as men. Let us put a man at the helm, who is a wide-awake, working, honest man—a man with a great heart and a sound head.

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Items.

The night express train which left Albany on the 3d inst. at half past six o'clock, ran into a cattle train, near Syracuse. The Engineer on the express train, badly injured. On the 2d inst. a committee of 100 waited a second time on the Mayor of Cincinnati, to request him to resign; but he refused to meet them. Another indignation meeting is called.

There has been a great Soiree at Glasgow to Mrs. Stowe, and also at Edinburgh. She has been enthusiastically received, principally in religious circles.

The stock of the Mich. Southern Rail Road, is quoted at \$1.31, in New York on the 16th inst.

Mr. J. B. Booth, Jr., has netted \$200,000 in California, and is about to leave the state.

It is said a butcher named Strong, has been convicted in Cincinnati for selling dog-meat for mutton.

The Sandusky river is to be bridged with a wire Suspension Bridge, at Tiffin city.

President Pierce has been so thoroughly dogged by office seekers that he has been compelled to announce in the Union, that he would receive persons on business only during the hours from 12 till 2, and three days in the week.

Prof. St. John, of Cleveland, has been elected professor of Natural Science in Kenyon College, Gambier; and is soon to commence a course of lectures in that Institution, on Chemistry and Geology. He is a very fine lecturer and the best Geologist in Ohio, of whom we have any knowledge. Kenyon has now as able a Faculty as our country affords.

We learn from an exchange that in many parts of Illinois the wheat crop is entirely killed.

The N. Y. Tribune concludes an article on Cuba with the following words: "The purchase of Cuba ensures the extension of slavery. Only it will take effect more slowly than in case of a filibuster seizure. And the slowest of all abolition processes will be to leave the Island undisturbed in the hands of Spain."

Senator Pearce, of Maryland, will deliver the address at the Ohio State Fair, at Dayton, in September next.

Senator Rice declines being a candidate for School commissioner.

A French steamer has brought from Alexandria to Marselles, a block of Egyptian granite, which is to be brought to the United States and put into the Washington Monument.

Altered bills of the State Bank of Ohio, are in circulation throughout the city. There are so many counterfeit fraudulent bills abroad at present, that it behooves one to scrutinize their money closely before taking it.—Toledo Blade.

The consumption of spirituous Liquors in the U. States, reaches the enormous quantity of 86,000,000 gallons, annually; equal to six gallons for each adult person.

The weekly expense of printing the N. Y. Tribune, is about \$4,500.

The New York men of business expend annually, 2,000,000 in advertising. WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop generally looks well every where. Our papers from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and New York speak of it as promising well.—Toledo Blade.

A CHANCE FOR BACHELORS.—The Boston papers say that Miss Shimmis is the richest young lady in that city. She pays a tax on property to the amount of \$320,000.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury that the United States District Court in that city, last week, sustained the validity for the laws of South Carolina requiring the imprisonment of colored seamen. An action was brought against the Sheriff of Charleston, at the instance of the British Consul, to recover \$4,000 damages for the alleged false imprisonment of Manuel Pereira, a colored British subject, and a verdict was given in favor of the Sheriff. The case is to be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The Gardiner case progresses but slowly. There is no knowing when it will terminate.

The Connecticut Legislature assembled on the 4th inst.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention met on Wednesday last. The Whigs nominated G. N. Briggs as President; the Locofocos and Free Soilers, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks.

The steamship Arabia sailed for Liverpool on the 4th, with 180 passengers and \$201,300 in specie.

The barque Nimrod sailed on the 1st inst, for Australia, with 200 passengers.

There are now in California about 22,000 Chinamen; and the capital invested and owned by Chinese in the State, is \$1,000,000.

The barque Lady Suffolk, on the 28th ult., landed 600 slaves at a point near Matanzas.

Prof. L. L. Hill, the inventor of the "Hilletttype," has discovered a new method of silvering glass. It is thought that it will be of good practical value in the manufacture of mirrors.

The question whether the year 1800 belongs to the 18th or 19th century is again started.

The North Carolina Weldon Patriot, says the cholera prevails on the river between that place and Gaston.

The dreadful Rail Road Calamity.

The following is the description given by one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, who visited the scene of the Collision soon after its occurrence. On the northern side of the Central track, one first class passenger car was thrown upon its side, and groans and cries assailed the ears of those who hastened from the rest of the first class cars which retained their position. Those in this car were aided to escape from the confusion, and from the danger of suffocation, and it was found that none were dangerously injured though several received severe bruises.

The scene which presented itself upon the other side of the Central track cannot be fully described, and time will not efface the memory of that terrible and heart rending spectacle, from the mind of the unwilling beholder.

We saw a heap of ruins, from beneath which shrieked out upon the midnight air, cries for help mingled in strong discord with the deeper toned groans of the dying. One by one, those who were able, crawled out from the rubbish, while the uninjured were fully employed in rendering assistance to those unable to extricate themselves.

Each moment the scene became, if possible, more heart rending. Here sat a poor woman with a broken limb, and her little daughter stood by her side, weeping and begging for assistance. There lay a young German, dead, his sister by his side, wringing her hands, and crying "mein Bruder, mein Bruder!" Here a child crying "O my father!" There a woman waiting for the loss of her infant. A woman dead, her mangled features but partly concealed by a cloak, and at her side only a faithful dog.

