

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTRORSE, PA.

Thursday, September 16, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER, PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, PAYETTE.

CONGRESS: M. H. C. VAIL, Susq'a Depot, [Subject of call of Conference].

REPRESENTATIVE: CHARLES S. GILBERT, Great Bend.

COMMISSIONER: LEANDER GRIFFIS, Jackson.

AUDITOR: SIMON LEWIS, Bridgewater.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Montrose Democrat are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the accounts. Said accounts have not yet been accounted. Said accounts in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agreed upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice be given.

A. J. GERRITSON, Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

Notice.—Job work, transient advertising, and all orders from a distance, or from strangers—cash. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Don't fail to pay the printer.

County Committee.

The Democratic County Standing Committee for the ensuing year, (omitted last week) is as follows:

- Auburn... H. Hill.
Apsolon... David Buffum.
Ararat... Nathaniel West.
Bridgewater... E. M. Williams.
Brooklyn... J. O. Babb.
Clifford... Harrison Finn.
Chocoma... Michael Kane.
Dimock... I. A. Main.
Dundaff... S. D. Churchill.
Franklin... S. D. Turnbull.
Forest Lake... Stanley Turrell.
Friendville... M. C. Sutton.
Great Bend... C. S. Gilbert.
Gibson... C. N. Miller.
Harnett... Loren Norton.
Harford... Ira Carpenter.
Henrick... Alanson Thiden.
Jackson... Reuben Hill.
Jenap... O. S. Babo.
Lathrop... E. S. Brown.
Lenox... John Brazie.
Ulery... J. B. Chalker.
Middletown... Alsen Camp.
Montrose... C. N. Bullard.
New Milford... Timothy Boyle.
Oakland... Levi Westfall.
Rush... Geo. Snyder.
Silver Lake... Timothy Murphy.
Springfield... W. B. Handrick.
Susq'a Depot... Gaylord Currie.
Thompson... Chester Stoddard.

Wm. C. Ward, Esq., of New Milford, was one of the Vice Presidents of the County Convention, instead of Dr. Calvin Leet, as the report of last week reads.

Of course, the printers take the responsibility of the error.

In consequence of the serious illness of one of our printers, and the necessity of our personal attention to him, we were obliged to mail some of the packages of the Democrat last week without the names of subscribers upon their papers. This doubtless gave some of our patrons and the Postmasters a little trouble, but we have no doubt all will feel satisfied with our explanation of the reason. Any other shortcomings will be chargeable to the same cause, either last week or this.

Dr. Thayer of the Binghamton Water Cure will be at Searle's Hotel in this place on Thursday, the 23d inst.

We notice that A. N. Bullard has opened a News Office at his Book Store. Call and get the latest City Illustrated Papers and Magazines of the day.

Nearly 250 students are now attending the Susquehanna County Normal School at this place. This is decidedly encouraging for the future prospects of the Institution, and speaks well for the energy and general popularity of the teachers.

A man named Henry Divine, from Auburn township, was thrown off his horse in this place on Wednesday last week, and received so severe an injury by striking upon his head, that he died the same evening.

"The Golden Prize."

We have, upon former occasion, spoken of the merits of this excellent New York weekly. The "Prize" is elegantly embellished each week with numerous engravings, which adds much to its other good qualities.—Its columns are laden with choice literary gems from the pens of some of the best writers of the day. Its editorial miscellany both talent and ability, while much miscellaneous reading of excellent character is scattered throughout its pages.

The New York Excelsior has been united with the Golden Prize, and of course to make their paper still more valuable to the reader.

The "Prize" is published by Messrs. DEAN & GALTEN, 48 and 49 Moffat's Building, 335 Broadway, New York, at \$2 00 per annum, to whom all subscriptions must be addressed.

The election on the question of raising by a special tax the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of an alarm bell, &c., for the firemen's Hall in Binghamton, resulted as follows:—Thirty-four votes were in all polls, all of which being against the proposition. This of course authorizes the collection of said "tax," although but a "minority" have voted on the question. Wonder if our modern contemners of elections will make a hobby of this matter? Only think! 28 men to rule the great city of Binghamton! and be allowed to take \$10000 out of the pockets of the rest of the people, when they look so part in the election!

Try it, Kansas!—perhaps you can carry York State this fall on this "great issue."

