We collute from our exchanges, such items of information relative to the great freshet in various parts of the country, as may prove of general interest to our readers. Great damage has been done to public and private property, the channels of travel have been impeded, and much irregularity in the mail service experienced. The immense quantity of ice in the streams has caused the Dela ware, Susquehana, and Hudson rivers to exceed any previous rise in many years. Albany is half submerged, and Trenton has suffered seriously.

TRENTON, Feb. 10.—About 91 o'clock vesterday, Washington row was surrounded, and the families occupying the row had to leave the best they could, and were taken in by the neighbors. Union street, from the water power bridge for more than two hundred feet was impassable. Six families in New street had to leave their residences and find shelter elsewhere. At the lowest end of New street, near the water power, the water was three feet deep. Lower down in Ferry street, the row of brick houses recently built by Mr. Wood, were completely surrounded with water, and the people much alarmed for their safety. Most of the families are without coal or wood, and they may be seen fishing for what was once their coal heap.

Large masses of ice were piled up on either side of the river as far as the eye could reach, while that on the gravel was a complete iceberg from one end to the other. About nine o'clock yesterday morning the river again began to rise, partly from another jam having taken place somewhere below. and partly from the increased freshet from above. In a short time it had risen several feet. The river, which in the morning was comparatively clear of floating ice, again became filled from shore to shore, and fears were entertained that great damage would

ALBANY, Feb. 10.- The water receded considerably last night, but is still very high. It is reported that two families, on the Island opposite the city have perished.

St. John's Church has been seriously damaged by the flood which ripped up the pews. Much suffering has been occasioned from the want of drinking water. All the water pipes in the lower part of the city are either frozen or submerged.

Large quantities of grain stored on the second floors of the warehouses have been damaged by the water rising above them.

Curcago, Feb. 10.—The flood has occasioned immense damage in this vicinity, to

On Friday last, at Aurora, two bridges, a saw mill, a planing mill and carriage factory, with large quantities of lumber, were swept off. It is also feared that several lives were The Rock Island Railroad bridge at Mor-

rie is gone, and also the Michigan Central Railroad bridge at Ypsilanti, and the bridge nt Niles, together with several over the St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo rivers. Both branches of the Chicago river rose

several feet on Saturday. The southern porriver is now fulling.

The damage to the Chicago, Burlington

and Quincy Railroads is estimated at \$100,.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 9.—The Mississippi has risen about eighteen feet since Saturday morning, and is still rising, and immense quantities of ice are coming down. The Missouri is open above Jefferson city, and is pouring out a high flood,

New Haven, Feb. 10 .-- The late thaw has produced a tremendous flood in the valieve of the Housatonic and Naugatuck. towns of Derby and Birmingham are completely submerged. All the factories have suffered damage to an immense amount.-Several bridges, barns, and houses have been pot is completely flooded, and large quantities of merchandize in it have been damaged, The railroads are impassable on account of the flood.

THE SUSQUEHANNA .- We learn from Harrisburg that the Cumberland Valley bridge has not been carried away. Several of the piers were injured, but not materially. The ice on the railroad between Harrisburg and Middletown has been removed.

Columbia bridge has been injured, but not seriously. A great deal of property along the river has been destroyed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, crossing the Juniata near Birmingham, has been washed away, but it will not interfere materially with the travel on the road.

OYSTERS ALMOST EXHAUSTED .- N. Y. Times of Monday last, says that the oyster business of the past week has been without precedent for duliness. For lack of the bivalves full seven eighths of the places where they were sold have been shut up, the proprictors occupying the leasure time in collecting old debts. Save a dozen barrels or so from Perth Amboy, and a solitary schoonerload from Virginia, no oysters have been received in the City for several weeks. This schooner fortunately for her owners, was laden before the ice embargo was laid on the oyster-beds, and as soon as she could get clear of it she started for the city and safely arrived last Thursday. No sooner was it known that a cargo of the much-needed article had arrived, than an eager crowd of purchasers coltected on board of her, and her freight was speedily bought at unprecedentedly high prices. The nest sum the cargo sold for is said to be \$3,120 68, while in ordinary times it would only have brought from \$1,400 to \$1, 900. The name of the craft was John G. and that he arrived with his bushels in the very nick of time Capt. B. feels quite satisfied. It is reported that a fleet of oyster-craft await the chance load and speed to the City when cy saloons of Broadway received on Saturday the last of those reserved for them-but so few were they that the proprietors didn't expect

otes, day and night, all the year round,

quart over regular rates.

