



CLEARFIELD, PA., Friday, October 31, 1854.

We hope our friends will look over all discrepancies in this number of the Journal, and the late election received all our attention, and since that event the disposition to "crow" entirely unites us for writing, or anything else. Hurra for Pollock and Americanism!!

Horsemen's Words.—The October number of this valuable periodical is on our table.—We recommend it to our readers as one of the very best American reprints, of British literature.

PEACHES.—We have to thank somebody, we don't know who, for a lot of the finest peaches we have ever caused to disappear beneath our—vest. The friend, or friends, who sent them have our warmest thanks. We hope we shall learn who it was that we may—look for a few more of the same sort.

No Tickets in Brady. We have received a letter informing us that there was not a single Whig ticket in Brady township, on the day of the election. We are unable to account for this oversight; as we furnished tickets in abundance, and placed them in the hands of those who were acquainted with the districts &c., that they might all be properly supplied. We are unable to inform our friends the cause of the tickets not being received.

THE PREDICTION VERIFIED. During the progress of the campaign just closed, a number of the Democratic leaders of this place, asserted that the Journal would make Bigler over two hundred votes.—We hope therefore, they will not yield us their cordial and hearty support, as if that be true, without our valuable assistance, they would have lost the County! We have no doubt they will be exceedingly grateful, and that henceforth we may anticipate a share of democratic patronage. Well, come along boys, and if your money is not like your principles—counterfeit, you can have the Journal at one dollar in advance. Crab in.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL. The contemptible conduct of some of the leaders of the Locofoco party, may have the effect of defeating Mr. CALDWELL, who was their regular candidate for assembly. A set of political demagogues in this town, who are utterly incapable of appreciating the honesty, integrity and uprightness of a man like Alexander Caldwell, attempted secretly, to defeat him by representing him in different parts of the County as running in opposition to the regular Democratic candidate, and by committing a fraud upon a large number of voters in making up their tickets. It is well known that in this borough, in Curwensville, and other places, Backus tickets were voted by persons who intended and desired to vote for Mr. Caldwell.—Their "hands" were made up for them, and they were assured they held the whole ticket. Mr. Caldwell included, when it was discovered that for assembly they had the name of Seth A. Backus. If the men who were opposed to Mr. Caldwell had come out openly and worked against him, it would, perhaps, have been all right; but the very individuals who asserted on the day previous to the election, that no Backus tickets had been circulated, and that no attempt was making to cut Mr. Caldwell, were the very men who stabbed him in the dark.—We have no doubt such political pirates will be remembered by the people.

VICTORY!



15,000 MAJORITY! AMERICANISM TRIUMPHANT! PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED!

The news by last night's mail indicate the election of Judge POLLOCK, by ten to FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY!

CLEARFIELD AHEAD! GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

From the returns as far as received, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that Gov. Bigler's majority in Clearfield will not exceed two hundred and twenty-five! In 1851 it was seven hundred and thirty-six! The friends of POLLOCK have achieved a glorious triumph, and the result is truly an AMERICAN VICTORY! We will give next week the full returns.

THE ELECTION.

The election passed off in our county, with unusual quiet and harmony. As good citizens the people came to the polls deposited their votes, and retired soberly to their homes. In this borough, the excitement ran pretty high, but there was no fighting or quarrelling about the polls, and the whole affair passed off with credit to our citizens. The contest was well fought on both sides, though it was very soon apparent by the long faces, and hanging under-lip of the Locofoco leaders that they knew they were "flicked community." They struggled on, however, and left no stone unturned—no effort untried to change the tide of battle. In fact some of them resorted to means, which demonstrated most conclusively that they fell back upon the "forlorn hope." For example, a young man was taken to one side, who at one time, received a personal favor from Gov. Bigler, and saluted with such "specious" ejaculations as "O Gratitudine, where art thou?" &c. &c. He was solicited, begged, and besought not to forget his obligation to the Governor, and they continued to persecute him until he actually sat down and shed tears. Such was the manner in which the contest was conducted, and we have, therefore, achieved a greater victory by cutting the majority down to three hundred, in Clearfield, than if Berks were to give Pollock 5,000. We may well "crow" over Clearfield!

