

But, who is FRANKLIN PIERCE? This question has been asked by tens of thousands of citizens, all over the land, since Thursday noon. When we heard of his nomination, we at once commenced a search after his history, among the books within our reach. We know nothing of his early life. In 1833 he was elected to the House of Representatives in Congress, which position he retained for four years. In 1837 he was elected U. S. Senator from New Hampshire. He remained in the Senate during his term, and in 1843 was superseded by Chas. G. Atherton, who became famous as the author of the gag rule in the House. Mr. Pierce then went into state retirement, from which he emerged in 1847. Upon the passage of the ignominious bill through Congress, Polk appointed Mr. Pierce one of his Brigadier Generals. At the same time Generals Pillow and Quitman were promoted from Brigadier to Major General, and Messrs. Caldwell and Hopping were created Brigadiers.

Gen. Pierce started with a body of 2500 troops from Vera Cruz, on the 19th July, 1847, to join Gen. Scott, who was then at Puebla. On the 6th August, he joined the main army, without encountering any special dangers. On the 19th August, he was thrown from his horse and severely injured. This disabled him so much, that he was not able to do active service during the remainder of that magnificent campaign. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Scott to negotiate with Santa Anna, but nothing was effected at that time. From thence we lose track of him till late winter, when the New Hampshire State Convention tendered to him their support as a candidate for Governor. This, he declined. We know nothing of his personal character, but presume he is a respectable citizen. We shall certainly oppose his election with all our might; but we trust nothing will be developed that will require a reference to his private character or transactions. There is a higher and more legitimate game, - Ohio State Journal.

C. W. & Z. RAILROAD.—Sale of County Stock.—We learn from the Clinton county Republican that "the Agent with whom a portion of the County Bonds issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, were left in New York, has disposed of some \$44,000 of them, at rates that will net to the company over ninety-five cents on the dollar; and that they can hereafter be sold as fast as the money will be needed in the construction of the road, at rates quite as fair, if not at par. "The friends of this great enterprise certainly have good cause to rejoice over its success, thus far, and to hope for its speedy completion and final success."

IMPORTANT TO BOUNTY LAND CLAIMANTS.—Mr. Heath, Commissioner of pensions, has given notice that many who have failed to receive land warrants of forty and eighty acres, under the act of the 25th September 1850, will be entitled thereto on proof of additional service ascertained by the distance travelled at the periods of enrollment and discharge—only day being allowed for every twenty miles of such distance. The place of enrollment, and the place from which the company marched, under officers, as well as the point where the claimant was mustered into service, and the distance between each, must all be stated and attested by two witnesses, certified to be credible.

IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE.—During the month of May, 159,843 passengers arrived at New York, including about 8,000 from California. On Monday, the ship Meridian arrived from Liverpool with 716 in the steerage, and the Iowa with 353. The latter had five deaths during the passage and two births. Letters from Europe say the immigration next fall will surpass any other period yet.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The telegraph accounts which we have published from time to time, obviate the necessity of publishing any further accounts of the proceedings which are beginning to come to hand by mail. The utmost "noise and confusion" prevailed, and it would seem that it was kept up throughout the whole deliberations.

M. E. CHURCH DISCIPLINE.—A despatch dated Boston, June 1, states that the General Conference has ruled out part of the old church discipline, which required that ladies and gentlemen should set apart during service in Church. This was carried by a vote of 150 majority.

The Cleveland Herald says if the Locofoco party are so long in electing as in selecting their presidential candidate, they won't get through voting for him before 1859. Wouldn't it be advisable for them to run their nominee, if they get one, four years from this time, and save themselves the useless trouble of going to the polls next November?

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Democracy appear to be in considerable trouble about some of the nominations made on Saturday. In some of the townships illegal votes were polled and the friends of one or two candidates are not at all willing that their favorites should be thus chivalled out of the nomination. If we do not get the proceedings in time for to-day's paper, we shall report them in full to-morrow.

Democratic Nominations.—The following is the result of the primary election in this county, on last Saturday:— For Sheriff—Wearer 1036, Ebricht 258, Reed 485, Leohner 631. For Auditor—Jeffries 1219, Carlisle 1161. For Prosecuting Attorney—Shaw 2341, no opposition. For Commissioner—Tachopff 1346, Smoot 484, Borchers 496. For Infantry Director—Miller 1356, Kemmer 1096. For Coroner—Mitchell 1110, Harris 1103.