THE AGITATOR

M. H. Cobb,....Editor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 19, 1857.

ee* All Basiness, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention. We find nothing interesting in either the Con-

The Charleston Band treated the Borough to a Grand Serane de Tuesday evening. This Band is now one of the finest in the country. Wonder if the members would conclude to give a Grand Concert at the Court House before long?

veek:

We learn that Dr. C. K. THOMPSON is delivering course of Lectures upon Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, at the Round Top School House, to crowded houses. Why not invite him to favor this village with a similar course?. We patronise itinerant lecturers on those subjects, and very profitably.

THE BUST OF "SPRING"-one of the handsomest pieces of statuary offered as a prize at the late drawing of the Cosmopolitan Art Association of Sund-usky, Ohio-was drawn by Mrs. Emma L. How-LAND, of Cedar Run, Lycoming county, Pa.—Elmi. ra Advertiser.

to hear of her extraordinary good fortune. The of art ever exhibited in this country.

Preaching Politics.

It is with some hesitancy that we again take up this subject. It has become hackneyed to us, and, we dare say it has lost its charms for everybody excepting only our Shamocratic contemporaries in the east and south counties of the State. Their perverseness in misunderstanding certain remarks of it necessary to recur to it again.

The gist of a very clever article in an exchange to preach the Gospel?" The article alluded to is altogether the most reasonable that we have yet seen from that side of the house. Its positions are well term, "Gospel," but neither, we apprehend, well ta. ken nor at all sustained when that term is considered in its true and catholic sense.

To preach the Gospel, as we understand it, is to preach the truth. All truth is divine—is God's rev. trick of expiring dynasties for 600 years. elation to man, whether it be found in the Scriptures or whether it be discovered by the philosopher of this age. According to Burke, "any general doctrine touching the higher development of the true man," may be expressed by the term.

We believe the pulpit to be "sacred" to the promulgation of TRUTH, and in that respect only. Inthe railroads, bridges, mills, telegraphs, &c. animate wood has no inherent holiness any more than water blessed by priestly hands. It is the use to which things are put which sanctifies or defiles. Every question, therefore, which involves human welfare, or any of its conditions, be they moral, phys. ical or spiritual, may be rightly discussed in the pulpit. It is the office of the preacher to teach men how to bear themselves in the manifold relations of this life, as well as to warn them of the danger of neglecting a thousand unessential observances, to the end that organizations may gain power, simply.

Every wrong that causes a sigh of sorrow, or a tear of anguish, should be exposed and denounced. in the pulpit or out, and that without reference to sects and their creeds, or to parties and their platforms. It is not the duty of a minister either to build up sects or parties, as such; but he has the right to applaud or denounce principles in accordance with his estimate; and if any party or sect sof. fer thereby, that is no concern of his. Sects and parties can have no virtues separate from the principles which form the nuclei of their several organ-

