

Explosion of the Steamboat America.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a boiler burst on board the steamer America, while on her passage from Sandusky to Buffalo...

We take the following particulars from the Cleveland Herald Extra, July 31st. From the engineer of the Alabama, which came in at six o'clock this evening, we learn that the Alabama fell in with the America about two o'clock A. M., an hour after the terrible accident had occurred.

He and others poured oil over several, until the supply was exhausted, and molasses was used in its stead. Mr. Joseph Standif of Durham, Ct., who is named as fatally scalded, stated his residence to one of the passengers on the Alabama, and requested him to write to his wife, that his last thought was of her.

The explosion took place in the starboard boiler, the second from the outside—blowing the forward end of it entirely off, turning the boiler deck upside down, raising the upper deck some four feet, and making the centre of the boat a perfect wreck.

No doubt some of the passengers jumped overboard in the confusion, and one was seen in the water. It is wonderful that the boat did not burn after the explosion—in fact she is reported to have been on fire after being towed to Erie.

H. B. Ely, Esq., of this city, was on board the America, but fortunately was unharmed, save a slight injury to one of his hands. When the Alabama left Erie, eight of the scalded were dead, and probably as many more will not recover.

In this matter there has been gross carelessness. Such accidents can not occur without it, and justice and the safety of the travelling public demand that the cause of this explosion be ascertained, and those in fault held responsible.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Nathan Deming, of South Bloomfield, Pickaway county, Ohio, for the following list of persons injured.

W. H. Burnett, N. Y. not badly scalded—hands slightly. Jeremiah Connor, wife and five children; badly scalded. McLaughlin, Freeman; died in an hour.

H. Brown, colored water; torn to pieces by the pitman. Wm. Lewis, head cook; badly scalded. Richard Retail, Whiteby, Canada; badly scalded. Luther Kinney, Washington, Macomb county, Michigan; badly scalded.

Joseph Standif, Durham, Ct.; mortally. James Chancelor, Freeman; died in an hour. Patrick Welch, Freeman; will die. An old French woman, shoe dealer in New York; badly.

Archibald Linsey, stevedore passenger, Michigan; badly. J. F. Taylor, Cincinnati; slightly. D. G. Ramsey, Cincinnati; face and hands slightly scalded.

Patrick Howley, deck passenger; hands and face scalded. D. E. Terry, Norwalk, O.; injured by a fall. Wm. Terry, Norwalk, O.; missing, no doubt drowned.

Bridget Welch, Buffalo; badly scalded. Jacob Downing, Albany; hands slightly scalded. Michael Haggerty, Freeman; must die. Charles Potter, greaser, missing.

Donna Warren, deck passenger; badly scalded. James Murphy, Irish deck hand; badly scalded. Thomas Purcell, Freeman; badly scalded. Colored cook name not known; slightly scalded.

Capture of a Manatee or Sea Cow. By the arrival of the steamer Nemontoth, Capt. Freedom, from Indian river yesterday, we learn that Messrs. Clark and Burnham succeeded in capturing a sea cow on the 17th inst., near Jupiter Inlet, Florida.

The animal was caught in a net, is of the male species and is five feet three inches in length. They succeeded in taking it alive, and have shipped it to Charleston, in the schooner Obeliskion, with the intention of exhibiting it at the North during the ensuing summer, and of bringing it South in the next winter.

An individual, who saw it describes it as a remarkably curious animal. It was very wild when first captured, but soon became quite tame, and now eats grass, &c. Its tail is in the shape of a fan, and is two feet and five inches broad. It has no hind feet; its fore feet are similar to those of a turtle; it has nails like those on the human hand, but no claws. It moans and roars like those of a cow; has teeth on the lower jaw, but none on the upper.

Previous to the capture of the one above described, they succeeded in taking a female, but it was so large, and becoming entangled in the net made such desperate exertion to escape, that the captors were compelled to shoot it. They preserved the skin, however, which is fifteen feet long.

The individuals who made the capture, were in our city some weeks ago, making the necessary arrangements for the enterprise, and expressed their determination to make a capture. They have succeeded, and will be amply rewarded by the exhibition of their great natural curiosity. Barnum, of the American Museum, is said to have offered them, if successful, \$10,000 for their prize.