Citizens who wish to keep posted up and receive early intelligence, during the coming campaign, will please leave their names at the office of the Daily Gazette.

The six annual meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society, was held in Cleveland, on the first three days of the present month. Among those present, we notice the name of Dr. Edwards of Cincinnati.

DEMOCRACY.—There appears upon the records of the Convention only thirteen votes in favor of abolishing the two-thirds rule, ten from Ohio and three from New York.

ANOTHER "HILL" FIGHT.—The Garrard Banner of the 3rd inst., thus describes another of those disgraceful encounters, which have already impaired their county an unenviable notoriety. "Old Garrard" promises to be the darkest and bloodiest spot in "the dark and bloody ground."

More Bloodshed.—We regret to state that another desperate affray occurred in our county, about noon on Tuesday last, which resulted in the death of one man and wounding of another. The particulars we detail as we have learned them from Dr. S. L. Burdett, the attending physician: James Hill, son of Frederick Hill, one of the survivors of the late affray, known as the "Scott's Fork Tragedy," and Nelson Southard, Albin Nels Bedster, were returning home from the plantation of John and Squire Lewis, where they had been at work. On their way they had to pass a short distance up main Sugar Creek to the mouth of Scott's Fork, in doing which they were fired upon by four of the Evanses and Jackson May, who were concealed in ambush. Many shots were fired by the Evans party, between five and ten balls taking effect upon Southard, killing him instantly. During the affray, James Hill, a boy some fifteen or sixteen years of age, received one wound in the thigh by a ball from the Evanses, who shot at him several times. He was soon overtaken by the party, and severely beaten over the head with the barrels of their weapons, after which they took from him his own pistol and shot him, the ball taking effect in the hip; he would probably have been killed but for the timely interference of some person who came up and advised them to leave, telling them that the whole Hill party was coming upon them. No shots were fired by Hill or Southard. The probability is that Hill will recover, although he is dangerously wounded, one ball lodging near the heart.

None of the parties have yet been apprehended, from the fact, we presume, that they are regarded by the community as being law proof. It seems to be a war of extermination, and there is no hope of a reconciliation between the parties.

TENDENCIES OF THE TARIFFS OF 1842 AND 1846.—The tendency of the tariff of 1842 was towards the promotion of the importation of foreign raw materials, to be combined with those of domestic growth, and converted into the forms fitting them for consumption, by the labor of men who should cut the food grown in Illinois and Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin; and how vast is the effect of such a policy upon the interests of the farmers, may be seen by the following statement of the manufacturer of the single article of India rubber: Manufacture of shoes, about 4,000,000 pairs; of car-springs, 300,000 lbs.; of steam-packing, about 250,000 lbs.; of machine-bolting, about 200,000 lbs.; of clothing and various articles, about 200,000 lbs.; of rubber cloths, 100,000 lbs.; for other purposes, about 100,000 lbs.

The tendency of the tariff of 1846 is that of prohibiting the import of foreign raw materials, and compelling the exports of our own in the most bulky shape, to be converted by men who eat the food of Britain, Poland and Russia; and thus it is that the farmer brings about a state of things that reduces the price of wheat to fifty cents a bushel. "The agricultural and planting interests of the nation have determined," says a contemporary, "to import their cloth and iron. It is of course proper to export cotton and corn to pay for them. This can only be done by reducing their price so low, that they can be exported at a profit." The lower the price, the more will go abroad, the poorer our people, the less they will consume, and the lower must be the price; the lower the price, the larger will be the quantity for which we must seek a foreign market; and the larger the quantity of exports, the greater (according to the Manchester system of political economy, adopted by Mr. Walker) will be the prosperity of the nation! It is time that planters and farmers should see that, blind though they may be, they are not themselves to be led by the blind; time, too, that they should open their eyes to the fact that British free trade has ruined every community ever obliged to tolerate it.—Plough, Loom & Anvil.

ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO WHALING.—The New Bedford has a new idea. They use electricity to the taking of whales. An electro-pneumatic battery is placed in a boat which is attached by a metallic wire to a harpo. It is capable of throwing into the body of the whale eight tremendous strokes of electricity in a second, or 480 in a minute, and is in the hands of the whalers of the whale, and depriving it of all power of motion, if not actually of life.