It was proclaimed upon the Judean hills nearly 2000 years ago-" Peace on earth and good will to men !"-and "Glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people!" Such was the proclamation of the Gospel in its morning. Its ministers, then, are bound so to preach the gospel as to make it to subserve those glorious ends. To do this, is not only to preach deliverance to the captive of sin, but to the captive of Greed and Ambition as well. The swept away. The Naugatuck Railroad de- truth enslaves not, but maketh free indeed; and the truth must be preached fearlessly, by priest and layman, before the chains that bind innocent millions can be loosed. Or, will men higgle about nonessentials until the red hand of Rebellion emanncipates the wronged? Let men be taught that every sincere and well-intentioned act of their lives, when and wheresoever it may be consummated, is a religious act. That sincere actions are worship. Men testify their gratitude to Heaven for the faculties with which they are endowed, in the best use of those faculties. There is no worship in lip-service, no piety in mouthing sanctimonious terms. Men are religious even as they are true to the trust reposed in them by Almighty Wisdom, as they prove true to themselves and their fellow men. Nor does ministerial duty stop with bolstering up soulless dogmas, which, so far from ameliorating the condition of the race, only too often set very good men by the ears.

Our contemporaries sit uner the preaching of ministers who nearly every Sabbath insult the good na. ture of their hearers by their vigorous onslanghts upon the beliefs of other denominations, and in the absence of those denominations. Yet they have no condemnatory words for such preaching. Such preaching is legitimate, because Custom has said it. We have nothing to say against such preaching, in this connection. Be it proper or improper-piety or impicty, we have no time to quarrel over it, and especially as the harm done by it, if any, affects only the preacher, ordinarily. We do not believe in such preaching, however, nor do we think it proper for minister to harangue his audience on the subject of party politics. As previously stated, he has no. thing to do with parties and sects as such: but he has some duty to perform relative to the public acts of political parties. Are those acts detrimental to the 16th, no New York mail was received at this storm of last week. She lived in a hut which the sacred interests of humanity, or subversive of Post Office, owing to the impassable state of the whatever is good, beautiful and true in our institu. Eric Railroad. On Tuesday, the 10th, we noticed tionr, then he is in duty, bound to arraign those in. a great many anxious looking faces when the anfamous deeds at the bar of moral justice. He has nouncement that no castern mail had come was something to do with the principles of all parties, made. The public had been feasting on the details and when a party makes a bad principle the nucle. of the Bond at murder, and it was unpleasant thus Ferris, and that of the captain Nick Bush, as of its organization, it is his duty to denounce that to find the supplies cut off. A like announcement bad principle, though a thousand parties go down in on Wednesday resulted in a marked elongation of one undistinguishable mass of ruin. And his is the the public visage, and a corresponding heaviness of duty of holding up the infamies of poblic men to the public step. On Thursday the ravages of tumpublic view, so that men may learn to hate the trea. | ine made their appearance in the restless glance of the ice breaks up, but it is impossible to pre- son and shun the traitor. If, then, Slavery be a he public eye. Everybody looked ravenous. Ev. dict when that time will be, The large fan- crime against humanity, it is the minister's duty to erybody pitched into the Post Master General and denounce it, even as he denounces other crime in the Railroad. On Friday, we began to feel uncomthe black catalogue.

"But," says a paper now lying before us, "a them to last till to day. The smallest oysters ever seen for stewing purposes sold Saturday "to do with human governments." Indeed : what reached its grand climacteric—so to speak. The and near where Gen. Wayne and his army at an advance of 75 per cent, by the single discovery will next thunderstrike the world! We public head wagged menacingly, its eye flashed with encamped during the summer of 1794, when had come to look upon the Christian Era as an Era of Civilization, Refinement and Mercy. Upon the expressions, we gathered that this people sometimes to attack the Miami Indians. The probability The population of New York is dying at Christian doctrine as the Civilizer and Saver of the read newspapers as well as the Scriptures, of a Sunshout the rate of one in every seventeen min- world. We had traced the progress of government- day. Everybody looked cross, snappish and uncon- and lay imbedded for more than half a cenn) forms up through the vista of two thousand years genial.

and in the mild radiance of the Christian Sun. And we had marked how the most humans and least interrupted the brightest rays of that divinely effected and fall. And we saw that in those States the press, the pulpit and the forum were least restrained of their proper liberties, and that bold preaching and freedom over went together. Christiani. y pruned the codes of those nations of their barba. risms and inclined the ear of justice to the pleading lips of Mercy. And we had supposed that the mingressional or Legislative proceedings for the past isters of Christianity had aided in the great work of governmental progress and reform; in aliant, that the Christian religion, in the hands of its ministers always, from the beginning, had, and still has a vast deal to do with the shaping of the putitical institutions of every Christian State. So much we had assumed to be true before reading the article before us. And with all due respect to our contemporary, we must say that his learned argument does not induce in:us any change of opinion.