Look Out—Galphins.

The editor of the Statesman is going to give the Galphins their particular piece, from this time, henceforth. He is not going to let up, but will be bound to give them "enough" of it!

We shall expect that Medary will begin at the beginning, and give Mr. Forayth, of Georgia, who was Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, and Gen. Jackson himself a tremendous blowing up, as they all favored the Galphins claim in their day, and by their exertions kept the breath of life in it.

We rather tremble for Mr. Medary will be obliged to take back a part of that eulogy! at least, so far as the doing "in the world of bliss" are concerned.

We hope this modern Quixote will have a good time of it, fighting those huge giants he sees flourishing their arms at him. Meanwhile, we shall expect that "error in the account," and continue to pour broadside after broadside into the rotten hulk of locofocoism, and especially that part where we have the flag of "hard money," and "unrestricted individual liberty." These are questions that concern the people of Ohio.

These are questions that will talk about, and vote about this fall; and the Statesman is only showing another evidence of his greenness, if it thinks, by this shallow article, to attract attention to something else.—The "juggle" won't win. Meanwhile, that the Statesman may not get out of material, we here with furnish it with a list of real live Galphins of his own stripe. Fire away at them!

Locofoco Defaulter—Column of Infamy.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount Stolen. Includes entries like 'The Triest Robbery \$6,631', 'The Wingate Robbery 10,989', 'The Smith Robbery 11,058', etc.

Add to the above list the host of small petty larceny thieves about the POST OFFICES, Pension Offices and the various stations under the Polk dynasty, and we shall have a sum filched from the Public Treasury, under Locofoco reign, exceeding Ten Millions of Dollars!

Beautiful Extract.

You cannot go into the meadow and pluck up a single daisy by the roots, without breaking up a society of nice relations, and detecting a principle more extensive and refined than mere gravitation.

The handful of earth that follows the tiny roots of that little flower is replete with social elements. A little social circle had been formed around that germinating daisy. The sunbeam and the dew drop met there, and the soft summer breeze came whispering through the tall grass to join the silent concert.

And the earth took them to her bosom and introduced them to the daisy germ; and they all went to work to show that flower to the sun. Each mingled in the honey-sweet influence, and they curved the "two sunny things" with an alms that made it grow. And when it lifted its eyes towards the sky, they were a soft carpet of grass for its feet.

And the sun saw it through the green leaves, and smiled as he passed on; and then by starlight and by moonlight, they worked on. And the daisy lifted up his head, and one morning while the sun was looking it put on its silver-rimmed diadem, and showed its yellow petals to the stars.

And it nodded to the little birds that were swimming in the sky. And all of them that had silver lined wings came, and birds that in black and gray and quaker came; and the puerulent blue bird, and the courtly yellow bird, came; and each sang a native air at the coronation of the daisy.

August Elections. Five States, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, held their State elections on Monday (August 5th). Legislatures were chosen in each, and members of congress in Iowa and Missouri. In Indiana, Missouri and Texas, United States Senators were to be elected. In the first named State, we hope a Whig has been returned in the place of Mr. Bright, who has been conspicuous all winter for his general subserviency to the South.

Delegates to a convention to amend the constitution were to be elected at the same time. The signs indicate that the Whigs will make a clean sweep in Missouri, in consequence of the efforts made by the "scamps" to throw Benton overboard. We are much mistaken if the Locofoco poll book thieves did not receive a severe rebuke in the first congressional district in Iowa; in which State a Governor was also to be elected.

North Carolina elected a Governor and Legislature on Thursday (August 8th). We shall be disappointed if the Locos caught Old Rip Van Winkle napping. Manly and Reed are the candidates, and two years ago the former was elected over the latter by 800 majority only, in consequence of his views on certain local questions. But it is useless to speculate on what the telegraph wires will soon make certain.

The Crops—Grasshoppers.