We were unable to comment upon the proceedings and result of our county convention last week. The attendance was good, an earnest and harmonious feeling prevailed, and the ticket nominated is one well worthy the support of every voter in the county. The action taken in relation to President Judge was not such as might have been our individual choice, but we have no disposition to find fault with the deliberate action of so able and intelligent an assemblage of our Democratic friends, as composed the convention. We believe the resolution adopted in reference to the question, meets the hearty concurrence of all, irrespective of party.

Our personal acquaintance with the gentleman selected for Congress, subject to the action of the conference, being but limited, we cannot do better than to copy the remarks of the "Northern Pennsylvanian" of the 9th inst.:—"The nominee for Congress, Mr. H. C. Vail, Esq., of this borough, as a gentleman and scholar is well fitted to occupy the office for which he is put in nomination. That he will meet with a hearty support from many warm friends in this locality is not to be doubted. Mr. V. is a young man of energy—and takes the pains to perfectly familiarize himself with his subject before attempting to speak upon it. This is a good quality of a legislator. Many of them are too lazy to put themselves up on the questions of legislation presented for their action, and consequently follow the lead of some partisan friend, not fully comprehending for themselves the philosophy of the particular legislation they assisted to bring about. For Representative, no better man could have been selected than CHARLES S. GILBERT. We for many years enjoyed his acquaintance and society as a neighbor, while a resident of the southern part of the county, and in all the relations of life we have found him to be one of our best citizens. All who know him heartily unite in expressing their highest confidence in him. His political opponents cannot but admit that he is an excellent man in all respects, and well qualified for the office. Hundreds of them will doubtless take pleasure in giving him their votes this fall, in preference to the nominee of their own party. In deed, there is a general belief that his election is highly probable, even in the face of an apparent opposition majority. Of his Democracy, we need not speak. He is in this respect, what he is in all others—a staunch, unwavering man. If elected, his vote will always be recorded as it has been and will continue to be as a private citizen,—for the men and measures best calculated to promote the interests of the county. LEANDER GRIFFIS is a popular man, a staunch Democrat, and will make a fine run for Commissioner. His nomination is an excellent one, in itself alone, but when taken in connection with the opposition candidate, it is peculiarly fortunate. We understand that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the "Republicans" in the northern and eastern part of the county, in relation to the nomination of Mr. Page—and more in his own township than elsewhere, so much so, that many of them will voluntarily support Mr. Griffis. Read what the "Northern Pennsylvanian" says of him:—"L. S. Page, the nominee for Commissioner, is a citizen of this borough—a fellow townsman—as such, we modestly beg to be excused from saying anything more."

There is but one construction, which can be put upon the above and that is—"we do not wish to speak unfavorably of him." It cannot be said that the editor declines speaking well of him because he is a fellow townsman, for such construction would be contradicted by the remarks about Dr. Vail. (In this connection it may be well for us to state that the paper quoted from is independent of party, but ever since its recent appearance has been understood to be of tendencies towards Republicanism.) From all appearances it will be well for the opposition to look out for their Page or he will be distanced by a more popular and worthy man.

Our nominee for Auditor is a highly respectable citizen of Bridgewater, well fitted for the office, and will receive the full support of the party, as well as the voters of others who know him.

We notice that Mr. Simeon B. Chase has taken upon himself the task of "stamping" the county from now until the election. What is made the excuse for this, we are not informed—making the simple announcement that he intends to tax the citizens of the county with his presence, and gives the faithful due notice that they are to make the necessary arrangements. There are various conjectures as to what has caused the terrible "pressure" which induces Mr. C. to assume the important, and, for him, extremely laborious task of speech making. Some suggest that his innate love of patriotism is general, and a sincere devotion to the cause of "freedom" in particular, has caused him, uninvited, to enter the field. On the other hand it is hinted, and we think more shrewdly, that Mr. Chase fears that the manner in which he has misrepresented the people of this county for the last two years, will prove fatal to his present success, and that he hopes to overcome, by special pleading, the very serious objections entertained toward him by many, very many, of his former supporters. While connected with the Democratic party, Mr. Chase was constantly hungering after a bone, but being considered as very light material, his aspirations were neglected. After the introduction of the Nebraska Kansas bill in Congress in '54, although, at heart, an earnest advocate of it, he feared to so avow himself, lest it might not prove popular, and surrounded as he became, by colored influences, he soon drifted into the current which has finally carried him into the gulph where we now find him. The "(k)nightly" order which crept into existence about that time was just such a nuisance as was calculated to entrance men of his stamp with its ridiculous, contemptible, and despicable misdoings, and he fell into its embraces. Still, having a little self-respect, he persisted in denying all connection with the concern, even after his name had been officially announced as a delegate, or member of a committee in some of the outside operations. In the storm which passed