HO FOR KANSAS!



GOV. BIGLER AND THE CLEARFIELD CLIQUE ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION UP SALT RIVER.

One Week later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The royal Mail Steamer Canada, arrived at New York on Friday morning, at half past 5 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 23rd. She brings in 133 passengers, including 33 Sisters of Mercy. The steamship Asia arrived out on the 17th ult. The Canada passed the Europa on the afternoon of the 25th, off Oranstead, bound in to Liverpool. On the 25th she passed the Baltic. The Canada brings no news of the Collins steamship Arctic which sailed on her regular day, Wednesday the 20th. The Propeller steamship Petrel put back into the Clyde, damaged in a gale. Five deaths have occurred on board the U. S. steamer frigate San Jacinto, lying at Southampton. It is officially announced by the French and English Governments that 58,000 men of the Crimea expedition had been landed without opposition at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sebastopol. The transports there returned to Yarna for 11,000 additional French troops. The Russian fleet had again run into Sebastopol, and part of the allied fleet had arrived off that port. It was stated from Constantinople, but not yet confirmed, that at the last moment the Caracciatto to the proposed terms, and that a steamer had been dispatched to postpone the landing of the expedition, but at last advices had not reached the fleet. It was reported that the batteries of Odessa had again been bombarded. Anapa and Kersch are closely blockaded. The evacuation of Moldavia is now complete. Greece makes submission to the Porte and offers a treaty of commerce. The treaty of commerce between Turkey and Persia is officially concluded. In Spain affairs are unchanged. The Ministerial crisis in Belgium is over.—The Ministers are to remain. It is decided that neither Seneborg nor Constant shall be attacked this season. The French fleet in the Baltic is to return to France.

A NEW DOG.—A New York Sunday paper says: "We heard of a dog to raise the wind the other day, that does credit to the sharpers whose wits got it up. There are three gentlemen engaged in this enterprise, and we are told that they have collected some thousands of dollars during the past two weeks. Their plan of operation is: two of them dressed as laborers visit a grocery store, buy some cheap article, take it off to a corner and weigh it with standard scales, which they carry with them. If it falls short of the correct weight, (which it does in nine cases out of ten,) they kick up a breeze with the grocer, threaten prosecution and finally through the intervention of a gentleman the other partner, who steps in just at the nick of time, the trouble is compounded by the payment of an X or a Y by the grocer to settle the matter. In one case the article bought was a pound only weighing thirteen ounces."

FROM THE SOUTH.—BALTIMORE Oct. 5.—New Orleans papers of Friday are received.—There were six deaths by fever at August 26 on Saturday. The alarm has subsided somewhat, but there is no abatement of the disease.—There were 108 deaths at Charleston last week and but two deaths by fever on Monday.—The Washington Union publishes the opinion of Attorney General Cassing on the Reciprocity Treaty. It is four columns long.—The substance of the decision is, that the President cannot issue his proclamation until he has received satisfactory evidence of an enactment by the imperial Parliament, and by the Provincial Parliaments of all four provinces, viz.—Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and prince Edward's Island, of special leave to give full effect to the treaty according to the terms of the act of Congress.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn from the Sussex (Del.) News there was a distressing fire near the Delaware and Maryland line on the 19th ult. The house of Elisha Dickson was consumed, together with all his goods and two children. He and his family were in the toddler field at the time, and when they discovered the fire it was too late to rescue their perishing children. One was entirely consumed, and the body of the other was recovered, but the head and legs could not be found.

RETURNS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY AS FAR AS HAND FROM.

Table with columns for Governor, S. Judge, Canal Com., Congress, Assembly, County C., Auditor, Proc. Law, and various townships including Clearfield Borough, Curwensville Borough, Brady tp., Bradford, etc.

Whigs in small CAPITALS, Democrats in Italics, Natives in Roman, and Independent thus (I)

Execution of Thomas Casey at East Cambridge.