The weather during the last week, has been remarkably accommodating to the farmers, giving them an opportunity to secure their hay and grain in admirable condition. We regret to learn that in many parts of our country, the crops, particularly oats and hay, are suffering greatly from the grasshoppers. Many fields of fine-looking hay, have been entirely destroyed by this insect, during the last week, and it is feared the oat crop will suffer in like manner.

A farmer from the country informs us that his oat field, even now, presents only a mass of lifeless, headless stalks, having been completely trampled by these comparatively harmless insects. We had hoped that the severe rain of week before last had destroyed those insects to such an extent as to prevent their injuring the crops, but on the contrary, it seems to give them strength and vigor.

THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. S. FOUKE, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

ALEXANDER G. CONOVER,

OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

WHIGS OF SANDUSKY COUNTY!

The time has again arrived when it is necessary that we should be doing something in the way of organization. Union is Strength; without union we have no hope that the principles which we believe to be right, will ever triumph. Our opponents are already marshaling their forces; and while energy and activity characterize all their movements, why should indolence and apathy be found among the Whig ranks? Think of these things therefore, and ORGANIZE!

In view thereof, the Central Committee request the Whigs of Sandusky county to meet at their respective places of election in the several townships,

On the 17th day of August, inst., to nominate Delegates to attend a Whig Mass County Convention to be held at Fremont, on Saturday, Sept. 7th, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz:

County Treasurer;

Prosecuting Attorney;

One Commissioner, and

One Poor House Director.

At the Township Meetings the Whigs are also requested to nominate Delegates to attend the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative District Conventions, to be held at Perryburgh, on the 22d day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL L. JUNE,

JAMES S. FOUKE,

T. S. HULL,

CHAS. G. MUGG,

CHAS. G. GREENE,

Whig Central Committee.

August 10th, 1850.

WHIG SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Lucas, Fulton, Wood, Henry, Ottawa and Sandusky counties, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at PERRYBURGH on the 22d day of August inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the State Senate, to be supported by the Whigs of this District, at the coming election.

THE HON. WM. JOHNSTON,

Whig Candidate for Governor, will be present and address the Convention.

E. MACK,

Chairman Senatorial Committee.

July 30th, 1850.

The "Omnibus" Bill.

The compromise has been defeated, and the Union is still safe! Notwithstanding all the threats and invectives of Southern men in congress and the Southern press, they have been forced to surrender, and their last hope has been killed in the Senate where it originated, without death to any one, without thunders, lightnings or earthquakes. At the last account received, the capitol still stood, and the flag of our Union still waved over the nation entire. They felt no doubt like doing something "serious," but speaking reasonable words and acting reasonable deeds were, (they were understood perfectly well,) two different things.

In this country treason lies not in words, and the freedom of speech guaranteed to us by the constitution, gives men a chance to say almost anything, but when it comes to the doing, then it is the hand of the law is upon them. The courage of the south has "oozed out at their finger ends," and they are placed in a very ridiculous position, being subjects for the ridicule of the whole civilized world.

Mr. Clay has spent his time, and his labor in vain. His whole soul was in the "Omnibus" his talents which are unequalled by any in the world, were put forth in one mighty effort to save the Union and satisfy the honor of the South. His heart was in the Union—for he has labored night and day, and he honestly thought that its safety would be perilled if this Bill did not pass. He has done all that he could, and though vanquished, he has this to cheer him; he done what he honestly considered his duty. The opponents of this bill are loud in their praises of Mr. Benton, ascribing to him the honor of defeating it. In our opinion it is a triumph not of men but principles, exemplifying those fullest extent the adage, "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

The friends of freedom this time, have been true to themselves, fearing neither the threats of the ultraists nor listening to the wily demagogues, who are striving in our national legislature to build themselves up, on the ruins of their country.

Southern ultraists and Northern Demagogues may learn a salutary lesson from this. It should teach them, that no man or set of men can always control the principles and energies of a free people, or bind them with a curse, merely because selfish men in one part of the confederacy desire it.