But the writer of the article in question falls back pon precedents. He says St. Paul never meddled with "the Powers that be;" therefore, the elergy of this day should not stir up the people to rebellion against the existing powers. Then our editor holds that what St. Paul omitted to preach, should not be preached. He will have to qualify that inference, or bring the modern clergy in gailty of not a few serious sins of commission. We are somewhat famil-The friends of Mrs. H., in this place, will be glad | iar with St. Paul's sermons, and have never yet been able to convict him of the paternity of the hundreds bust is reputed to be one of the most beautiful works of sects which exist at the present time. But we do not therefore conclude that the clergy have committed deadly sin, because they have done some nets that the Apostle did not do. It is more charitable to say that they have preached the Gospel as they understood it, hence the differences of opinion.

That editor will see that his rule is only the old doctrine of the divine right of kings, reproduced. Its promulgation is the work of tyrants everywhere, and in all times, and its advocacy by the magnates outs under this head some little time since, make, of the Anglican Church brought upon England some of the deepest of her dark brood of sorrows. The bloody reign of the bigot James might have been may be stated in this single question : "What is it shortened some bloody years had it not been for the promulgation of this dangerous doctrine. Our own Revolution was prolonged by the same cause. The doctrine strikes at the right of the oppressed to taken, in view of the common acceptation of the strike down the oppressor, and may not be set up in a country that owes not only its existence, but all its relligence is pretty generally diffused amongst liberties to a successful rebellion. We are not surprised that the modern democratic party are now at. tempting to revive the doctrine. It has been the

LET THE PRESS SPRAK OUT .- The question is now before the people whether they are going to allow factionists to distract them in another contest with Locofocoism, and by divided action make their efforts for success hopeless and tutile. question now presents itself whether we are again going to be weak enough to allow these enemies to shape our policy for us. They will endeavor to keep faction in the ascendant; success demands that fac-tion should be buried. Which shall guide us?— For ourselves, we no longer hesitate. of the nauscous doses of these factional quacks, whose mean little quarrels and bickerings have been permitted to annoy and distract the party quite too long already. We trust that the press generally will speak out frankly on this matter. Don't postpone or hesitate. The times demand prompt and manly

We honored the demand of the times last week by speaking frankly out on this matter. We underake to say that we shall be sustained in the position assumed in that article, by at least five sixths reading, writing, Arithmetic, Geography of the Republican voters in Tioga county, if not, indeed, in this District. That position was deternined upon six months ago and we shall not budge In addition to this they should read, at their from it an inch. " No more fusion with the American party;" that is where we have elected to stand. And sooner than abandon it, we can afford to leave able information; and keep the method position to the Gardine to the control of the control of the newspapers, in regard to alion. We fully endorse the action of Mr. Gibbons what is going on in the world around. They in calling a Republican State Convention on the 25th should of course read books and papers upon of March. It was right, and therefore expedient. It was politic, and the Republicans will take the responsibility. Let us have a pure, Republican organization-Black Republican, if you please-names paper stories and novelettes which are spread never annoy men.

Defeat is a great bugbear with our down-country friends. They would strike hands with the devil to escape present defeat. We invite them to look further ahead. If our cause be just, and it certainly is, then we must triumph one day. That day may not dawn for the editors of the Courier, Reading Jour. nal and Harrisburg Telegraph, or for us; but it will surely dawn for somebody. That faith nerves our arm and quickens our heart in the discharge of present duty. None can labor for self alone, yet do his whole duty. For one, we are done with compromising and patched up tusions. Fusion is but a sneak. ing bargain to divide the spoils, best side out.