Hon. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN.—The facts as to the killing of his brother-in-law, Capt. Dunbar, by Mr. Hannegan, are already widely known. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of Congress, an Ambassador to Prussia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life but for his fearful devotion to liquor, which had long rendered him a terror and disgrace to his friends, and has at last probably led him to a felon's doom. John Wentworth, who served with him in Congress, thus comments on his case in the Chicago Democrat: "Every man who has seen Mr. Hannegan when under the influence of liquor as we have, can believe the above. And every one who has seen him and lived at the same house with him and his family, as we have, when he has been a total abstemious man for months together, will tell you, when sober, that he is a pure, upright, as kind and as generous a man as there is in this country. With him there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober, he will compare in all the elements of goodness with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk."

Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate man; and, in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as those of any young man in the United States. But Washington fashions and habits were too much for him.—Dissipation drove him to private life. He reformed, became a temperance lecturer, and an exemplary member of the Church. His exertions in times of great revivals are said to have equalled those of the most eloquent divines living. At length his old habits were forgotten and he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat an exemplary man of Temperance and a Christian. But, again, the temptations were too great for him. His struggles with himself were gigantic, and the assistance of one of nature's noblest remedies, his wife, secured for him the sympathy of everybody. But he would have his spree, and he lost his election. Like most politicians, he left off miserably poor. At the close of his term, and Mr. Polk's administration, to keep so popular and so good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of Gen. Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed a resolution, for Mr. Polk to send him to Prussia, and he was appointed to that mission. His unfortunate career there is well known. Since his return, we have heard nothing of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter Congress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ruined; but we never know one who has made so many efforts to save himself, so ineffectually, as Mr. Hannegan. We now have in our midst three in our own time, who killed themselves. Mr. Hannegan has tried to do so several times; but he lived to kill his wife's brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had in the world. That he wished he was in poor Dunbar's place, we have no doubt. What an awful commentary this is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined Hannegan. He now calls the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a very useful man; but there is greater probability that he will commit suicide.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—The Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus states that Mr. Jabez McKay living near White Marsh, Columbus county has a negro woman that gave birth some ten days back, to twin female children, joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the celebrated Siamese twins. Their faces look in opposite directions, and their bodies are joined by the back bone running into one at the joint of the hip, and forming one spine from the joint down.

AN ELECTOR TESTED.—John J. Baceck, a Presidential elector, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, nominated by the democrats, has declined, on the ground that he has been a Whig all his life, but voted the democratic ticket, last year, under the impression that the democratic candidate for Governor was in favor of secession.

REPUDIATION BY TEST.—Mr. H. J. Johnston, a bondholder, has brought suit against the State of Mississippi in the Superior Court of Chancery of that State, on a \$2000 bond issued by the State on account of the Mississippi Union Bank—one of the repudiated bonds—by which the question of the State's liability will be brought to a legal decision.

OUR ROAD.—The hands are engaged in laying down the iron as fast as it arrives.—Arrangements are in progress for obtaining the iron required to finish the road to town, and the prospect is that we shall be able to announce that event in the course of a few weeks.—Hillsboro' News.

In some parts of Georgia the land is so poor, that it is doubtful whether the farmer will yield their death. A resident there writes to the Atlanta in Maine, requesting them not to be uneasy if he should be asked on the resurrection morn! Awful country, that!

EXCELLED.—J. R. Blodgett has been expelled from Muskingum Lodge of Odd Fellows, Zanesville, Ohio, on a charge of embezzling \$2,200, entrusted him by Vescom & Co., and West & Burgett, to deposit in the Bank of Massillon.

Since November, Mr. Buraham, of Boston, has sold \$4,000 worth of the imported "Cochin China," "Red Shanghai" and "White Shanghai" fowls.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.—We promised on yesterday to give an account of the proceedings of the ratification meeting at the Court House and shall now endeavor to make a faithful report. It was evident in the morning that a considerable degree of dissatisfaction existed on account of the illegal voting at the primary election, especially in this township, and it was threatened by the country that they would no longer tolerate town influence and would make a demonstration against it. It will be seen in the sequel that they didn't do it.