The extreme penalty of the law was executed on the 29th ult., at East Cambridge, Mass., upon Thomas Casey, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Anna Taylor, wife of George Taylor, in South Natick, on the 15th of September, 1852. The following are the particulars of his crime:—

THE MURDER.—On the morning of the 17th of September, 1852, Mr. Isaac Hall, a near neighbor to Mr. Taylor, received a visit, at breakfast time, from a little boy and girl, children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who had told him "that father and mother were both killed!" Mr. Hall endeavored to persuade them to go back, telling them that their parents were asleep. But they could not be induced to go back to their home, and exhibited such signs of terror, that made Mr. Hall fear that all was not right, and he immediately went to the house, where he witnessed a scene of blood that almost paralyzed him with horror.

Mr. Taylor and his wife occupied a small wooden house in South Natick, where he carried on the shoe making business, having his shop in the rear part of his house. They were very industrious and excellent citizens, and much esteemed in the town. At the time of their death (for they were both murdered,) Mr. T. was about 30 years of age, and his wife one or two years younger. In his business it had been his custom to employ one or two apprentices or workmen to assist him in the rougher kinds of work, and in pegging boots and shoes. The last individual who was thus employed, was Thomas Casey, a young Irishman, scarcely then twenty years of age.

When Mr. Taylor was at the back door of the house, he found Mr. Taylor lying dead upon the floor of the shop in front of his bench, and weltering in pools of blood. Deep rasches were upon the back part of his head, evidently made with an axe which stood by, with clots of blood and hair upon it. Mr. Taylor was perfectly cold and dead, and every thing indicated that he had been murdered the evening before while he was at work on his last company with Casey, and after his death he went to rest, and an unfinished shoe, which had undoubtedly fallen from his hands when the murderous blow was struck, lay between his feet. Mr. Hall then proceeded into the bedroom, where he found that the bed was unoccupied although, it was tumbled. He passed on into the front room, and beheld another sight more horrible than the first. Mrs. Taylor was kneeling on the floor, with her arms raised, and bleeding from a large gash inflicted by an axe, on the left side of her head. Her infant was alive and unharmed, although lying in a pool of its mother's blood upon the floor.

There had evidently been a struggle between the unfortunate woman and the inhuman wretch. The man was killed at one fell crushing blow, and the woman, the position of her body, and the blood upon her forehead, had become alarmed at either the dull, leaden sound of the blow, or perhaps the murdered man had uttered some sound of anguish as he was thus suddenly and savagely thrust from the full vigor of life and health, and in an instant sunk before his Maker. If this hypothesis is incorrect, we will take no more notice of it, as she heard the murderer's hand upon the latch of the bedroom door, and his footstep on the threshold the moment before he rushed in with the uplifted axe to stain his hands still deeper with innocent blood. Like the true mother, she seized her child and rushes wildly away to save their lives.—But it was in vain. In flying through the front room, when she had in her arms, the pursuing villain runs quickly behind her and strikes a blow that does not kill. Her infant falls from her arms and a mortal struggle for life ensues, but lasts briefly, for what is a shrieking, feeble woman, in the athletic hands of such a wolfish murderer as was Casey. A struggle there was, as was attested by the bloody panels and walls, the disordered state of the furniture, the position of the body, and the tenacity with which she clung to life.

When Mr. Hall first saw Mrs. Taylor, she was on her knees, with her head bowed forward upon a small rocking chair. He went up to her and asked her "what is the matter?" She opened her right eye, for the left one had been closed by the wound, and essayed to speak, but the pursuing villain runs quickly behind her, the murder had been done, and the neighbors and citizens flocked to see the dreadful spectacle.

Suspicion at once pointed at Thomas Casey, who had been in the house but a few weeks, and search was made for him. His bed, up stairs, was found unoccupied; and the appearance of his clothing in the room indicated a hurried flight. Mr. Taylor, when at work, wore a leather apron, Casey was provided with an apron made of ticking. This fact strengthened the belief that they were at work, side by side on the fatal evening, while the one was all innocence and confidence, and the other was coolly premeditating a most brutal and wanton murder. A shirt which was found in the room after his arrest, and which had marks like blood upon it, was admitted by the prisoner to be his own garment. When Casey was taken by Alexander Clark, he was found walking hurriedly towards the Farmington depot, and again seen about a mile and a half from the depot on the Holliston road. When asked his destination, he answered he was going to Worcester to see a brother. He was told that he was going in the wrong or opposite direction. Mr. Clark questioned him further, and his answers were vague and unmeaning. Mr. Clark then told Casey to get into his wagon and he would take him towards the day where he wished to go. This was the day of the murder. Casey, at the time when he was taken to the scene of his butcher's work, was in the wagon, and Mr. Clark who remarked "the scene was dreadful." Casey answered with a "Yes!"