We understand that all the provisions of the "Omnibus" except that part providing for a territorial government of Utah, have been thrown overboard; which part has already passed the Senate. Mr. Clay it is said will now direct his energies to the immediate admission of California as she is. If he does she will be admitted without delay immediately; and should the Southern members who assisted in the defeat of the "Omnibus" oppose her admission we anticipate for them a "good time," when "Harry of the West" comes out, and "shows them up." He can and will do it; and when he does it they had better be somewhere else, beside sitting beneath the scourges of his eloquence. We are glad the bill has been defeated, and are doubly rejoiced that it died where it originated—in the Senate.—Peace to its name.

The cholera is still prevalent in Columbus, though it does not rage to any alarming extent. The Board of Health report on the 2d inst., nine deaths from that disease.—On the 3d, fourteen.

To the Whigs of Sandusky County.

Again, in the course of events, the wheels of Time have rolled round another year; and we deem it again necessary to sound the tocsin of alarm to the Whigs of this county. The October elections are at hand, and if we expect to see Whig principles ultimately triumph, we should be up and acting! and that right speedily. There is too much listlessness on the part of many Whigs; some thinking, perhaps, that it is useless to combat any longer, where defeat is morally certain; and others, perhaps, preferring rather to spend their time at work upon their farms, than attending political meetings.

To both of these classes let us say, that although we may be beaten in the contest, it is not a defeat which should bring disgrace upon us as a Party; it is a defeat of men merely, not principles. The principles of the Whig party can never be overcome. This every true Whig must feel; and while his foes are quarreling about the division of the expected spoils, he has only to consider that his vote counts one, and will surely in the end tell for the truth and the right.

Our opponents are always at work—they are organizing their forces, and every stubborn and refractory member will be whipped into the ranks before the October election. Our party lists are not so strongly drawn; and we are willing that men should think, and act, and above all things act for themselves. For this reason, a Whig Mass County Convention, has been appointed, and the Whigs of the county are earnestly requested to meet in council and counsel with each other on the various subjects which are agitating the public mind.—Let not only the Delegates from the various townships come out, but every Whig in the county should drop his work; let the plow stand in the furrow—let the hammer rest on the anvil—the saw upon the bench, and for one day come up to the Mass Meeting at Fremont, on Saturday the 7th day of September next.

Remember that NOW, above all others is the time for ACTION. Let the people remember that the Democratic party are striving to annihilate all the banks in the state, and will next winter make the attempt to engrave upon the New Constitution, a clause forever destroying banks and banking privileges in any form. The evils consequent thereon, are self-evident to every thinking mind; and we will not insult the good sense of the people of Sandusky county, at this time by rehearsing them.

The men who last winter showed themselves lost to all sense of law and order in our legislature, are again making the mightiest efforts to maintain their ascendancy; and they will spare no means to accomplish this end. They are at work night and day, and whatever may be discordant among them, experience has shown, will be silenced, and the voice of the dissatisfied will be hushed at the proper time.

Whigs of Sandusky county, there has been no time, since our own Buckeye state had a separate existence, that her interests have been so nearly shipwrecked as now. Deadly hostility, has been sworn against all chartered corporations, and without them what must become of us as a people? To what does our nation as a whole owe her greatness? Combination! united efforts of individuals, too weak to accomplish any thing alone, have made the United States and Great Britain, the home of Freedom, the abode of the Arts and Sciences. Be not deceived then by the cry of "Down with the monopolies," which the enemies of freedom are raising in your ears. They fully understand the falsity of their position, and wish only to blind the eyes of the people and excite the prejudices of the poor for the sake of the spoils of office.

Come up then, one and all to the Mass Convention. Each one rouse up his neighbor to action, and make one more effort in the cause of freedom and equal rights. Work! Be active and above all remember, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!"

Explosion of the America.

Another steamboat disaster, making five that have occurred this season, has taken place upon Lake Erie. The explosion, and loss of life by this means, for the year thus far, is without a parallel in the annals of steamboat navigation; and it is high time the public generally began to look into the causes that lead to these unfortunate results.

