

a prisoner until her friends called for her, he could gather no information. He helped Constance into the chair, telling her not to describe him to those who would seek, saying "you came very near committing a great sin. Tho' who seek her are heretics, and you would have delivered a daughter of Saint Mary into their hands." They promised to give no clue to any one that might seek her.

The convent to which Father Everard belonged was about ten miles, and his horse was better than he looked. Engaged in relating the events of her life since she had parted from him, Constance was surprised when she was told that her journey was at an end. A lay sister received her, and she was conducted to the parlor where she was to be presented to the reverend Mother. The Priest informed her of the history of Constance, and she went to receive her. The black flowing robe, the veil floating over the head, and the pure white wimple, became the kind matron who advanced to the young girl and gave her welcome in a low sweet tone. Constance was received in the convent as a boarder. The example of the meekness and gentleness of the nuns, could not fail to have a beneficial influence on the mind of Constance. She assisted the nuns in preparing linen and learning to embroider lace. She was happy, and the sisters earnestly wished her to become one of them.

One night a snow storm set in, the wind died away, but it was piercing cold the snow drifting in places, rendering it unsafe to walk unless accompanied with the road. There were, always, lights placed in the windows on such nights to guide the lost traveler to its shelter. Faster and faster came down the flakes. Constance stood by the window as it grew dark, she murmured, "God help the traveler who is abroad this night!" She sat down in her room, when sister Agatha came in.

"I thought you would be lonely Miss Heyward," said she as she placed her lamp on the table. "They had been conversing, when they heard the bell of the convent gate ring with violence."

Agatha took the light, saying it was doubtless some benighted traveller, she would see if they wanted any assistance.

It was an hour before the nun returned, she told Constance that two gentlemen had lost their way, and were benighted with the cold. They left their carriage shattered by the side of the mountain, one of the lay brothers had gone in search of it, as the driver and horses would perish.

In the morning, Father Everard requested Constance to come to him, my dear child, cheer up, said he, I have good news for you. One of the gentlemen who sought shelter here last night, is an old friend of yours.

"Who is it," said she smilingly, "I have so few friends that it will be easy to name them."

"Softly my dear girl, you must prepare yourself to see one, lost to your sight for a long time, one whom you loved dearly."

"Father Everard! what do you mean?"

"What if one you thought was dead should prove alive and well?"

The color spread to her temples, her frame quivered like an aspen leaf. The Priest opened the door.

"Constance, my beloved child!" that voice! it was surely his! She glanced around. Yes! Mr. Heyward himself was there; his arms outstretched to receive her! Constance sprang with a cry of joy, and was clasped to her father's heart. At length he found time to tell his tale. He had been shipwrecked as rumored, but, instead of being drowned had escaped and again reached India, but was unavoidably detained, while communications with Canada being difficult and uncertain, the letter which he had written apprising her of the facts she never received. Mr. Heyward had proceeded to the house of Mr. Argyle as soon as he arrived, but he found it shut up, and could gain no tidings of his child. The neighbors told him the whole family had left the country for Spain, but the young lady went some time before. His first thought was that Constance had taken refuge to the convent; he was in the mountain until the friendly light at his window guided him. He rightly thought that the Argyles had intercepted his letters and dreaded to meet him; but thankful to find his child, he found no room for vengeance. Constance was introduced to his companion, Colonel Waldie. He was a gentleman with whom her father had become acquainted while in India. Waldie had wealth and station, he had an innate sense of religious truth, and reverence for virtue, which no collision with the world could efface.

We must pass over the affectionate actions of the nuns, and the tearful embrace of the Abbess, who loved Constance as a daughter. Mr. Heyward gave Father Everard a large sum to be devoted to the uses of the convent, and told him to apply to him when they wanted assistance.

censers was Colonel Waldie with Constance, his newly wedded wife. The chaplain in his sacerdotal robes had finished the ceremony. Constance had received her father's blessing. When after a sweet prelude from the organ, there burst a strain of vocal music from the choristers who were concealed. It was her favorite anthem, and she knew the Abbess and the nuns were there to wish her joy.

The Lehigh Register.
Allentown, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1853.
CANAL COMMISSIONER.
Moses Pownall,
OF LANCASTER COUNTY.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
Alexander M. McClure,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
Christian Meyers,
OF CLARION COUNTY.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Thomas A. Budd,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Fair.
If a single doubt hovered in the minds of any one as to the success of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, the recent Annual Exhibition must have dispelled it, for a more magnificent Exhibition, or one better patronized never occurred in the Commonwealth. For three whole days—two of which were most favorable as regards weather—were the large and beautiful fairgrounds thronged with spectators. Some idea of the crowd may be obtained from the fact that the tickets of admission disposed of on one day—exclusive of member or family tickets—amounted to upwards of ten thousand. The probability is that there were at one time within the enclosure on Thursday, at least thirteen to fourteen thousand persons.