Ex-Sheriff Ewing was appointed President, and Ex-Representative Keller and Ex-Treasurer (by virtue of defeat) Crumly, Vice Presidents. Dr. Kargy, Clerk of the Court, and Dr. Porter, P. M. at Clearport, was appointed Secretaries.

Wm. Ewing, Collector at Carroll, moved that a committee be appointed to examine the poll books in order to discover the number of illegal votes and also to report upon the legality of votes polled out of townships in which the voter resided. This was debated by Prosecuting Attorney Shaw, Drs. Brown and Foster of Sugar Grove, Dilaine, defeated candidate for Probate Judge, W. S. Beatty, ditto, Commissioner Reese, Ewing, the defeated candidate for Representative, and perhaps some other ex-officers or defeated aspirants whose names we cannot now call to mind. It was carried and the meeting took a recess.

Up to this time, the members from the country had remained firm, but we noticed a gradual disposition to give way, and after they had got their dinners, they were in much better humor. During the afternoon session and while waiting for the report of the committee, the proceedings were spiced by speeches and explanations.

Mr. Shaw, Prosecuting Attorney, lead off, exhorting to union, harmony and concession, and save an ill-timed remark or two about corruption, made a very respectable speech. Mr. Leohner, defeated candidate for Sheriff, arose to a question of privilege. He had been agitated as a Whig, as selling his land without title, as acting in concert with a broken merchant to defraud creditors, as an abolitionist, as a Roman Catholic, all of which he denied. He evidently felt bitter, but as a matter of policy mentioned no names. If we should make such charges against a Democratic candidate, the Democracy would be horro-stricken, but they appear to have a right to defend each other as much as possible. He said, however, he should vote the entire ticket.

Local cries were made for Ebricht, Weaver and Reed, but none of them felt willing to reply to the allegations of Mr. Leohner. Mr. Beatty, however, said that he had taken a warm part for Mr. Weaver, but had said nothing more than that Mr. Leohner had been a Whig in 1840, and this was not denied. In behalf of himself, he said he had been as basely slandered when he was a candidate for Probate Judge, and had found it necessary to file his affidavit that he had been a Democrat for many years and had not voted the Free Soil ticket in 1848.

Cries were made for various individuals, but they did not appear. At length Mr. Schleich, defeated candidate for Probate Judge, responded to a call. He was evidently laboring under absence of mind, and said inverted things as they are. He said the Whig party acted upon the principle "to the victors belong the spoils"; and that the Democracy cared nothing for these, but labored only for principles. "Galphin" appeared to run through his diseased brain in a variety of colors and he was perfectly satisfied that the expenses of the present Administration were greater than those of Mr. Polk's during the War. If he had read and diligently studied the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he would have discovered that the ordinary expenses of this Administration, throwing aside such as necessarily grew out of the War and were added upon this by a former Administration, were less than those of Mr. Van Buren's. The compliment which he bestowed upon Messrs. Clay, Webster and Scott was well deserved, even if it did create a sensation among some of his democratic friends.

The next Speaker was Captain Syfert, Recorder of the county, who considered himself rather too much of a boy and too green to address the meeting. As his subsequent remarks showed that he appreciated himself, it will not be necessary to follow him through, as he is evidently not very well loaded and will not do much execution during the coming campaign.

The committee at length made their report, recommending that the nominations stand as they appear upon the poll books and that hereafter democrats be not permitted to vote out of their own townships. It will be noticed in the returns that the heavy vote polled in this city, carried all the offices for which any city candidates were running.

THE BRIDGE CAMPAIGN.—The Dayton Gazette records the attack of the force of the Canal Board upon the railroad bridge at Dayton. Capts. Taylor and May, superintendents, enlisted a formidable force and under the protection of the city police, marched to the scene of operations. Resting a while before commencing forcible operations, the intelligence was brought that Judge Hart had granted an injunction. This saved a large amount of perspiration and labor, and probably saved the force from being indicted as rioters. This is the only attempt of the kind in the State, on the memorable first of June.

Drumheads on Sunday.—We have heard it intimated that, unless a certain establishment in this city, does not cease manufacturing drumheads, by the dozen, on Sundays, to disturb the quiet of the neighborhood, efforts will be made to have the proper authorities close it up all together. This is all we are requested to say, at present.