It is fast becoming positively unsafe for an individual to trust himself but for an hour upon one of these lake boats. Some one is to blame, for it has not always been thus dangerous; and at whose door does the fault lie? Some one is in fault, for certainly so many disasters in so short a time cannot be ascribed to the "act of God or the king's enemies," but to the utter negligence of inspectors or officers of the various boats must all these losses of life and property be ascribed. The America burst her steam pipe on her upward trip from Buffalo to Sandusky city, (for particulars see another column), instantly killing 5 or 6 and scalding 25 others. The causes of these disasters should be looked into, not only by the public, but by the owners themselves.—The fear of these explosions will shortly deter the travelling public from journeying by water at all; and owners then will most particularly feel the loss. The responsibility after all is in a great measure upon them; and we have no doubt but that if they go to a little more expense in repairing and fitting their boats—securing competent masters and engineers, we should not be obliged every few weeks to chronicle some terrific steamboat disaster and recount scenes alike sickening and revolting to our common humanity.

A CURIOUS NOTION.

The following is from a country paper, and is not only good sense, but out of all measure, comical poetry: He who reads and comes to pay— Shall read again another day— But he who will not 'plank the cash,' Though his name is on our subscription book, we shall be compelled, however reluctantly to make a —

The "War" between Texas and New Mexico.

There is considerable excitement being worked up at the present time in congress and the Union generally, concerning the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico. But more particularly is the fever of excitement felt among the chivalric Texans. Public meetings have been held at San Antonio and the battle-field of San Jacinto; and wrath, indignation, fire and "bloody vengeance" have been threatened against New Mexico, should she dare to resist the encroachments of her never satisfied sister.

This state of bad feeling is just at this time more particularly to be dreaded; not that the result may in the end be feared; but because there is enough already before the public mind to engross all its attention. The claims of Texas, unjust as they may be, are a sufficient theme for the "blood and thunder" ultraists of the South to harp upon, and they will shrink from no efforts to prevent the admission of New Mexico as an independent state, under her present constitution. The balance of power must be retained by the South at all hazards.

As it is we think there is but little to fear. Texas in her encroachments upon the territory of Mexico had "Uncle Sam" to back her; and by that means awfully licked the Mexicans, wresting from them all the territory lying between the Neucues and the Rio Grande. The United States took Texas with all her liabilities and existing war, she was therefore, (according to modern statesmen,) in duty bound to protect her, right or wrong.

But now the complexion of things is changed; although "Uncle Sam" could assist her to dismember a neighboring republic, he will never consent to her destroying, without cause, one of his respected family.

The people of Texas are very brave, and no doubt after flogging the Mexicans and a few cowardly Indians, they think themselves invulnerable, feeling willing to cope single handed with not only New Mexico, but even with the redoubtable Uncle Sam himself. Nay, indeed, despatches have been sent to "head quarters" to find out whether the United States troops would be withdrawn from the frontiers or not, threatening, if the old gentleman did interfere, to jerk him out of his boots. Terrible fellows are these representatives of Southern Chivalry! We do know they are very brave; (if we can believe them,) when once they have whetted up their courage and "bowie knives," they are perfectly awful, (Achilles wasn't a circumstance to some of their heroes,) but honestly, after all, we do not believe they really mean to hurt their respected head with all their bravado.

But seriously: suppose she had the pluck to back her threats, where is she going to begin? Where is she going to get money or men to carry on a war? She might as well expect to put out the Aurora Borealis, or even to pay her own debts, which the General Government has assumed, as to think of flogging New Mexico with the United States standing in her defence. It is perfectly ridiculous to think of any thing of the kind. It is equalled only by the threats of sundry members of Congress from the abodes of freedom and negro slavery, who threaten to dissolve the Union, because their "peculiar institution" is about to die a natural death. Pity that so much bravado should all end in smoke.

Who of our readers have not heard of the "time that tried men's souls," in the far-famed, bloody, "Toldeo war," where the Buckeyes and the Wolverines met on the quiet banks of the Maumee? What son of the Buckeye state, does not remember the day when our noble soldiers, without moving a muscle, withstood the galling fire of the enemy's whole force, with nothing but a river a mile wide between them and the foe? It was a glorious war, and one in which the great states of Ohio and Michigan exerted all their energies, and of which they should be proud. Similar to this was the war between Missouri and Iowa, which after a great deal of "bloody talk," was finally settled by the Supreme Court of the United States; and like unto these we predict will be the "deadly affray" between Texas and New Mexico.