over this region in '56, he had the luck to receive a party nomination for Representative, and was carried into place upon the popular wave. Last fall he was re-nominated out of regard for the custom of returning Representatives a second term, but it was well known that he was not the spontaneous choice of his party. The election returns found him hanging to the tail of his party, especially about home, where he was best known. In fact many of his friends had found that he was a small potato; a fit tool to be used by a small clique of men who cared nothing for the interest of the masses of the people. Again this fall he has secured a re-nomination from his party. That he got it fairly, no one can pretend. Publicly, he was scarcely heard of in connection with the office. His nomination was brought about by secret influence and plotting, aided by chicanery and mismanagement at the convention. Great dissatisfaction is expressed by prominent Republicans, and there are hundreds of that party who will not give him their votes at the coming election. Having once repared confidence in him, only to be betrayed, they will spare him as he deserves. His course in the Legislature has been far, very far from satisfactory to the mass of his constituents, and it is only the corrupt influence of party organization that has placed him on the ticket. So far as his course in relation to the "darkies" is concerned, we doubt not that he has been as suppliant a tool as ever bowed in submission to the mandates of the "throne," but the mass of unfortunate whites in the county, fall very short of enjoying their proper share of his sympathies. If a few men desire an enactment of the Legislature for their especial benefit, or if an individual dignitary—like himself a traitor to his old friends—wishes the Commonwealth to intercede in the matter of frog pond tariffs, Mr. Chase is ready to use his utmost efforts for the furtherance of their interests, even though they are white men; but if nearly one-half the number of those who give him his bread and butter, ask a favor of him, he treats their memorial as though it was only to be tolerated under protest, and entitled to be neither earnestly labored for, nor decently thrown aside as objectionable. Such conduct may please the "throne," it may be the proper way to carry out the ends of the master whom, alone, he doubtless imagines he is to serve, but the people sometimes indulge the fancy that as they select their public servants, and pay them for service, they are at least entitled to be heard occasionally, even if the "throne" does not desire it.

It rests with the people of this county to determine whether they will select a Representative with reference to fitness, or whether they will ignore the Jeffersonian test; whether they will select a man whose whole life is a guaranty that their interests will be faithfully attended to, or whether they will again prefer a man to fill the office who has clearly proven to them that he is either incapacitated or unwilling to perform the duties of the position to which he aspires.

Fred. Douglass, (Negro) holds a political meeting at LeRayville, Bradford county, on the 20th of September. Also a circus will visit that place on the 17th. White folks admitted (not to the circus) free of charge. The circus will exhibit at Towanda on the 16th, and at this place on the 18th, but we are not informed whether Fred. follows them or not. It is understood that Fred. is not the least prescriptive in his views, but admits that well behaved whites are nearly or quite equal to the ebony race.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Knowlton. Having had 18 years experience in buying goods very largely for southern houses, he is certainly enabled to purchase in such a manner as to study the benefit of his customers. Persons visiting Binghamton will recognise his splendid establishment by having seen the cut in this paper. He keeps on hand a large and fresh assortment of goods, at fair prices. He is about receiving his fall stock of carpets.

The Independent Republican of last week compares Mr. Little to a bull in a crockery store. This comparison was doubtless drawn from a nervous recollection of the woful smashing Mr. L. makes among the wares of the Republican party when he gets at them.

Trouble in the Camp.

The people of Bradford county appear to be getting tired of the misdeeds of the man and the party that rules them. We clip the following notice from the Bradford Argus, the old Whig organ. Printed handbills to the same effect have been circulated.

WHIG MEETING.

The Old Line Whigs of Bradford county are respectfully invited to meet at Towanda, on Monday, the 13th day of September, inst., to take into consideration the question of re-organization of the whig party, and to decide upon the propriety of forming a ticket to be presented to voters of the county this fall.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

I have received from Newfoundland a dispatch informing me that although the insulation of the Ocean Cable remains perfect, no message has come over it for several days.

The last telegraphic dispatch that I received from England, was dated London, Sept. 1.

What may be the cause of the cessation I do not know, but conjecture that it is the change of the shore end at Valentia, which I was informed was about to be made.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

New York, Sept. 8, 1858.

