

# WYANDOT PIONEER.



UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO:

FRIDAY : : : : : JUNE 3, 1851.

Democratic State Ticket for 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM MEDILL,**  
OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**LESTER BLISS,** of Allen county.  
Supreme Judge—**THOMAS W. BARTLEY.**  
Secretary of State—**JOHN G. BREWSTER.**  
Attorney General—**GEORGE W. MCCOOK.**  
Board of Public Works—**WAYNE GRISWOLD.**

## WYANDOT PIONEER.

In the course of two or three weeks the PIONEER OFFICE will be moved up stairs in Mr. Ayres New Brick Building, and printed on new material; greatly enlarged.

**COUNTERFEITS ARRESTED.**—Though worthless, depreciated and counterfeit bank notes, the people are in a fair way of being fleeced to their hearts' content. A man by the name of Henry Bevington, we learn from the Plain Dealer, was arrested a few days ago at Norwalk, in this State for passing counterfeit money on the city Bank of New Haven. 1,000 dollars in counterfeit bills were found in his possession. A man by the name of James Stillington has also been arrested at Massillon for passing counterfeit bills on the same bank.

Counterfeits on this bank have got into the Southern part of the State, though we have heard of none being in circulation hereabouts. They have made their way to Cincinnati, however. The Atlas has seen a counterfeit \$10, and gives the following description:

"The paper has a flimsy appearance, but the engraving as a general thing is well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges, if they are not familiar with the issues of the Bank. The counterfeit shown us is of the latter C, and for a vignette has several churches and public buildings, surrounded by trees. It is dated May 6, 1851, and signed F. Bradley, Cashier, and E. C. Read, President.

**THE ENGLISH TRADE WITH CHINA.**—The English trade with China, gives employment to about £25,000,000 of capital. China consumes one article, opium, which yields yearly income of £2,000,000 to the Government, and which enables that Government to carry on Afghan, Sikh, and Burmese wars. It furnishes another product, tea, which is the instrument of raising from the British public a revenue of £6,000,000, nearly enough to cover the whole cost of the British navy. Yet the trade is but a paltry one, considering the number and extent of the industry of the people with whom it is carried on, and this is more especially the case as far as concerns the Chinese consumption of British manufactures.

**A HORRIBLE CALAMITY HAS JUST OCCURRED** in Paris, and it may be well to make it known, as such accidents ought to serve as examples. A gentleman feeling a slight itching in his ear took up a friction match in order to dispel it. In the ardor of a conversation he was sustaining he introduced the sulphurous end; the contact produced ignition and the downy lining of the ear caught fire, a portion of the sulphur adhered to the flesh, and burnt there persistently. The unfortunate man never spoke again, his suffering was so agonizing that his tongue became powerless; and after two days' torment and unavailing efforts of the surgeons, he died.

**IGNORANT.**—A tavern keeper in Vienna lately reaped a great harvest by announcing that, on a certain day, he would sell at retail a ton of herrings, with one herring in it containing a gold ducat, the latter to be the property of the person who might get the herring. The sale of the herrings, and the price of the liquor drunk in consequence of eating them, brought him an enormous profit.

**TOM THUMB No. 2.**—The Dayton Journal says there is in that city a boy 24 years old, who is only 30 inches high, and weight 40 pounds. He is as elastic as the "India Rubber Man," and performs a variety of feats. He is about commencing a "professional tour," and we suppose will make his first appearance in Dayton before many days.

**THE SUMMER DAYS ARE COMING ON,** and the Greens of Spaulding & Rodgers, are coming with them. See Advertisement.

## Murder and Lynch Law at Council Bluffs.

The Western Eagle, published at Council Bluffs, of the 17th, contains a long account of a murder and subsequent execution of the alleged murderer, by a decree of Judge Lynch's court, in that town. The murder was committed at the encampment of a party of emigrants, about half a mile from the town, upon a person by the name of J. C. Samuels, said to be from Columbus Ohio. The deceased and one Baltimore Muer were messmates at the camp, they were to stand guard. About twelve o'clock at night the party were aroused by a man coming into the camp, and saying that his horse had been stolen; at daylight they went out and found Samuels lying ten feet from the camp fire, on his back, with his head severely bruised, his skull broken in several places, and his neck partly cut off with some instrument, supposed to be an axe, which was found lying near the body covered with blood. His coat and pantaloons had been opened, and his belt, containing some \$300, had been taken off, and Muer was not to be found. Suspicion fell upon him, and active exertions were set on foot, by the Sheriff, for his arrest. A coroner's jury was summoned, and about the time the body of the young man was placed in the wagon to be moved to the Court House, Muer returned to the camp. He was arrested. Great excitement pervaded the town, and it was suggested that the prisoner should be lynched. But he was taken to the Court House and confined in the upper room and ironed. The examination proceeded. For a time the people (mostly emigrants) were quiet.