There are men enough in this Union, honest and true, who would never permit any thing of the kind, men who fear little and care less for the "bullying" of Texas and the whole South; men who would not hesitate a moment to shoulder their muskets to crush any hostile demonstration that might be made.—There is something yet of the spirit of '76, in the men of the North; and the sons of toil of the Northern and Middle States, would be as ready to put down oppression, as their fathers were in the days of Ethan Allen and the Continental Congress.

The danger therefore in this case is not very imminent, and we prophesy that it will be at most, a war of words; and one in which but little blood will be shed. Hard words and bad feelings will no doubt, be very prevalent, for sectional differences like this, will always for a time, make considerable of a nuisance. Such wars however, make but few widows and orphans, and small national debts, affording us a chance to make merry on the follies of great men and are therefore of not much harm.

Notices.

Number 3 of the Illustrated Domestic Bible has come to hand. The contents of this number embrace from the 3d chapter of Leviticus to the 22d chapter of Numbers. Published by Samuel Hueston, No. 139 Nassau street, N. Y.

We will receive subscriptions for the above work at this office.

No. 15 of the Dictionary of Machines, Engine work and Engineering is on our table.—It has now reached the 720th page. Published by D. Appleton & Co. N. Y.

The Water-Cure Journal and the American Phrenological Journal for August have also been received. Published by Fowler & Wells, No. 131 Nassau street N. Y. at one dollar each, per year.

Apprehensions and Groans.

The Washington Union is very much alarmed at the present state of affairs. It sees the democracy of the south divided, and in danger of losing that unity and harmony that have hitherto given them so much force in the National councils. The establishment of the Southern Press, and the formation of a southern party are putting the democracy in somewhat similar position to the Whig party in the north, by the defection of the free voters.—The Union has foresight enough to see where it is likely to end, and it raises its warning voice.

We call particular attention to that part of the extract which refers to the northern democracy. It is true, and is worthy of consideration of such democrats as Signal Taylor, Dr. Townshend, Swift, &c., that the stalwart Democracy of the north, are the natural allies of the south. It has been so in days past, and will be so in days to come.

The elements of strength and stability that President Fillmore is drawing around him, evidently alarm the venerable organist of democracy. He does not like the prospect. He sees trouble ahead for the spoilsmen, who for twenty years have lived and fattened at the public crib.

Let the people of Ohio remember the admission here made, and the whole south, if united, cannot carry their measures, and that they look with hope and confidence to the stalwart democracy of the north to help them in their slavery propagating measures.

The following is a paragraph from the Union of July 30th:— "We must say at once, that we are for maintaining in all their force and unity the principles of the democratic party. We shall want all its power to meet the overthrow of the Whig phalanx which Mr. Fillmore is rallying and emboldening to overwhelm us. His cabinet, decidedly Whig as it is, bespeaks his purposes. We must not disband, or fritter away our forces, lest we be caught in a moment of confusion, and see all our principles prostrated. Will Mr. Fillmore ever assist in settling the agitating subject of the day, deeply interested as he is in putting this stumbling block out of his way? How many northern Whigs will be brought to the rescue? How many Websters are to be found in his squadron? The south is to look to the democratic party of the north and the northwest mainly for the adjustment of these difficulties. She cannot carry the question alone by her own efforts. It would be fortunate, indeed, if her own democracy were so united as to contribute their utmost to assert her rights, and protect her from aggression. But her whole democracy cannot do it alone. They must look for other votes; and where will they principally find them? In the many votes of the stalwart democracy of the north, who will risk everything for their country, the constitution and the Union."

How THEY STAND.—The Washington Union democrat, and the Ohio State Journal whig, both speak of the new cabinet as well distributed. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, dem., and the True Democrat, free soil, both denounce it as unjust, being four from the slave states, and three from the free states!