Three children, from three to ten years of age were taken from the water and placed side by side. At the head of one sat the bereaved father. No one came near to claim the other two. An infant was picked out the ruins unharmed, but no mother could be found for it. Those most dangerously injured were conveyed into the unharmed cars, and rendered as comfortable as possible. With some the struggle between life and death seemed uncertain.

In this place was exhibited the kindness of woman's nature, and the sympathy of many a true heart found expression in timely action. It was the general opinion that from 12 to 15 bodies lay beneath the ruins, though it was impossible to ascertain with any accuracy. Four bodies had been taken out. From 50 to 60 were seriously injured, and some of these cannot recover. The emigrants on the Central road suffered the most.

The ruin of the cars was in itself a terrible sight. Piled up in the water lay an immense heap of wheels, iron railings, splinters, doors, &c. On one side lay the crushed locomotive, still emitting steam as late as 2 o'clock. Perched on the top of all at the height of twelve feet above the water's edge, was the baggage car, round, not even the end glass broken.—The other end had burst open and a portion of the trunks had rolled down the heap into the water below.

Beneath one edge of the car appeared the bald head and one hand of an old man. The leg of one and the body of another were also visible beneath the car. To the east of the ruins burned a bright fire kindled from the splinters, whose light flickered across the quiet form of three children, and shone brightly upon the passengers who gathered around it. Another fire was also burning west of the express train.

The engineer on the Southern road was saved by jumping from the locomotive into the water, before the collision took place. The locomotive is a perfect wreck among the mass of other ruins, and had he not jumped, would of course have been smashed in the wreck.

The Chicago Journal says truly: If these levels and crossings are persisted in as at present established, this frightful accident is but the opening one of a series that we may expect to make newspaper notice of, as long as we edit a paper.

The agents are to blame for permitting trains to run out of time, and neither of the trains had any business to be where they were when the accident happened.

The conductors are to blame for not keeping in their regular time, regardless of all other consequences, and more than all to the heedless & headstrong engineers in conduct of the rival trains, who could not but have seen and known the danger of their rashness, in plenty of time to have prevented catastrophe.

We hope and trust that the law with its severest rigor, will visit the guilty parties, and punish them as their conduct deserves. Human safety demands it—the laws allow it and the courts ought to award it, in justice to a responsive echo that answers to the voice of an entire community.

Burning of the Steamer Ocean Wave—Twenty-Eight Lives Lost! A dispatch from New York, dated the 2d, says that the Steamer Ocean Wave, running on Lake Ontario, was burned at two o'clock on Saturday morning last, fifty miles above Kingston, on her passage to Ogdensburgh. There was 50 persons on board, including the Crew, of whom only twenty-two were saved. Among the saved were Captain Watson, the Mate and Parser.

When the fire first broke out the boat was a mile and a half from land. The whole of the upper works were consumed in fifty minutes, and the hull drifted off the shore sunk soon after. Those saved were picked up by the Boats of passing vessels. The Boat was owned by the Northern Railway Company of Ogdensburgh, fully insured.

THE SEASON FAIRLY OPENED.—A steamer has been burnt on Lake Ontario, and some 28 lives lost. Our people have become so accustomed to these terrible accidents that they scarcely give them a second thought unless some of their friends happen to be among the victims. This is the first steambot accident of the season. It will not be the last. Can not some means be devised by which these terrible scenes shall be lessened?—O. S. Journal.

The body of Mr. WILLIAM SCHUYLER, merchant of Albany, who has been missing since December 23d, was found yesterday by a boatman, floating in the East River, near the foot of Collier street. There was no appearance of violence about the body. What renders the death more like the result of accident is the fact of finding in the pocket of the deceased his gold watch and nearly two hundred dollars.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

A Ballad

BY JOHN G. BARR, OF VERMONT. There lived an honest fisherman, I knew him passing well; He dwelt hard by a little pond, Within a little dell.

A grave and quiet man was he, Who loved his hook and rod; So even ran his lines of life, His neighbors thought it odd. For science and for books, he said He never had a wish; No school to him was worth a fig, Except a "school of fish."

This single-minded fisherman A double calling had; To tend his ducks in winter time, In summer, fish for shad. In short, this honest fisherman All other toils forsook, And, though no vagrant man was he, He lived by "hook and crook."

All day that fisherman would sit Upon an ancient log, And gaze upon the water, like Some sedentary frog. A cunning fisherman was he, His angles were all right; And when he scratched his aged poll, "You'd know he'd got a bite."

To charm the fish he never spoke, And, though his voice was fine, He found the most convenient way Was just to "drop a line." And many a "gooseon" of the pond, If made to speak to-day, Would own with grief, this angler had A mighty "taking way."

One day, while fishing on the log He mourned his want of luck; When suddenly he felt a bite, And jerking—caught a "duck." Alas! that day, the fisherman Had taken too much grog. And being but a landsman, too, He couldn't "keep the log."

In vain he strove with all his might, And tried to give the fish a shove; Down, down he went to feed the fish He'd