The Sheriff addressed the crowd, and they agreed not to be guilty of any violence. After a while, however, and when the body was disposed for the enquiry, the officers were alarmed by the appearance of a party who demanded the possession of the prisoner. The Sheriff re-arranged, but to no purpose. The emigrants took the man in custody, and proceeded to try him. A Judge, jury and officers were appointed; and despite the remonstrances of the District Attorney, and others, the trial was proceeded with. At the conclusion of the examination, the jury declared the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to execution at 5 o'clock that evening, at or near the spot where the murder was committed. Clergymen were admitted to him, but he protested his innocence of this crime, though guilty of others. At the hour appointed, the man was taken to the spot, a rope thrown over the limb of a tree, and adjusted around his neck. To the last, he protested his innocence of the crime. The lynching was the work almost entirely of the emigrants.—*St. Louis Republican.*

## THE VINE LANDS OF THE OHIO.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, to a Gentleman of this city.---  
The cultivation of the Vine, which is increasing rapidly in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, does not keep up the demand for the native wine. Last summer Mr. Longworth and others who make Champagne, were obliged to send to Wisconsin to get wine; and notwithstanding the number of vineyards has increased, yet the price for the plain juice has advanced from 75 cents to about \$1.25 per gallon. Mr. Longworth, until lately, made about 50,000 bottles of Champagne per year, and seemed to supply the market, but now he makes nearly 200,000 bottles per year, [besides several other large manufacturers,] and does not stretch the demand. Vineyards are now springing up between Cincinnati and Portsmouth on the hilly land on the river. Lands that were considered a few years ago of little value, except for timber, [especially on the Kentucky side] are now getting of great value, and hardly yet half appreciated.

For instance, in conversation with Mr. Buchanan of Cincinnati, a wealthy merchant of that city, who has interested himself very much in the vine cultivation, I learned that he had a vineyard of six acres a few miles from Cincinnati; that he kept an accurate account of debt and credit; that last year, [which was a grape year,] he sold 2,000 dollars worth of wine from the vineyard; and that all the expenses attending him amounted to 400 dollars, leaving a net profit of 1,600 on six acres, after paying for all labor.

Now no other farming will pay like this; and the hills on the Ohio River are worth as much for that purpose, within say 100 miles, or where Portsmouth is situated as Mr. Buchanan's land which, from its contiguity to the city, is worth from 300 dollars to 500 dollars per acre.—*U. S. Economist.*

**TO DESTROY BED BUGS.**—Rub the bedstead well with lamp oil, this alone is good but to make it more effectual; get a sixpence worth of quicksilver and add to it, put it into the cracks around the bed and they will soon disappear. The bedsteads should first be scalded, and wiped dry, and then rubbed with a feather.

## Ignorance in England.

The following statement of the extraordinary degree of ignorance prevailing in England is made in Dickens's "Household Words." It might well challenge belief were it not founded on official and authentic sources:—  
"It has been calculated that there are in England and Wales 6,000,000 persons who can neither read nor write—that is to say about one-third of population including of course, infants; but of all the children between five and fourteen, more than one-third attend no place of public instruction. These statements—compiled by Mr. Kay from official and other authentic sources for his work on the social condition and education of the poor in England & Europe; would be hard to believe if we had not to encounter in our every-day life degrees of literacy which would be startling if we were not thoroughly used to it. Whenever we turn ignorance, not always allied to poverty, stares us in the face. If we look in the Gazette at the list of partnerships dissolved, not a month passes but some unhappy man, rolling perhaps in wealth but wallowing in ignorance, is put to the experimentum crucis of 'his mark.' The number of petty jurors—in rural districts especially—who can only sign with a cross is enormous. It is not unusual to see parish documents of great local importance defaced with the same humiliating symbol by persons whose office not only shows them to be 'men of mark' but men of substance. We have printed already specimens of the partial ignorance which passes under the pen of the post office authorities and we may venture to assert that such specimens of penmanship and orthography are not to be matched in any other country in Europe. A housewife in humble life need not only turn to the file of her husband's bills to discover hieroglyphics which render them so many a rithmetical puzzle. In short the practical evidences of the low ebb to which the plainest rudiments of education in this country has fallen are too common to bear repetition. We cannot pass through the streets, we cannot enter a piece of public assembly or ramble in the fields without the gloomy shadow of ignorance sweeping over us. The rural population is indeed in a worse plight than the other classes."