A NEW IDEA IN AGRICULTURE.—The steward on board a U. S. Steamer in the Gulf, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation: He procured a common "crocker crate," a bundle of straw, and a few firms of the potato, and went to work farming it on ship board! The process of cultivating them is this: Fill your crate with an alternate layer of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist, and in about two months you will have about \$14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the "first water."

VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.—About a twelvemonth since, Lieut. Heinden, of the United States Navy, was deputed by the Department to make an exploration of the great river Amazon, from its sources in the mountains of Peru to its junction with the Atlantic at Para, Brazil. This duty has since been performed, Lieut. H. having reached Para, and joined there the United States brig Dolphin. He made the voyage down the Amazon in a bark canoe, and almost entirely alone. A large collection of specimens gathered during the exploration, have already reached New York. The result of his researches are to be given to the world in a forthcoming volume.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We are informed by Mr. J. P. Selms, that a difficulty occurred on Wednesday last, six miles up Licking, on Wednesday last, which resulted in the death of a respectable citizen, under the following circumstances: A man, named Robinson, had an altercation with a neighbor, named Crawford, about some stock grazing on Crawford's field. Robinson having a rifle in his hand, took deliberate aim, and even fired his load of powder, but his brains out. The unfortunate man made some remark, when Robinson pulled the trigger, and sent Crawford into the eternal world.—Cin. Commercial.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. NUTT.—The venerable Dr. Samuel Nutt died at his residence, in Franklin, Conn., on the 29th ult., in the 99th year of his age. About a week before his decease his gown caught fire, while sitting alone in his room, and before it was extinguished his hand was badly burned. The injury and excitement consequent upon the accident, probably hastened his death. Dr. Nutt was settled in the parish more than seventy years, and was probably the oldest pastor of a parish in New England, or perhaps in the United States.

STOLEN PLATES OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY.—We learn that the genuine plates of the Bank of Kentucky, by the combination of T. W. and J. M. recently been stolen, and a large batch of the notes printed—of course they will be put in circulation. The theft was managed so skilfully that no clue can be obtained to its discovery, or to lead to the detection of the perpetrator. The plates were stolen from the engraver in Cincinnati.—Louisville Courier.

BEEF CATTLE.—The Chicago Price Current says: "The eastern demand has almost drained the country of beef cattle. Every four footed animal, in the shape of a hog is engaged in the same way; even fat hogs and 'dead hogs' are said to 'go off.' Sheep, hawks and calves are also in demand. The drostings and lottings of every flock are thrown into the shambles of the railroad."

A GIRL SUMMONED a tavern porter for the restoration of a watch which she had given him as a love gift. The defendant coolly pleaded a suit-off, by declaring that the picture of affection which he had lavished upon the girl were more valuable than the watch. Said he, "I gave her a horn comb, a pair of cotton hose, an old testament, a nutmeg grater, a whalebone toothpick, a pair of socks, with half a dozen garters."

RAILROAD SAFETY.—A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to promote the security of railroad travel. It provides that the flooring of bridges shall be three inches thick, and that every switch shall be provided with an index, which shall so render its changes of position as to be distinctly visible to the engineer at the distance of not less than half a mile.

SATISFACTORY EXCESS.—There is a locofoco paper in Ohio, which explains the cause of the increase in the expenditures, by the fact that there were a larger number of members in the last Legislature, than in those which had assembled previously. This is taken as an excuse for the increase in the government under the "New Constitution." But, this setting up of a third-rate lawyer, from the banks of the Merriam, as the best of the leader of a great party could do in behalf of their rank-and-file, really carries the impression that, with our old opponents, it is about "the last of pea-time."

A CHAPTER ON BLUNDERERS.—Election of which are antagonistic to the constitution of the State of Ohio, who were "totally incapacitated to make a honest living in the pursuit of their regular calling, was a blunder!"

The assaults upon Banks and Banking institutions, by the same body—taxing them out of existence, and capital out of the State, was a blunder! Constructing a tax law, the provisions of which are antagonistic to the constitution—and which will bear as many constructions as the Chameleon has colors, thereby begetting litigation, was a blunder! The creation of laws, (and the tax law is one of them,) which the best legal minds in the State, have pronounced a nullity—because at variance with the constitution of the State, was a blunder!