What thinks the Statesman about this matter? [Plain Dealer.] We second the motion. What thinks the Statesman? [Sandusky Co. Dem.] Do these gentlemen expect Samuel to answer? He will do no such thing. The Statesman has no opinion. It can go all Southern measures without hesitation, when the party leader requires it. Annexation, war with Mexico, free trade anything, everything; everything that is asked from him by the leaders. But mum is the word on the above.

[O. S. Journal.] Locofocoism is the same everywhere. We had thought that Democracy in this state was as rampant as it well could be; but under the dictum of Cass, Michigan is making rapid strides in the wake of Archbold, Robertson, Mitchell and others who figured in our constitutional convention. Michigan decided to have a new constitution, and the Detroit Advertiser says that the substantial measures of reform in which the people are interested, are mainly overlooked and disregarded, and the people take but little interest in its doings.

Is there not a Remedy?

It is an interesting sight to behold some fifty to an hundred boys and young men, each according to law—armed and equipped with a horn, cow bell, tin-pan, and every other delirious toned instrument, which their imagination can invent, surround a neighbors' house, making night hideous with their pandimonium sounds, and yells. It outrages all decency, law and order. If a man has the misfortune to get married, the peace of the community for one night must be broken in upon and the legions of Beelzebub turned loose.

"Let the People Alone."

"Judge Johnston," had better trust to his "general good character," as Judge Wood is doing, and let the people alone, to form their own opinions in their own way; and let us have a Governor without claiming his office by the very cute speeches he has made. [Statesman.]

At the last election, the Locofocos were all denouncing and ridiculing Governor Ford because he did not take the stump and traverse the State, while Weller with the Butler county fund not accounted for, "was claiming his office by the very cute speeches he made." This was the song at that time. The very next man they nominated, they kept him at home, silent as the grave, and pretended it better to "let the people alone." What has changed their tune? Do they expect if they "let the people alone" the people will let them alone also? Not so gentlemen. The people have an account to settle with you, and you must walk up to the captain's office. It would have been a "general good character," would it not? His "general good character," would it not? We thought they would begin to cry out, "let the people alone!" before the campaign was over, but they did not expect it quite so soon. No sir. "You must walk up to the Captain's office and settle." [State Journal.]

The Best Yet.

At a meeting of the Sons of Temperance in Canada, a few days since, a young man in addressing the ladies, said: "Let me urge you, ladies, one and all, not to countenance any young man who will not become a teetotaler. I would also beg of you to advise the young men to become Sons; and if you cannot accomplish this, make fathers of them!"

A Monument to the Presidents.

The following is from the address of the Rev. Dr. Paine, delivered at the funeral of President Taylor. The suggestion, says the Buffalo Commercial, is not only a practicable one, but must commend itself to every American heart as eminently appropriate to the character of our people and institutions.

There is a monument even now in progress to the memory of the first President of this country but how utterly inadequate must that or any other monument be, as an expression of the veneration of this country or the world itself. I can imagine a monument more worthy of the country and of him; one that would preach a great lesson to generations yet to come. Let the spot where the great Father of his country reposes, become national soil. Let there arise on the bank of his own river, beneath the shade of his own trees, a great mausoleum—there, around his mortal remains, let the bodies of all be gathered who have ever been chosen or shall ever be chosen by the American people to bear that office which Washington dignified and adorned. I believe that such a monument might do much to secure the best succession in the world, the succession of virtues and patriotism like his own. I am very sure it would be visited like a shrine; that many a heart would beat with nobler pulses when looking on that assembly of the mighty dead. And if the day must come when the fate of the great nations that have gone shall be ours; when strangers of some newer race and name shall come hither to visit the relics of a people once mighty and free—the very memory of other places, other names may have banished, but that will remain, and the world will never cease to bear record that that man indeed have been a great nation that had such honorable sons, and so honored them.

Ohio.

The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas is now ratiocinating in Chillicothe. After giving his opinion, says the Ohio State Journal, that the next census of Ohio will show a population of 2,200,000 he expresses our sentiments exactly in the following manner:—

"In 1870, Ohio must, according to the present current of industry, commerce, and internal improvement, be decidedly the most populous state in the Union. New York and Ohio will each contain more than four millions; but Ohio will be ahead. No other state can compete with Ohio, for reasons which can be