Cattle have been dying in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, of a disease occasioned by the ergot in the grass. The distemper commences at the knees, causing the legs to decay, and finally produces death!

The last words of the Old Testament are a fearful threatening:—"Let I come and smite the earth with a curse." The last words of the New Testament are a benediction:—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, Amen."

FLORAL PHENOMENON.—In a garden in Hammond street there is at this time a full-blown blossom on a snow ball bush. This shrub usually blossoms in June, and did so last June.—N. Y. News.

Affairs at Quarantine.

It has been definitely settled to carry out Governor King's proclamation, and place Richmond county really in a state of war. An encampment has been held out in the vicinity of Burns' Hotel, and the Eighth Regiment will be on duty this morning. Col. Lyons commands the Eighth. The people at the seat of disturbance are dogged and sullen under the restrictions which the Governor has seen fit to place upon them, and appear to regard the officers, who have been making the necessary arrangements for the troops, with about the same feelings as toward the French soldiers during the troubles in Rome. They will undoubtedly be overawed by the military display, and no serious results are anticipated from the appearances, we judge there will be no attacks by the populace upon the Quarantine property while the military are present.

The New York correspondent of the Pennsylvania.

writing on the 7th, a week after the riot and burning of the Hospitals on Staten Island, says:—"Governor King is out with a Proclamation this afternoon, declaring Staten Island under martial law. The Governor is a beautiful specimen of a Black Republican when the the treasury and the public mind are in the hands of the reflection of the conflagration, if he had chosen; he was fully posted up then with the state affairs at Tompkinsville, yet there he sat at the municipal banquet board, like another Belshazzar—haughty refusing to stir a finger to quell the disturbance, or to do anything to bring the incendiary mischief to an end, and now, with all the such disgraceful neglect of duty, and such glaring incompetency for his office, are too much even for the Black Republican editors here, all of whom are after his majesty to put with a sharp stick. Equally incompetent appear to be the Albany Police Commissioner. They have suspended the General Surveyor, Mr. Talmadge, for not obeying the orders of the Mayor, and for not clearing the streets of the refuse of the city on Thursday night; but Talmadge excuses himself, saying that he was overruled by the Mayor, who did not think the exigencies of the case were such as to call for any extra demonstrations of force.

The truth is, Black Republicanism is utterly incapable of administering either city or State government, and the sooner it gives up the experiment the better.

Washington News, Sept. 8th.—The Government has concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society, by which the latter agree to assist and instruct the captured Africans for one year after their arrival in Liberia, having a due regard to their health and comfort. For this service, somewhat less than \$50,000, which was originally proposed by the society, is to be paid.

Army Orders.

Orders have just been issued from the War Department, selecting the sixth infantry (now attached to the Utah department) for service in Oregon and Washington Territories. The regiment will be provisioned with three months' supplies and the necessary transportation to call upon the east department, at Fort Bridger, to complete the equipment of the regiment. It is also directed to see that no wagon is loaded heavier than 2,000 pounds. The regiment is ordered to march by way of Soda Springs, Humboldt River, &c., to Bene City, California, whence they will proceed to Oregon by water.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Sept. 7.—A municipal election was held here yesterday. Great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbances occurred. Lampton B. Duman, Free State Democrat, was elected by about two hundred majority. Lyman Scott, Republican and Know-Nothing, and Adams Fisher, Republican bolter, were opposing candidates.

New York Politics.—The failure of the Black Republicans and Americans of New York to unite in the selection of a State ticket has thrown a wet blanket over the hopes of the Greeleyites and Foreneyites in that State.

New York, September 10.—About five thousand dollars have been subscribed by sixty firms to the fund for procuring testimonials to Cyrus W. Field, Capt. Hudson, Messrs. Everett, Woodhouse and others, engaged in laying the cable. The committee expect to receive further large contributions.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Asia, we have Liverpool advices to the 28th.

The prospectus of the Indian and Australasian Telegraph Company, with a capital of 1,500,000, has been issued. The proposal to continue the Red Sea line from Ceylon to Singapore, and eventually to carry further to Canton, Hong Kong and Australia. Application is to be made to the government for a guarantee.

The British Board of Trade returns for July show a decrease in the exports of over 1,300,000, as compared with July last year. In the imports an increase had taken place, particularly in breadstuffs, the arrivals of which were very large.