Making a tax law which made no provision for taxing the Real Estate of Ohio—and, being under the necessity of afterwards, getting up, and passing a substitute, was a blunder! By the repeal of the old Tax-Law and not providing for the collection of unpaid taxes, in the new, the State will lose thousands of dollars, which might have been saved, by proper legislation, was a blunder!

Adjourning the Legislature without making any provisions for meeting payments due and coming due, against the State, thus forfeiting the credit of the State, was a blunder! The passage of a corporation law, dated the 3rd day of May, and which reads, "to take effect from and after the 1st day of next May, delaying the enforcement of the law for a year, unless changed by an extra session of the Legislature, was a blunder!

The proposition introduced to appropriate the State arms to Kosuth, begetting thereby bad feelings between this country and formidable powers in Europe, which would result most likely in wars—besides disarming the military of the State, to say the least, was a blunder! Promising reforms—advocating but one session of the Legislature every two years—holding two sessions in one year—increasing legislative salaries—members voting themselves four dollars per day instead of two—in thus swindling the State, and respecting to retain money by playing off upon the credulity of the people—Locofoco members of the last Legislature, will find out, at the ballot-box that they committed blunders, fatal to their own political ascendancy, and as to the success of the party, irreparable blunders! Steubenville Herald.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—A Mr. Leclercq, of Leuven in Belgium, has succeeded in getting four successive crops in one year from a single potato; he employs very early kinds, and plants the same for each crop. A Prague journal states that on the 31st inst., Kosuth's mother and six of her relatives passed through that city on their way to England. Manks, the famous English runner, lately ran twelve miles within the hour. What is strange, he appeared more exhausted at the end of the sixth than the twelfth.

M. Proudhon, the great French socialist, it is said, has been set at liberty on the condition that he leaves for the United States. AN EASY NATURED FARMER.—The True Mahomedan Spirit.—The Detroit Advertiser relates the following example of a resignation—usually among Americans: A certain good-natured old Vermont farmer, presided his constant good-nature, let what would turn up. One day, while the black tongue prevailed in that State, one of the men came in bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead. "Is he?" said the old man, well, he always was a breezy chump. Take his hide off, and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash." An hour or so afterwards, the man came back with the news that "his ox was dead and his hide was both dead. "Are they?" said the old man, well, I took them to B— to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the bristles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's they will bring the cash." After the lapse of another hour, the man came back to tell him that the high bristles was dead. "Is he?" said the old man, well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it's worth cash, and will bring more than any two of the others." Here, upon his wife who was a very pious soul, taking upon herself the office of Eliphaz, reprimanded her husband very severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was a judgment of heaven for his wickedness. "Is it?" said the old fellow. "Why if they will take the judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay."

GOOD TRIP.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury announces the arrival of the ship Saratoga, Capt. Harding, after an absence of thirty-two months, on a whaling cruise to the Pacific. She brought home a cargo of 3000 lbs. of sperm and 3000 lbs of whale oil, and has sent home during her voyage 480 lbs of whale oil, 70,000 lbs of whalebone, and has disposed of 800 lbs of sperm oil at a foreign port—the whole proceeds of the voyage amounting to over \$123,000; and exceeding that of any cargo before landing at that port.

CORRECTION.—In the Courier, of yesterday, a paragraph appeared in relation to fraudulent issues of \$10 bills on the Bank of Kentucky. It appears that we were mistaken in relation to the matter, also in reference to the theft of the original plates at Cincinnati. From the officers of the Bank we learn that none of the plates have been stolen, and that they were in Philadelphia, instead of Cincinnati. They think that a few "proof impressions" of the twenty dollar bills soon got into circulation, but none of the \$5s. These bills can be readily detected by the flimsy texture of the paper.—Lm. Courier.

THE "SHADRACH" RESCUE CASE.—In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, (Judge Sprague) the juries were dismissed until Friday, when it is expected the persons charged with aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave, Shadrach Minkins, will be put on trial. The case of Eliza Wright, late editor of the Commonwealth, is assigned as the first in order, and it is said he will manage his own defence. Judge Curtis is expected to preside during the trials.—Boston Transcript, Wednesday.