On going up stairs into his bedroom, he was told that when his shirt slipped off with reluctance and discolored, this found to be the same which was used in executing

led at once to the belief that he had endeavored to wash out the evidence of his deed. A vest and cravat hung upon the bed post, which he acknowledged were his, and when requested to put them on he declined to do so. After Mrs. Taylor had been placed upon the bed by Dr. John Hoyt, it was plainly evident that she was in the possession of her mental faculties, although unable to articulate one syllable.—The expression of her eyes was natural, and she recognized her relatives by shaking hands with them. On her infant being brought into the room, she said "Mamma!" whereupon she gave utterance to an agonizing groan. When the doctor held her hand in his own, he asked her if it was Casey who had done the deed, he received an affirmative answer by a squeeze of the hand.

Dr. Whitney afterwards approached her bedside, and taking her hand, asked, "if it was the Irishman who lived with your husband who killed your husband, and injured you, press my hand." She at once pressed his hand. On learning the prisoner's name, he again asked, "Was it Thomas Casey?" and heard the monosyllable "Yes!" uttered by her.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, brother of the murdered man, took Mrs. Taylor's hand and asked, "Angeline, if it was Ounra's pegger that struck you with the axe, then squeeze my hand?"—and she looked at him and squeezed his hand. When accused of the crime he did not deny it, but asked, "Can they bring two men who saw me murder them?" His shoes, when taken from his feet, fitted into the tracks leading from the house, and along the road he was seen to go. After his incarceration in Lowell jail he was visited by and conversed with Ann Green and Mary Jane Eastman, and freely admitted that he had perpetrated the murders, and with an axe. To Mr. Charles Heaton he also confessed the crime.

All this well connected chain of circumstances and facts fasten the double deed upon Thomas Casey, and no person of sound reason will for a moment doubt his guilt. The only question, then, that arises is as to the motive. There had been no quarrel between Taylor and Casey, but in answer to Mr. Heaton when asked why he committed the murder, he said that Mr. Taylor's brother and two ladies had been in the shop the afternoon before the murder, and were conversing with Taylor, and that he believed they were talking about him. After Taylor and the ladies were gone he said Mr. Taylor ordered some shoes, and whereupon he seized the axe and struck him.

It may be proper to state that it was not deemed necessary to try Casey for the two murders, as circumstances tended to show that the guilt could be fixed as firmly as fate upon the prisoner. The trial was commenced on the 27th of September, 1852, at East Cambridge, before Chief Justice Shaw and Associate Judges Merriek and Metcalf, and ended on the morning of the 29th, with his conviction and sentence.—The following is the form of the sentence:—"The sentence of the law is, that you, Thomas Casey, be taken thence to the State Prison at Charlestown, there to remain at hard labor until such time, after the expiration of one year, as the executive shall appoint for your execution; then to be hung by the neck until you are dead."

We will pass over any further details in the shocking tragedy, and come to the closing scene—the execution of the murderer. Let the reader accompany us to the jail yard at East Cambridge, and there we will witness the execution.

For a long time Casey had entertained hopes of either pardon or commutation, but within a few days he had come to a full realization of his doom, and became anxious for spiritual consolation. He then looked his fate boldly in the face, and up to the last moment he maintained the most unshaken nerve. To Mr. Knights, who was keeper, Casey some days since expressed his desire rather to execute than to be confined in the State Prison for life. He told his brother that he had endeavored to prepare himself as well as he was able to meet his God.