**GLASS AMONG THE ANCIENTS.**—A lecture on the lost Arts, lately delivered in Boston, by Wendell Phillips, gives some interesting information concerning glass. He says that the ancients excelled us in the manufacture of glass, making it malleable. He illustrates this by the incident of a man presenting a beautiful glass vase to a Roman Emperor, and accidentally dropping it; that it was bent, but he restored it with a hammer. They had a perfection, too, in the art of coloring glass which we have not attained. One writer tells of a funeral hall broken into, where banquet tables had been set for 2,000 years, covered with vessels of glass inlaid with gold, with colors struck through in Raphaelic richness, far more beautiful than anything we possess. In the old Cathedral windows of Europe, there is colored glass which our modern artists have in vain tried to imitate. In the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Genoa, there was a large vase said to have been brought as a present from the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, and composed of a single emerald. After passing through many hands it fell into those of Napoleon the Great, who decided that it was Egyptian glass of great antiquity. Pliny says Nero used, in the Imperial Theatre, a circle, with a gem in it peculiarly shaped, by which he criticised the performers. If so, he had a simple opera glass. In the museums of Europe, there are specimens of five thousand antique gems, most elaborately carved. One of them is so finely carved that a microscope must be used to perceive the lines. This is supposed to be the signet ring of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid.

## Accident at Elmira.

A Cleveland gentleman who came passenger over the Erie Road the other day, witnessed a distressing accident at Elmira. Two little girls, sisters; having each other by the hand, were crossing the track just as two trains were slowly passing each other from opposite directions. The little innocents became confused, and were struck by one of the locomotives, and both "instantly killed!" The father and mother were immediately called, and the effect of their sudden and melancholy bereavement, as may well be imagined, were overwhelming.—*Cleveland Herald.*

**Tong Achick certifies that the Foreign Miner's Tax Law has been faithfully translated into the Chinese language,** by Richard Cole, Esq. Four thousand copies of the translation have been lithographed in this city, which will be distributed in all the Chinese mining camps in the State. This arrangement it is thought will greatly facilitate the collection of licenses from our oriental population.—*Placer Times & Trans.*

## Interesting from Mexico.

**CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.**  
*Mexico, Editors.*—The important news I have to communicate to you, makes me profit by to-day's mail, though rather in advance of the regular California letter bag.

Last night we received the telegraphic report from Vera Cruz, of Santa Anna's arrival at that port, though he had not been expected till two days later. The British steamer came in sight at one o'clock, and an immense crowd immediately assembled at the wharf. The ringing of all the church bells innumerable, guns fired from the fortress Ujlosa, flourishing speeches, and whatever else could be done to be done to welcome the *Libertador*, as he has been called a dozen times already on former occasions, gave a demonstration of public feeling.

Most likely Santa Anna will first visit his estates, near Vera Cruz, and leave time for equally brilliant receptions on his route, before he comes to this city, where General Lombardini, the provisional President, has been raising a numerous army, or rather officially, having created 1500 officers.

There rumors are in town, that a col's diploma can be got at \$5.00 a piece, and other charges in proportion; and that General Lombardini is making up for the time lost under Herrera and Arista. The treasury being as empty as ever, he has even stretched his sacrilegious hands towards the church property, and aroused the indignation of the Universal, a paper sold to the black robe, while the Monitor, the former ministerial paper, has changed its colors for the tenth time, and it is as extravagant in Santa Anna's praise, as it ever was in cursing him after the former reverses.

When I saw the promoters of the last revolution, Blancarte and Uruga, decline all honors, I thought that better principles would prevail; but I am afraid that all those starved creatures of Santa Anna, men like Baranda, Bocanegra, Rangel and others, whose politics have been the former ruin of the country, will again divide the spoils. The daily stages to Vera Cruz are crowded with office seekers, and I could not name one of all those who are thus gone to meet Santa Anna, who is capable of anything good. The monopolists, the gamblers and the like, are the foremost, and probably the most likely to succeed.

Santa Anna having been proclaimed President in this city on the 16th, and at Vera Cruz on the 27th ultimo, his word is already considered law, though the inauguration will only take place on his arrival in this city.

Don Augustin Iturbide, lately proclaimed Emperor at Otajaca, as Augustin II, has taken the humble charge as bearer of despatches to the Washington Legation, the treaty of neutrality having been signed by Mr. Conkling and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Iturbide's family has however received a proof of favor, by a grant of \$200,000 worth of lands, on account of the million decreed to the deceased Emperor, for his services during the war of independence; said lands to be selected from the public domain in Lower California, Sonora or Sinaloa, three States which in the course of time must become the property of the United States. Iturbide has lived too long in your country, not to know the worth of real estate among the Yankee people.