What the Courier copies from the Reading Jour nal is speaking after the manner of mon. bosh This talk about "Peonle's Conventious" and "Pcople's Candidates," may do, down country; but the Republicans hereabout understand all about such movements. It is only another name for fusion.

Brother WORTH insists that no Convention in which every hue of the opposition to Shamocracy shall not be represented, ought to be held. There is no bona fide opposition to Shamocracy, outside of the Republican party, good friend. The elections of 1856 conclusively show that. There is a permanent that the Allies hold the Western as well as affiliation of the Know Nothings with the Shamo. crats, the former being so much property in the possession of John P. Sanderson, to be disposed of t the highest bidder. Fuse with such chattels? Never! In conclusion, for one, we shall remember the old

" If a man cheat me once, shame on him; If he cheat me twice, shame on me!"

" Has the mail come yet?"

" No." "Don't you think it will be along by to-morrow

"Can't say, really."

"Well, when do you think it will come?" "Haven't much thought about it."

Such colloquies have formed the burden of conersation for a week past, in our streets, and places of public resort. From Monday the 9th to Monday fortable in walking the street, lest, from being in the newspaper business, we might be devoured by the preacher, in his ministerial capacity, has nothing famishing populace. Oh Saturday the excitement river bottom about two miles from that town, the untamed ferocity of famine; and from several he marched to the Northwest Territory to

On Monday morning there seemed to be a deep and sulich despair settled upon the whole communi trand this continued until the arrival of two plethoric mail-bags at moon, when a broad, good-humored grin broke out upon the public face and quickly extended to the remotest parts of the public body. Since reading the residue of the Bond st., inquest we are glad to be able to announce that the publichas regained its wonted tone and temper.

Communications.

For The Agitator. MR. Cons: In my former communication several typographical errors exist. "Country" is changed to "county." "Profess no science" is substituted in place of "possess no science." " Possess a great share of general intelligence" is rendered "profess a great share of gederal intelligence." Several other small errors exist; but I suppose the "devil's to blame." I wish you would have a talk with him, and make him promise to do better in future.

I wish to be understood as speaking of farmers generally, and not of the farmers of this county alone. This county is comparatively new and the farmers are not as far advanced as the furmers of some other sections of the country. Still I think this county will compare favorably with many other new counties in regard to agricultural improve-

Some persons may considenmy remarks, in my former article, rather severe. To such I would say that I was not speaking of the intelligent farmers who might be cited here and there in every community. I spoke of farmers as a class. By this I meant all persons who cultivate, or pretend to cultivate land. And I still venture to say that, as a whole, they are very much lacking in education and general intelligence, and have not a sufficient knowledge and understanding of their own business. It is all nonsense to pretend that farmers are the most intelligent class in this nation. We cannot properly say that any class is the most intelligent. Inall classes in this country: more so perhaps than in any other nation now in existence.

I proceed next to point out the means by which farmers may obtain a better knowledge of their own business, become better educated and more intelligent, and be, more respecied. The means are few and simple. No extravagant outlay of money, no college course is required. Reading and studythis will do the whole. Let the older farmers read more; and read better books and better papers. Let them read books of instruction upon all subjects. Any kind of information will come in play, especially let them read good practical farm papers and farm books, and good, newspapers. The older men amongst farmers cannot go back to childhood and learn the rudiments of science; but they can educate their children. All boys who are to become farmers should learn the rudiments thoroughly—not stopping short of a good knowledge of spelling, Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the first principles, at least, of Geology. leisure, history, books of travel and any and all books from which they can obtain valuwhat is going on in the world around. They farming. But they should not read the trash with which the country is flooded-those silly blood-and-murder love-and-get-married newsabroad into every nook and corner of the land, poisoning and vitiating the tastes all who read them.