An important law case had been tried at Liverpool. An action was brought against the Directors of the suspended Borough Bank to recover damages for the loss sustained in purchasing shares upon the strength of a fallacious report issued by the bank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, but a stay of execution was granted.

The Daily News calls on the European powers to watch closely American designs upon Nicaragua, under the conviction that the policy of the American Government is to acquire possession of the isthmus.

It was stated that the amount of indemnity to be paid by China to England and France, as stipulated in the treaty in Tien-Sien, is 30,000,000 francs.

The French Government anticipating the possibility of more outrages on Christians in consequence of the bombardment of Jeddah, has sent out after water and returned the Mediterranean.

It was rumored at Paris on Friday that the Imperial Government had demanded from England explanations relative to the bombardment of Jeddah.

The Emperor is about to send Victoria, a cannon constructed upon his own principles, and named "Alliance," in return for that presented to him by Her Majesty.

Shocking Shooting Case in Boston.

Quite a sensation was produced last evening by a shooting which took place on North street. The facts of the case are as follows:—About 7 o'clock a young woman, named Mary A. Dooley, daughter of John Dooley, who lives in the rear of No. 218 Hanover street, went into Station No. 1 and stated that she wished to give herself up to justice, as she had just shot a man in North street, named Patrick Canny, who was a grocery and liquor store, corner of Cross and North streets. Her story, as related to Captain Savage, was that she had been deeply and fearfully wronged by Canny, and in a fit of desperation had committed the act of shooting him. At the time he was shot, Canny was returning to his store from supper at the Jefferson House, North street, where he boards. When near the store, Miss Dooley stepped from the doorway of a leather store and fired a double-barreled pistol, the charging having no balls. One of the balls took effect in the back, entering near the left shoulder near the shoulder-blade, and the other penetrating a more fleshy part of the back. On being shot, Canny nearly fell from the side-walk into the street, but rallied and was assisted to his store, and from thence was taken to the Station House. The woman who is alleged to have been surrounded by friends, who are said to have put the destructive weapons into her hands and the terrible purpose into her heart, hurried from the spot, and soon after presented herself at the Police Station, as already stated.

Drs. Tobias and Welch examined Canny's wounds and by probing soon extracted one of the balls. The other they were unable to dislodge. By their advice he was sent to the Jefferson House. Soon after writing he was very faint, but rallied pluck. The landlord, Mr. M. J. Finley, ordered a carriage and conveyed him to the Hospital, where he was put under treatment. The physicians think they will be able to extract the ball, and their opinion is that he will recover.

It appears that Canny has been paying his addresses to this young woman for the five years past, and that during this protracted period the attentions were of a nature that pierced like a dagger, and he was constant in his visits and profuse in his promises of affection. Three weeks ago last Saturday evening, he announced to her that it would be impossible for them to be married, giving as a reason that he was already a husband, and that he had been married by compulsion to a woman in the State of Maine. He assured her in all seriousness that such was the case, and that their union was impossible. It pierced like a dagger, and from that moment to the time she shot him, she has been in mental torture.

She alleges that he effected her ruin by seduction. She is now four months in pregnancy. The father of the young woman has already instituted civil proceedings against Canny, who is under \$400 bail, to appear for trial. It is his intention to procure whatever redress the law will allow. Last evening she left the house—so she told her mother—to get some thread at a store near by. Instead of this she went to North street, and there deliberately shot her seducer; it is from no lack of determination that the shot was not fatal on the spot.—Boston Bee, Sept. 6.

Fearful Death of an Infant.

On the passage up the river on the steamboat Hero, Tuesday night, a most fearful tragedy was enacted. Soon after the boat had left her dock, it was discovered that a German, among the passengers, was insane. His conduct became so wild that it was found necessary to restrain him, and he was tied down to some of the walls on which he lay.

About one o'clock in the morning, when all but the watch had retired, he managed to disengage himself, and commenced prowling about the boat. The gateway doors being locked, he was prevented from getting out, or even up stairs. Becoming enraged in consequence, he commenced smashing the glass in the windows of the ladies cabin and the captain's office with his hands. He thrusted his hands through the thick glass. As he continued his work of destruction, the frenzy seemed to grow upon him, and finding himself baffled, he made a spring and plunged head first through one of the windows on the side of the main cabin, taking ash and all with him. With such force did he go, that he came in collision with the upper guard-works of the boat. A watchman being attracted by the noise, opened the gateway door, but in time to save the man's life, for picking himself up, after striking his head against the guard, he sprang overboard with a wild and terrific scream. The boat was under great headway at the time, and it was deemed unnecessary to attempt to save the man's life, as he must have inevitably drowned before a small boat could have got to his assistance, and, indeed, he had cut himself so repeatedly that, judging from the amount of blood on the deck, he must have bled very profusely.—Albany Statesman.