The above treaty having been signed, the Tehuantepec company has already set to work, and I hope soon to hear that American steamers will call again at Venloza Bay. I consider that route by far the most preferable to the newly contemplated Mescala route, which offers too many difficulties to be practicable for a long time to come, and I cannot conceive how the Post Office Department at Washington, could be so grossly misled as to make a contract with Colonel Ramsey, the compliance with which is a matter of impossibility.

The news from the North is still very afflicting, the Indians having made various incursions, but Colonel Cruz has been appointed commander of the military colonies, with the additional assistance of 300 men of new troops.

On account of the late disturbance in Cuidad de Victoria, the Legislature of Tamaulipas has met at Matamoros, which place had joined in proclaiming the Vera Cruz—Tampico tariff in opposition to the one published in this city by President Ceballos, and at Mazatlan by Captain Valder.

I shall continue my report by next mail.  
VERDAD.

The Stockton Journal says that there has been just enough rain in that region to make the crops, look promising, and that the yield of wheat and barley in the general this year will be enormous.—*Cal. Trans.*

**Green Peas** begin to appear quite plentifully in our markets. It is more than two weeks since the first lot were brought in from neighboring gardens. We perceive that many of the towns in the interior are equally favored, in the green pea line.—*Cal. Trans.*

## Preventer Cars.

There should be no such things as railroad collisions. There is no excuse for them. If conductors and engineers would rigorously adhere to proper time tables, and if every road were properly policed by a sufficient number of men to thoroughly watch the track, collisions would be nearly impossible. But if, it is the purpose of railroad managers and engineers to continue to run trains hap hazard, as of late, we suggest that two, or three, or four preventer cars be placed on the train between the baggage and passenger cars. They might be stoutly constructed, and by means of a stuffing of cotton, or the use of India rubber, or some other elastic substance, be made a perfect protection to the passengers in cases like the fatal catastrophe near Chicago, or the more recent deplorable plunge at Norwalk. It would have been far better to have had two or three cars filled with cotton or wool hurled into that frightful vortex at the Norwalk draw, than to have had that previously freighted train precipitated into the chasm in the awful manner we have seen.

We are not aware of any practical objection to our suggestion. It is already half carried out; for we hear that since the disaster, the first car on the New Haven road is neatly or quite deserted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**GOOD MEN NOT ALWAYS THE MOST FORTUNATE.**—Good men are not always, or often, the most fortunate. Look into any community, and you will be satisfied that, so far as houses and lands and such things go, the best men are the worst off. The man who has cheated all his life may have money, while the honest merchant may have been made bankrupt. Ignorant and godless creature of fashion lives in the midst of luxuries which only injure him, while under his windows a young man of genius and pity enough to regenerate a city, is wearing out his life in labors which a hundredth part of the yearly income of his neighbor would relieve.

Many murmur and many are amazed at this. Many degrade religion to a trade between the Creator and His creatures.—Upon His part their is to be obedience—upon His the gift of the good things of the world. Goodness is thus degraded to working for wages, and securing a reward both here and hereafter. The mischief this mistaken view works is incalculable. It is not only mischievous, but false also. God does so reward goodness. His dealings favor not the merchantile idea of religion. When the love of truth and the love of goodness are awakened and cherished in the soul, God sends, sometimes, indeed, outward prosperity, but always an increase of light and wisdom and virtue, and either inward peace or rest, or that which is better than peace, an insatiable longing after higher excellence. Such a soul dwells in a new world—a world in which God, duty, immortality, not money, reputation, and pleasure, are the relative. Must God give such a one in recompense for virtue meat and drink, lands and merchandise? Virtue is its own reward. He who has it has more than the world can give—God and good spirits, and noble thoughts, and high aims, and gentle affections for his companions.

## LATE AND INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

The California papers contain advices from Hobart Town to the 25th of February. The gold fever at Sidney was more exciting than ever, and far exceeding that of 1849 in California. It was impossible to hire men to work at the most exorbitant rates on board vessels in the harbor, or to ship sailors for the voyage, all being carried away by the prodigious accounts from the mines.

The Victoria mines have yielded, up to the end of last year four millions & ninety thousand ounces of gold, equal to £19,273,000. The Melbourne Argus says:—

"Within the last few days three unparalleled masses of gold have been brought to light—such as perhaps the world has never seen before. They were found in a spot never much frequented hitherto, and there are reports of numerous smaller lumps having been found in the same locality. The largest of these three great lumps weighs a hundred and thirty-four pounds and a half, of which upwards of a hundred and twenty pounds are pure gold. The other two lumps weigh 93lbs, 2 oz. 5 dwt., and 83lbs. 9 oz. 5 dwt., respectively, only a very small proportion being quartz. They are to be taken to England for exhibition."