Farmers should send their boys to school four or five months in the year instead of three. And the boys should study their lessons when at school instead of "carrying on" and 'sparking the girls" as many of them do.

No young men need make the excuse that they have not time to read. Many of them do little or nothing during the Winter; and all of them have Winter evenings at their command.

Once let farmers become as well educated and well informed as men of other professions and they will be equally respected; and their low calling will then be considered a noble and desirable profession.

The arrival of the George Law last even ing from Aspinwall has put us in possession of some important intelligence respecting the position of Walker in Nicaragua. It seems Eastern terminus of the Transit Route, and that when the Sierra Nevada arrived at San Juan del Sur, she was not able to land her passengers, and had to take them back to San Francisco. Walker is thus surrounded and cut off from supplies as well as reenforcements. It is, perhaps, possible that the considerable body of recruits who have lately gone out to him from this country may succeed in forcing a passage up the river, but we do not believe it. His position is constantly

becoming mere desperate. - Tribune. A FAMILY FROZE TO DEATH. - The Hempstead (L. I.) Inquirer, says that a colored woman and three children were froze to death at Cedar Swamp during the 'severe snow was very open, and which freely admitted the wind and snow. On Monday, the neighbors not seeing any movement about the house, and the door unopened, and knowing the husband was away, went over and entered the dwelling, and found the woman and three

children in bed, frozen to death. A CURIOSITY. - A few weeks ago, Charles Schoch of New Philadelphia, O., was cutting into a log, when his axe struck a cannon leaden slug, weighing three and a half pounds, which was imbedded in solid wood about five or six inches from the surface. The tree, from which this slug was taken, grew in the FROM KANSAS

From Kansas we leave that the Land Office is to be opened at Lecompton, within a few weeks for receiving payments upon preemption claims. As between the Governor and the Bogus Legislature things do not go very smoothly. To a call from that body for the reasons of his neglect to commission one W. T. Sherrard, duly appointed, under the bogus laws, as Sheriff of Douglas County, the Governor replies that Sherrard stands charged with having been engaged in several drunken brawls, "fighting and shooting at persons with pistols, and threatening others," and that until these matters are cleared up he shall not have his commission; nor will he commission any one laboring under such charges as would impair, if not entirely destroy, his usefulness, or whose passions and habits would render unfit for the proper discharge of his duties, or which might in any manner endanger the peace of the Territory. Such he says, are his instructions, and he means to carry them out.

He has also returned, with a short bu strong veto message, the bill passed by the Legislature authorizing bail in all cases.

There is evidently a radical difference beween Governor Geary and the Bogus Legislature, not only as to the qualifications of Sheriffs, but generally as to the principles on which the affairs of the Territory are to be administered. It is perfectly plain that an administration of the Territorial government in accordance with Governor Geary's views can only be secured by the passage of the bill already reported in the House of Representatives at Washington for the relief of the people of Kansas, by setting aside altogether the bogus code and the existing Bogus Legis. lature, as one of the fruits of it, and commencing the work of Territorial legislation anew through the medium of an entirely new and fairly elected Legislature. The attempt to get on by combining a Governor like Geary with a Bogus Legislature like that now sitting at Lecompton, is but a repetition of the ridiculous experiment of putting a patch of new cloth upon an old and rotten garment, whereby, as we know on high authority, the rent is certain to be made worse.. There is palpably in this case only one course consistent with common sense, and that is to commence anew. As well might a live man be tied to a dead and putrifying body, as Gov. Geary be required to act in concert with such a body as that now falsely claiming to represent the people of Kanaas. So long as that Legislature is allowed to go on, of what avail will Gov. Geary's votes be, no matter how well argued, or how strongly put? The vetoed acts will be passed over his head, and the Governor will thus be called upon to execute laws against the passage of which he has protested as not merely impolitic, but unjust. There is only this alternative: Either this Bogus Legislature must be removed out of the way, or Gov. Geary will be obliged to resign. It is absurd to suppose that both can go on together. N. Y. Trib-

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.