A SILLY BUSINESS.—The most laughable and ridiculous thing of the day is the ludicrous attempt of the Statesman to make a great man of FRANKLIN PIERCE. We ask the readers of that paper if they have ever seen Mr. Pierce's name in its columns before his nomination. The name of an editor who refers to him as a prominent Locofoco, either in his civil or military capacity! If so, when and where was it!

We are willing to admit that FRANKLIN PIERCE is a very respectable gentleman. He will do very well to be beaten. But this attempt to blow him up in its waywardly inclined, even those who are far away from it. Witness the following in last night's Statesman. Speaking of Pierce it says: "He was an officer in the War of 1812, and was tendered the office of Attorney General by Mr. Polk; but he declined."

In another part of the same article the Statesman says Mr. Pierce is about fifty years of age. Now, it appears that he was an officer when he was only ten years of age! Does the Statesman believe this? What is the use in telling such transparent falsehoods! Will they divulge his claim to the Presidency? Better tell the truth and not thus make yourself the laughing stock of all our town. An officer in the war of 1812, at ten years of age! That will do to start with.—Journal.

A NEW SWINDLER.—Yesterday afternoon a German lady called at the hardware store of W. N. Seymour & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square, made a few purchases and tendered a genuine \$5 note, for which she received her change. Soon after her return home, a man genteely dressed appeared at her house, having in his possession a spurious \$5 bill, "Globe Bank, N. Y.," and stated he had been sent by the firm to require another bill, as she had passed that one for her purchases, as the same one naming what she had bought. She was confident it was not the bill, but he was so determined about it, threatening suit, &c., that she was frightened and gave him a good bill for it. Her husband afterward remembered the name of the bank and called to require an explanation, when the fraud was brought to light. The scoundrel must have observed her make the purchase, and followed her home. As others are liable to have the same trick practised upon them, we have deemed it our duty to give this timely warning.—N. Y. Tribune.

PROBECY.—Hon J. L. Robinson, member of Congress from Indiana, was also a member of the Baltimore Convention. In a short speech he uttered this sentiment: "If the Democracy shall nominate a candidate without first laying down their principles, they would be utterly and irretrievably disgraced and defeated in the ensuing contest, as they deserved to be."

Well the Convention did nominate a candidate without first laying down their principles. That has become history. The last part of the sentence, the defeat and disgrace portion, will also be veritable history after November next. Of course Mr. Robinson will stick to his declaration that they deserved to be beaten and disgraced! We shall see.—Journal.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—It is a matter of record, that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was conducted by a white to witness the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizen, on their way homeward, in order to impress upon his mind the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered into a detail of the money appropriated by the congregation, of which he was a member for the support of public worship, the price of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which prevailed in the assembly, replied: "Umph! Indian sleep just sound under a tree, and not pay nothing."

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS.—A letter from Fort Leavenworth, dated the 16th, received yesterday, conveys information of the existence of the cholera among the recruits intended for the army in New Mexico; they left this city two or three weeks since, to the number of about three hundred. The letter says: "From a report received from Major Stone, last night, I learn that his march was arrested by the prevalence of cholera in his command. There had been nine fatal cases, and yesterday the surgeon reported forty-seven men under treatment for that disease." This report would show very general prevalence of the disease.—St. Louis Rep. 27th.

GOOD TRIP.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury announces the arrival of the ship Saratoga, Capt. Harding, after an absence of thirty-two months, on a whaling cruise to the Pacific. She brought home a cargo of 3000 lbs. of sperm and 3000 lbs of whale oil, and has sent home during her voyage 480 lbs of whale oil, 70,000 lbs of whalebone, and has disposed of 800 lbs of sperm oil at a foreign port—the whole proceeds of the voyage amounting to over \$123,000; and exceeding that of any cargo before landing at that port.

CORRECTION.—In the Courier, of yesterday, a paragraph appeared in relation to fraudulent issues of \$10 bills on the Bank of Kentucky. It appears that we were mistaken in relation to the matter, also in reference to the theft of the original plates at Cincinnati. From the officers of the Bank we learn that none of the plates have been stolen, and that they were in Philadelphia, instead of Cincinnati. They think that a few "proof impressions" of the twenty dollar bills soon got into circulation, but none of the \$5s. These bills can be readily detected by the flimsy texture of the paper.—Lm. Courier.