An American Desert—Terrible Scarcity of Food.

A long letter appears in the Dallas (Texas) Herald, concerning the passage of McCullough's emigrant train across the state plain to California, from which we take the following extracts:—"From Fort Chadbourne we travelled South to the Chocoma river (old Camp Johnson), then followed up the Chocoma to the edge of the great American desert. The great American desert is a barren waste. Soil, light color and alkaline nature, producing mostly salt grass and a few meagre bushes and cacti. This kind of country extends from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, in 250 miles in width, and extends through our continent being narrower in some points. There are but few watering places on this route from the Pecos to the Rio Grande.

"The herd had no water for seventy-six hours and travelled one hundred and thirty miles. The herdmen were without water or nourishment thirty hours. Their exertions were very hard, riding and hallooing on the cattle, and was calculated to bring on the third scum. The men suffered extremely for want of water and sleep; many shot down the famishing bullock on the road, stuck them, pulled off their boots or shoes, caught the bullock, hot blood, and drank it freely, and by so doing, saved their lives. The cattle were all very much excited, many of them would fight, and the men were compelled to shoot many."

"We went into the Sand Hills with 1,000 head of cattle, or struck the sand with that number, and left with about 1,050; and of the missing have died for the want of water. On arriving, the men were all excited, and hardly knew their comrades. Dan Murray, Wheatly, Colton and Collier would never have got to water, had not some of the herdmen been sent after water, and returned to them. They had stopped by the side of the road."

"The Wisconsin Board of Education recently resolved to erect a building, large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high."

"The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, this season, thus far, is about 1,400."

Affairs in Mexico.

The Constitutional Government is rapidly advancing to claim their inheritance at the Federal capital. Vidaurri is at San Luis, moving down upon the city slowly. Guadalupe is besieged by Degollado, and is likely to have already fallen into his hands. The Liberals are upon Tabasco, and the troops of Alvarez are on foot, but nothing decisive has been done, or is to be done, until the troops of Vidaurri come into Mexico. It appears to be the design of the leaders beyond the capital to avoid the error of throwing in to the hands of parties here this revolution, which is to be directed from without—from the States—so as to destroy the centralizing prestige hitherto so corruptly and successfully used by Mexico. The Zouave Government was broken up. The revenue of the Republic has been cut off from him by the States where the clergy is not merchantable, no one being willing to take as a guarantee property already disposed of by the Liberal and Constitutional party. Durango has been taken by the Liberals of Chihuahua, under the command of Coronado, the young man who married Don Palasio's mother, in Lugo. He was a frequent visitor at the late Legation, while a student of law, under the name of Comanche, from his Indian eyes and complexion. He would seem not to have forgotten these lessons there inculcated "on the sovereignty of the States as the Conservative element of the Federal Government." Indeed, the tribute is paid by every Mexican to the late Legation, as having first enlightened the politicians of Mexico, (growing in Siberian darkness) on the relative and conservative elements of a liberal federation, and that acting in accordance with those readings has led to the triumph which now awaits over Centralism and Brigandism. Comanche has been very active in the North, and in perfect understanding with Vidaurri. Of Tampico and Vera Cruz—the Gulf keys of the Republic—we can give you no intelligence, as all intercourse is intercepted, and Santa Anna's prescription of the press is most rigidly enforced with all its atrocities. There is no opposition paper published. The "Extraordinary" and the French papers have been virtually extinguished—and the "Siglo" paralyzed.

Escandon and some other rich men are in prison because they refused to pay the contribution imposed on them, and it is expected, that this imprisonment is all a farce, as some appearances, against the incoming of Pousas. The crisis is at hand, and the Pousas will soon be again in power.—Charleston Courier.

The Difference of Time.

The success of the Atlantic Cable has called attention to the difference of time in various cities in different parts of the world. A table prepared some time since by Mr. John R. Burpee, of Livingston, gives the following interesting information:

When it is 12 o'clock high noon at New York, the time is as follows at the stated places:

Table with 2 columns: City and Time difference from New York.