What We Want in Kansas. Our friends in the Free States have nobly responded to the call for aid; and, by the opportune arrival of clothing, provisions, &c., rie home, has been driven back, and the Winter will be passed in comparative comfort by those who would otherwise have suffered. The future has to be looked to as well as the present; and we propose to suggest a few steps to our Eastern capitalists as to what Kansas needs, and the way to help her citizens to help themselves.

We shall be enabled to get through Winter with the present aid; but in the Spring when the river opens and emigration comes pouring in upon us, something must be done toward providing suitable employment for the new comers as well as for the old set. tlers. Building material will be in demand; household furniture, and all the varied articles necessary for the making of a new home in a new country, will be wanted.

At present we are dependent upon Missouri for our supplies of most things necessary for the use and comfort of our population. Sash, furniture, cabinet work of kinds, have all to be purchased at St. Louis or the border cities at exorbitant rates. Now, what we want is the erection, at Lawrence and other ! central points, of large buildings provided but now, with his boats and schooner tost, the with steam power and suitable machinery, strong north-east gales which prevail on the to be used for manufacturing furniture, doors, lake at the close of the rainy season and renturning, planing, cabinet work, and all kinds of mechanical business, in which machinery absolutely confine him to Rivas. He can no

The investment of capital in enterprise of l this description, and the establishment of factories in the most central points in the Territory will materially aid Kansas and help her l citizens by affording them employment, keeping the money of the Territory circulating within its borders, and will pay handsomely for the capital invested.

be of great advantage to the country by giv. | message to the Legislature recommends the ing employment to our mechanics and de- payment of the State debt, and opposes reveloping the resources of the Territory. If | pudiation, in which it is believed he expresses capitalists wish to aid Kansas, they can go it | the general sentiment of the citizens of Caliin no better way than by carrying out our fornia. It is stated that the election of Unisuggestion. We have the stones for building ted States Senators was the result of a parpurposes, the coal for fuel, and iron ore in abundance, so that all we need is the skill and capital to turn them to use. A Noble Fellow .- On the morning of

Dec. 1st, four little boys broke through the ice on the lake near their school house in Waterville, Wisconsin. The villagers hastened to the spot, but the ice was so thin that none dared venture to their aid. At this moment just as the boys were sinthing, a young man, eighteen years of age, named John Adams, sprang forward, seized a fishing spear, and leaving most of his clothes on the bank plunged into the lake and saved two of the boys. He then made another dash, and saved the third. Adams was now almost exhausted, but the mother of the fourth boy, was standing near, in horrible agony, and Adams said to her, "I will save your boys or die." Tying a rope around his waist, he told those on shore to pull him in if he sank, and cried out, "Stand by the rope, I am bled to pay the last tribute of respect to ine going to him." He then plunged in, swam deceased, when the body appeared warm to out some ten rods, breaking the ice with his the touch. Restoratives were administered, hands, seized the boy, who was sinking for the third time, carried him ashore and re- near being buried alive was sitting up. stored him to his mother's arms.

The Verdict in the Burdell Mur-State of New York, City and County of

New-York, ss. - An Inquisition taken at the house of the late Doctor Harvey Burdell, No. 31 Bond street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, this 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, before Edward D. Connery, of the said city and county aforesaid, on view of the body of the said Harvey Burdell, lv. ing dead at No. 31 Bond street aforesaid, upon the oaths and affirmations of twelve good and lawful men of the State of New+York, duly chosen and sworn or affirmed and charged to inquire on behalf of said people how and in what manner the said Harvey Burdell came to his death, do, upon their oaths and affirmations, say that the said Harvey Burdell on the 30th day of January, 1857, at No. 31 Bond street aforesaid, was feloniously murdered, and came to his death by being stabbed in various parts of his body with a dagger or other sharp instrument; and the jurors believe from the evidence, and therefore find, that Emma Augusta Cunning. ham and John J. Eckel were principals in the commission of said murder; and the jurors aforesaid further find that George Vail Snod. grass either joined the said Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel in the commission of the said murder, or was an accessory thereto before the fact, counseling, anding or abetting the said Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel to commit the said murder; and the jurors aforesaid furher find that Augusta Cunningham and Helen Cunningham, daughters of the said Emma Augusta Cunningham being in the house No. 31 Bond street, where the said murder was committed, have some knowl. edge of the facts connected with the said murder, which they have concealed from the jury, and that it is the duty of the Coroner to hold them for the future action of he Grand Jury. In witness whereof, we, the said jurors, as well as the Coroner, have o this inquisition set our hands and seals on the day and place aforesaid.