He passed the night of Thursday quite calmly, and he slept until about four o'clock, when the noise made by bringing the timbers and erecting the scaffold aroused him. After this time he had no more mind he slept, the sleep that knows no waking. At five o'clock the Rev. Father O'Brien, pastor of the Franklin street Cathedral, his spiritual adviser, entered his cell and conversed and prayed with him until the hour of execution.

The scaffold was erected at the farther end of a narrow passage way eight or nine feet wide and about forty feet in length, which, in reality, the only space that can be called the jail yard, as all the other hands are attached to the House of Correction and the Insane Hospital. This paved walk enclosed on the west side by the jail and on the east by a building used for bathing and washing purposes.—A dead wall rises at the extremity of the yard, which, for the occasion, was increased in height by canvas. Within this narrow enclosure, the light of day shone but for a few moments upon Thomas Casey, before he was sent into deeper and eternal gloom. At about ten o'clock, the Sheriff of Middlesex, John S. Keyes, attended by two of his deputies entered the cell and informed the unfortunate wretch that the tenure of his life was brief, and bade him make his final arrangements and to leave any farewell message that he might wish to deliver. The communication was received by him with stolid composure. His arms and hands were then pinioned and after taking leave of his keepers, he requested of Father O'Brien to dispose of three books as he directed. One of them, "The Treasury of Prayer," he wished presented to Sheriff Keyes; another, a testament, to the turnkey, Mr. Mahew, and the third, a small prayer book, to Mr. Knights, the keeper.

Pearson in 1849, and Clough in May last, he was placed upon the drop. As far as outward emotion was concerned, he appeared to be as calm as the most indifferent spectator of the scene; and except for the sickly palor which whitened his face, which might have been attributed to his long confinement in prison, nothing but the coldest indifference marked his demeanor. In fact, he was a man of iron nerve, and no shade or shadow was seen to flit over his face until the rope was adjusted by Mr. Mahew, when a quick red flash overspread his countenance for a moment.

While the prisoner's knees and ankles were being pinioned by leather straps, the clergyman, clothed in his surplice, read a prayer from a book. The sheriff then read the death warrant whereby he was commanded to do execution upon the body of Thomas Casey. After the reading of the document, the black cap was drawn over the head of the prisoner. Sheriff Keyes then said, "by virtue of this warrant, I now proceed to execute the sentence of the law upon the body of Thomas Casey." He then advanced one step, and placing his foot upon the spring, the heavy drop fell with a loud noise, sending Thomas Casey with arrow-like swiftness to the extreme length of the rope, where he hung dangling and oscillating for three-quarters of an hour. The length of the fall was six feet.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, Sheriff Keyes requested Drs. Taylor and Hooker of Cambridge to examine the body, and they informed him that they discovered a slight pulsation of the heart. At the end of forty-four minutes he was pronounced dead. This coffin, which all the time had been plainly visible, was then taken to the body, which was lowered into the earth, and rested upon the pavement.—His body was then placed within his narrow coffin, and the coffin and contents were immediately removed by the order of the sheriff, to receive the final examination of the physicians. We had almost forgot to mention that he was dressed in a neat suit of black, with a white linen shirt of spotless whiteness. There were present, beside the legal witnesses, a number of constables and police from Charlestown, Cambridge and Lowell. G. A. Somerville, Esq., of Waltham, counsel for the prisoner at the time of his trial, was also present.

Before the execution took place, Father O'Brien hastily left the platform, and retired to the entry way of the cells, where he conversed with Casey for several days had looked earnestly forward to the seeking after divine truths, and he thought that he expressed as great a desire as the low state of his intellect and his education would allow. No word was uttered by him on the platform, and no confession, or explanation, or apology was made to any of the officers, or a prisoner in a neighboring cell says that in conversation with him he admitted the deed, told how he killed Mr. Taylor, and said Mrs. Taylor looked into the shop while he was despatching her husband, when he followed her into the bedroom, and there struck her the fatal blow, and added that, under the circumstances, he would do it all again! But such statements should be received with great caution.