Capitalists are beginning to suffer from a plethora of wealth, arising solely out of the mineral treasures found in the colony during the past year.

The government restrictions and police over miners was very strict. No liquor was allowed to be sold in the mines.

At Sydney flour had advanced to £23 a ton.

A little girl, five years old, died at Newark on the 5th inst. from the effect of intoxication by brandy.

## SURVEY OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Four expeditions have been organized, under the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the survey of a practicable route for the Pacific Railroad. The first under Gov. Stephens, late of the corps of Topographical Engineers, will start from St. Paul's, Minnesota, and move west across the upper branches of the Missouri, through the South Pass thence to the Columbia river. The second, under Lieut. Whipple, of the Topographical Corps, is instructed to survey the route from Memphis to Vicksburg, by way of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico; thence to the frontier of California. Lieut. Williamson is directed to leave San Diego with a surveying party, and meet Lieut. Whipple at Walker's Pass, in the Sierra Nevada. Capt. Gunnison is ordered from Milwaukee to Washington to take charge of the fourth party, which will rendezvous near Council Bluffs, and attempt to explore the Central route taken by Col. Fremont in his last expedition, which failed so disastrously.—This party is organized under the recommendation of Mr. Beaton, Mr. Kerr, one of Col. Fremont's men accompany this last party. Each party will be escorted by thirty-five troops, mounted men or infantry.

**A MARTYR HEROINE.**—It is stated in the New York Times that a report had just reached the Hungarians in that city, through various private hands, of an event outraging and yet known of Austrian cold-blooded, judicial tyranny. During the spring of 1851, two years after the revolution, and in the midst of the quiet of slavery, all Hungary was aroused by the news, that a young and distinguished young lady had been suddenly arrested, the Countess Blanca Teleki. She was high-born, of one of the oldest families of Hungary—a family beloved for its many brave deeds of heroic patriotism. She had been owner of large estate—but, though of the aristocratic order, none loved her better than the peasantry.

They all knew her as the friend of the poor. And in many rural districts, the Sunday Schools and schools for the lower classes owe their origin entirely to the self-sacrificing labors of this lady. Suspicion had never breathed upon her name. She loved Hungary, and she was a woman of heroic spirit. These were supposed to be the reasons of her arrest.—The charge against her was, that she was in correspondence with Kossuth and Mazzini. On one, even there, supposed the Government would dare to injure her, or hold her long. The news now is, that in these first spring days, the young Countess Teleki was privately executed in her prison—probably that of Gros Wardein.

**A catfish** was caught at Wheeling in a novel manner. The story runs in this wise: While a laborer named Cochran was fishing in the Ohio River at Wheeling, on Wednesday last, he accidentally fell into the river at the foot of Monroe street, when something immediately caught him by the ear, and seemed disposed to drag him away. After several unsuccessful efforts, he at last succeeded in grasping an enormous catfish by the gill. It was now his turn to hold on, and despite the ducking he got, retained his grasp tenaciously until he brought him to dry land. Upon examination, it measured about three feet in length, and six inches across the eyes.—*Stevensville Herald.*

**I HAD just one flogging.** When I was about thirteen, I went to a shoemaker, and begged him to take me as an apprentice. He being an honest man, immediately took me to Bowyer, (the master of the Blue Coat School in which Coleridge was educated,) who got into a great rage, knocked me down, and even put Crispin rudely out of the room. Bowyer asked me why I made myself such a fool! To which I answered, that I hated the thought of being a clergyman. "Why so," said he, "Because, to tell you the truth, sir," said I, "I am an Infidel!" For this, without more ado, Bowyer flogged me, wisely, as I think—soundly, as I know. Any whining or sermonizing would have gratified my vanity and confirmed me in my absurdity; as it was I was laughed at, and got heartily ashamed of my folly.—*Coleridge.*

Remember to comport thyself in life as to a banquet. If a plate is offered thee, extend thy hand & take it moderately; if it be withdrawn, do not detain it. If it come not to thy side, make not thy desire loudly known, but wait patiently till it be offered thee. Use the same moderation towards thy wife and thy children, as towards honors and riches.—*Epictetus.*

Great damage has been done in the valley of the Sacramento by the freshet.—Whole crops of grain in the earth, gardens under cultivation, like stock, houses and different kinds of personal effects, have been destroyed and swept off by the violence of the current.—*Cal. Trans.*