(Signed by the Jurors.)

We give a place in our colmns this morn ng to the report brought from Nicaragua by Col. Sturges, to the effect that Walker's nosition is not desperate, that he is about to retake the boats on the river, and that the Costa Ricans were deserting to his standard. For very good reasons we place no reliance on these rumors. If there were no other indications, the fact that they are greedily snatched at by Walker's friends here as grounds of hope, would alone suffice to show that he is at the last gasp. But we have information from another source, which we consider more trustworthy, that dissipates all probability that reenforcements from this side can reach the now surrounded and doomed fillibusters. The forts on the San Juan River have been put into thorough order by the Costa Ricans, under the direction of the Americans and Europeans who are engaged with them. Fort San Carlos alone, with a garrison of 400 men, has seven pieces of cannon-one or two of them carrying 24-lb. ball-and an abundance of ammunition, captured on board 1 river steamer along with arms said to have been sent out by our fellow citizen, Mr. Geo. Law. The Castillo fort, and the intrenchments at the mouth of the Sarapiqui, are also obstacles of some account in the path of an .nvaoing party on their way up the river.

The idea of recovering the river boats sa delusion. They have been taken up the Sarapiqui, a great part of the machinery aken out, and a guard put on board with instructions and arrangements to set them on fire the instant there is any danger of their recapture by the fillibusters. There remains at Greytown a precarious and fragile stern-wheel steamer of small capacity. .t could hardly serve to carry a force up the river, even were there no hindrances in the way. But, above all it should not be forgotten that Walker cannot move from Rivas, or from St. George, two miles distant from Rivas, at one of which places he now is, even to obtain means of sustaining life. The loss of the two take boats, San Carlos and Virgin has deprived him of the mobility which for some time had been his chief resource. The Island Ometere, in the lake, fifteen miles from Rivas, and the coast of Chontales opposite, some fifty mice distant, have supptied him with provisions; der its navigation impracticable to bungos, wailonger procure food to supply the men whom fever and the enemy have still left him. We see no alternative for him but to capitulate or starve. - N. Y. Tribune.

The United States Mail steamer George Law arrived last evening with dates from San Francisco to the 20th of January, being two weeks later news. She brings to this port All kinds of manufacturing business will \$1,096,540 64 in gold. Gov. Johnson in his gain between Broderick and Gwin, by which the latter agrees to forego all claims to influence in the Federal appointments. On the 9th an earthquake occurred which was felt thoroughout the entire State, but no damage followed. The Supreme Court has decided the tax upon Chinese immigrants to be nut and void. The news from the mines is encouraging. The vote for Senator for long term stood: Broderick 79; Stanley, 14;-Coffroth, 17; Weller 1; Bynum, 1. For the short term it was: Gwin, 82; Craob. 17; Surgeant, 11; Stanley, 2; Shaster, ... The newly elected Senators, together with the IIon. Mr. Bigler arrived here yesterday by the George Law. - Tribune.

An admonition against hasty funerals occurred last week at Fremont, Ohio. Daniel Stearnes, who had been sick with a fever, apparently died. All arrangements were made, and the friends and elergyman were assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the and, in a few minutes, the man who came so is now in a fair way of recovery.