He was twenty-two years of age, well built, with a finely developed chest. Persons familiar with such sights informed us that they never saw a criminal die so hard, and it was owing to the excessive vitality of his system that he quivered, and waved backwards and forwards for so long a time.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Rochester, N. Y., American of Friday, says:—"Consumers hear with pleasure that breadstuffs 'tumbled' in the N. York market, at the rate of \$2 per barrel on flour in three days, and 50 cents a bushel on wheat for the same time. On Wednesday, except flour 25 cents cheaper in New York than here. There was no reason why flour and wheat should be as high as they were, aside from the pressure of immediate wants—a failure in supply caused by drought, which had stopped a thousand mill wheels. The wheat crop, if it fell below the average in yield per acre, was rendered abundant by the greater breadth sown. Added to this, the English, French and California harvests were ample for check exports to those regions, and the home demand alone remained to be supplied. We think that breadstuffs will go much lower before January, though it is not probable that the late heavy and accelerated decline will continue. It is more likely to be brought about by a steady backing down, measured by the laws of supply and demand."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A private letter from the U. S. vessel of war St. Mary's which has lately been stationed on the coast of Peru informs us that the vessel had been suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to the Sandwich Islands. The reason is? (we quote) "The King of the Islands has made proposals of annexing to the United States, and a large French fleet is already there, to take possession of them on the first opportunity. You doubtless know how anxious the French and English are to obtain possession of these islands."

We would remark in connection with this that there is no doubt of the gravity of the present position of these islands. A proposition for annexation is unquestionably pending; but it is yet to be determined whether it can be accomplished to the satisfaction of both parties, and if so, whether England or France will not in some form undertake to prevent it. The Pacific well merits its name, for politically as well as physically it has also been the most peaceful portion of the world. But it is not very difficult to perceive that the islands which intersperse it, so valuable to commerce, may be germs of trouble for future growth. The disposition which is finally to be made of them will sensibly touch the interests of the different nations.—N. Y. Courier.

THE EARTH BURNING UP.—In Ohio, the pine swamps west of Hudson have been burning for several weeks. The meadows to the extent of several hundred acres have been burnt out, the depth of four feet, and will, when the swamps fill with water become a lake. The fire would commence eating under whole acres and undermining it; when finding vent it would burst furiously consuming everything within reach. President Pierce of Hudson College, went to the swamp to view the scene when he saw several large trees apparently on solid ground, and commenced tumbling as though caused by an earthquake. The fire broke out all around him, and he narrowly escaped with life. The inhabitants in the vicinity are in a state of the utmost consternation.—Han Globe.

The Piauyme says, there never was such hard time to get anything to eat in New Orleans as at present. There is literally nothing in the markets to be eaten. The meats are poor and scarce. Eggs are scarce, and the attention and command from four to six cents a dozen. Beef, mutton, and poultry are of the poorest possible kind.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Some experiments have within the past fortnight been made at Portsmouth with regard to this science, of a most important and remarkable character, and which would appear to open up and promise to lead to further triumphs in electricity, equal in importance as any that have already been achieved. The experiments in question were for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of sending electric telegraph communications across a body of water without the aid of electric wires. The space selected for the experiment was the Mill-dam (a piece of water forming a portion of the fortifications) at its widest part, where it is something near 500 feet across. The operating battery was placed on one side of the dam, and the corresponding dial on the other side. An electric wire from each was submerged in their respective sides of the water, and terminating in a plate constructed for the purpose, and several messages were accurately conveyed across the entire width of the mill-dam, with accuracy and instantaneous rapidity.—The apparatus employed in the experiments is not pretended to be here explained in even a cursory manner; this is of course the exclusive secret of the inventor. But there is no doubt of the fact that communications were actually sent a distance of nearly 500 feet through the water without the aid of wires, or other conductors, and that there appeared every possibility that this could be done as easily with regard to the British Channel as with the mill-dam. The inventor is a gentleman of great scientific attainments, residing in Edinburgh, and lays claim—and we believe with some justice—to being the original inventor of the electric telegraph; but, from circumstances, he was unable to carry out his invention to his own advantage. His experiments at the mill-dam were of a strictly private character, although they were carried by Capt. Beatty and other engineering officers belonging to the garrison.—English Paper.