Newark, N. J. 11.59 London, Eng. 4.55 New Brunswick 11.58 Montreal 12.01

Morristown 11.58 Sevastopol 7.10 Paterson 11.59 St. Petersburg 6.57

Pittsfield 11.56 Paris 6.57 Princeton 11.57 Philadelphia 7.57

Trenton 11.57 Hamburg 5.35 Burlington 11.56 Geneva 5.20

Easton, Pa. 11.55 Edinburgh 4.43 Alton, Ill. 10.12 Constantinople 6.31

Buffalo 11.56 Calcutta 10.48 Charleston 11.36 Madrid 4.40

Cincinnati 11.16 Bremen 5.31 Dubuque 10.53 Athens 6.21

Harrisburg 11.43 Rome 6.46 Macao, Ga. 11.21 St. Helena 4.33

Kay West, Fla. 11.28 Stockholm 6.38 New Orleans 10.55 Liverpool 4.44

Philadelphia 11.55 Dublin 4.30 Salt Lake City 9.27 Florence 5.41

St. Louis 11.56 Albany, N. Y. 12.01 Honolulu 6.24 Quebec 12.28

The difference of time between the extreme East and West points of the United States is 12 hours. When it is high noon at Monday noon at New York, it is 6.58 a. m. Tuesday, at Tahiti, and between 12 and 1 a. m. of Tuesday at China. In the China Sea, between Singapore and China, it is midnight when it is noon at New York. The time at St. Johns, Newfoundland, is 1.26 p. m., and the difference in time between Trinity Bay and Valentin Bay is about 2 hours and 48 minutes.

The Mexican Railway.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans "Delta," gives the following information concerning the progress of the railroad survey from that city to Mexico:

"In Mexico I met with Col. Tolcott, steam engineer-in-chief of the survey being effected between this city and the capital for the purpose of locating a line of railroad for account of Manuel Escandon. I learned from his son that the line had been located as far as Orizaba, and that they found that they could ascend the Cumbe between that city and Puebla, with not more than twenty miles of heavy grading, and with no grades over 200 feet to the mile. The big lance between Cordova and Orizaba, will require a bridge of 1080 feet in length, and will be about 350 feet above the running water beneath. This road is a work of great magnitude, but is the only thing that can save the nation. Manuel Escandon has undertaken it, and he has the energy to carry it through, provided his countrymen will give him a chance. I was told in Mexico, that Col. Tolcott's report would be made in September, and that the Escandon would proceed to Europe, via the United States, in order to lay his plan before the capitalists of the world. If success attend him, I hope to see the work under way within the coming year. In 18 months it could be finished as far as Orizaba, and in four years it could be carried to Mexico."

"One of our exchanges gets slightly excited and piles on the 'highfalutin' in this wise:—"A grain of carmine will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color will be perceptible; and a grain of musk will scent a room twenty years. Just so if a man cheat the printer—the stain will be forever visible on the minute atoms of his minute soul, and will leave a scent of rascality about an individual strong enough to make an honest man turn up his nose in disgust, and kick him out of his presence, if he can't get rid of him any other way."

An English Breach of Promise of Marriage.—In England lately, a suit for breach of promise of marriage was brought by a fisherman's beautiful daughter against a captain of the English army, firing damages at \$20,000. The long and the gallant captain was so numerous that they were printed for the accommodation of counsel, making in all a volume of one hundred and ninety-eight pages. The matter was finally compromised by the payment to the injured lady of the sum of ten thousand dollars, with the promise that the volume of letters should be burnt.

Some person asked Charles James Fox what was the meaning of that passage in Palma. "He clothed himself with cursing and swearing as with a garment." The meaning," said he, "is plain enough—the man had a habit of swearing."

The Practical Working of the Ashburton Treaty.

We mentioned the fact a day or two since of a man having been found secreted in Windsor, C. W., of whom our officers were in search. His name is Moran, and he was a fugitive from justice, having committed violence on the person of a little girl who was four years old. He was arrested and is about being brought over, when the authority of the Canadian officers was interposed and it was found that the criminal must be released, the Ashburton treaty containing no authority by which he could be detained.—This vile wretch, guilty of the most abhorrent of crimes, was consequently set at liberty. The way the matter stands, it seems that there is no means of obtaining possession of a criminal of this stamp who chooses to take refuge in Canada. To the unjust restrictions of