MISERY OF STATEMEN.—Probably few great philo-sophic Statesmen of our times, who had acted intimately in public affairs, would have contemplated them from the closet, ever quitted the stage without a feeling of profound discouragement. Whether successful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem them, a sense of sadness and disappointment seems to prevail over every other sentiment. They have obtained a few of their objects; they have fallen so far short of their ideal, they have seen so much more than ordinary of the dangers and difficulties of nations, and of the vice and meanness of public men. Not many Englishmen governed so long or so successful as Sir Robert Peel, or set in such a halo of blessings and esteem; yet shortly before his death, he once said, "I have seen and heard in public life, and I feel upon my mind a prevalent impression of gloom and despair. Who ever succeeded so splendidly as Washington? Who ever enjoyed to such a degree and to the end the confidence and gratitude of his country?—'Yes,' says Guizot, 'stowards the close of his life, in sweet and dignified retirement in Mount Vernon, some thing in last and in the end, about the mind of a man so serenely great, a feeling indeed most natural at the termination of a long life spent in men's concerns. Power is a heavy burden, and mankind a hard taskmaster to him who struggles virtuously against their passions and their errors. Success itself cannot wipe out the sorrowful impression which originated in the conflict, and the weariness contracted on some of action is not alleviated even in the bosom of repose.—Not a British Reviewer.

VERMONT LIQUOR LAW SUSTAINED.—The Supreme Court of Vermont, through Chief Justice Redford, has just given judgment in favor of the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, assailed on the grounds of a breach of the Federal Compact. The case was that of the State against a man for the illegal sale of liquor, and was carried up on appeal. The Court said:—"It is admitted by all that a law depending upon a general contingency is valid. Installations to attempt to distinguish between that and the contingency of a popular vote. The policy of a license or prohibitory law depends upon the state of public feeling on the subject and it is perfectly proper for the Legislature, by any proper mode, to ascertain that condition of things. They may adjourn, to await the action of the people or they may provide as here, for the mode of ascertaining that feeling, and defer the operation of the law, dependent upon that feeling, until after another election of a House of Representatives. In all questions of this character, the efficacy of the law must depend upon the state of public feeling; and that should be ascertained by petition, or other intermediate mode, as in this case. Judgment against respondent, and the law imposed for four months."

DEVELOPMENT OF FRAUD.—Every now and then facts are elicited which serve to explain how some of the "fast young men" are enabled to make so much show on moderate salaries. Here is another instance as related by the New York Journal of Commerce:—"An old Irishman from manufacturing firm found itself seriously embarrassed in its finances, and had just been obliged to make an assignment to its creditors. Upon an examination of the business accounts, it was discovered that the clerk, who had devoted considerable time to sailing, betting and trotting fast horses, and finally sailed to Europe on a pleasure trip, had been unfaithful to the trust confided to him. Among other contrivances for lining his pockets he had been accustomed each pay-day to set apart a considerable amount as the share of wages due to workmen who had not been in the employ of the concern for a year past, and appropriating the same as he saw fit."

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THE EARTH BURNING UP.—In Ohio, the pine swamps west of Hudson have been burning for several weeks. The meadows to the extent of several hundred acres have been burnt out, the depth of four feet, and will, when the swamps fill with water become a lake. The fire would commence eating under whole acres and undermining it; when finding vent it would burst furiously consuming everything within reach. President Pierce of Hudson College, went to the swamp to view the scene when he saw several large trees apparently on solid ground, and commenced tumbling as though caused by an earthquake. The fire broke out all around him, and he narrowly escaped with life. The inhabitants in the vicinity are in a state of the utmost consternation.—Han Globe.

The Piauyme says, there never was such hard time to get anything to eat in New Orleans as at present. There is literally nothing in the markets to be eaten. The meats are poor and scarce. Eggs are scarce, and the attention and command from four to six cents a dozen. Beef, mutton, and poultry are of the poorest possible kind.

THE TEXAS TORNAO.—We have further and far worse accounts of the effects of the recent dreadful tornado on the coast of Texas. Many vessels have been benched or wrecked, and no few lives all on board perished, and on shore several lives were lost. At Matagorda the destruction was terrific, most of the buildings in the town being either prostrated or unroofed.