It was in truth a noble sight. The beautiful location overlooking all the romantic scenery, which surrounds our Town—the spacious enclosure of eight acres, with its fine looking substantial fence—the long ranges of Cattle Horse and Poultry sheds, which surround the beautiful enclosed trotting course—the main building (in the center of the ground) one hundred feet long and 30 feet high, with its banisters to 4, covered with flags and streamers, all filled with a most superb display of articles of the growth and manufacture of the county, and filled to overflowing with crowds of well dressed active, pleased and well behaved spectators, all combined to make a picture of the finest kind that can well be imagined.

We might fill our columns with descriptions of the articles exhibited without exhausting them, but we deem it unnecessary, as most, if not all our readers have seen them, and require nothing from us to remind them of the beauty and elegance of the display.

On Thursday at ten o'clock A. M., James S. Reese, Esq., in behalf of the Ladies of Allentown presented to the society a very large and beautiful banner, which they had embroidered for the purpose. The address of Mr. Reese, was in exceeding good taste and sparkled with beautiful and poetic thoughts. The banner was received by Robert E. Wright, Esq., who represented the society on this occasion, and whose address was appropriate and beautifully delivered, touching the rise, progress and final benefit of the society.

At three o'clock P. M., pursuant to arrangement the second Annual address was delivered to the society by the Rev. B. M. Schaeffer, in the English language, which was listened to with marked attention. It is impossible for us to give even a synopsis of this speech, but all who heard it agreed in pronouncing it most appropriate and eloquent.

On Friday the closing Address was delivered in the German language by the Rev. J. Dubs, who in a manner peculiarly effective, advocated the utility and necessity of the association and the propriety of extending to it all possible aid and encouragement.

After the conclusion of this Address the chairman of the Committee, Judge Dillinger, appeared on the stand with the reports of the various committees appointed to award premiums, which were there audibly announced. The society was then dismissed, after which such articles on exhibition as were intended for sale were put up at auction and disposed of.

The different reports of the awarding committees will find a place in our columns next week. One thing is certain. The society is now established on a fair basis—one more exhibition will enable the members to complete the buildings and perfect all their arrangements, after which the prizes will be raised to an amount that will be worth contending for. Their operations will then be more systematic. Committees will be selected with a view to greater accuracy in their investigations and reports; while the number of prizes distributed will be greatly increasing.

It is also intended to fill the enclosure with shade trees, collected from every township in the county, so as to make the ground an epitome of Lehigh. A few years more and there will not be a more agreeable place of resort in all the land than the Agricultural Fair Ground of Lehigh County.

Accident from Burning Fluid.
Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive accounts from some quarter of serious accidents and frequently deaths from the explosion of camphens or burning fluid lamps. A few evening's since, an employee in the Allen House in this place, while filling a lighted lamp the fluid took fire and exploded with a loud report. Fortunately but little fluid was in the can and no damage was done, except filling the house with smoke.

The Railroad to the Pacific.

The Washington Sentinel—the new paper—opposes the construction of a Pacific railroad as a government work, by means furnished from the national treasury. It thinks there is one vital and important consideration which makes a railroad enterprise on the part of the government, more objectionable, in view of constitutional limitations, than any other species of internal improvement. It is this: An ordinary road, when once constructed, requires nothing more than repairs, and is open for general use; not so with a railroad; for such a way of communication requires not only construction, equipment, and repair, but also the creation of a perpetual corporation, to work it and make it available. In fact it is an institution as well as a highway. The Sentinel refers to the constitutional arguments against works of internal improvement entertained in the messages of Presidents Jackson and Polk, as the ground which have induced the democratic party to denounce the internal improvement policy, when under the guidance and direction of federal authority, as unconstitutional, dangerous and demoralizing. The position thus forcibly illustrated.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

The power to construct and work a railroad carries with it the power to create a corporation in order to make the road available. In the case of the Pacific railroad, the government could avoid the creation of a corporation by granting the road to individuals or corporations after its completion, or by vesting in federal officers the powers and duties which are usually exercised by incorporated companies. In either event, we hold that the Constitution would be infringed, and a giant stride made toward corruption and demoralization. The vast expenditure which must be made in constructing a road connecting the Mississippi valley with the Pacific, the army of employes and laborers requisite to perfect the undertaking, and to supervise and manage it afterwards, would vest in the executive an amount of power and influence not compatible with the nature of our institutions, and to the last degree perilous to the public liberties. A corporation having its powers from the general government, and deriving its means from the federal treasury, would enter into an alliance with the government or make the government a mere appendage. No supervising control in Congress could be of the least avail, while the time of the national legislature would be devoted to railroad discussions having no beneficial result, and important and legitimate measures would be entirely neglected, or hurried over without thought or deliberation. Corruption would stalk abroad, the road never be completed, while jobbers and speculators would gorge themselves with plunder.

Lutheran Synod.
The Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, (English Branch) commenced its session in Philadelphia, on Thursday, was permanently organized on Friday, last week. Rev. J. A. Brown, of Reading, was re-elected President. Among the new members admitted to the Synod was the Rev. W. M. Baum, of Berks county, stationed at Barren Hill. Rev. J. C. Baker, was admitted as a delegate representing the old German Pennsylvania Synod of which he is the presiding officer.

On Saturday the parochial reports of the ministers were received and read. The following aggregates are presented, viz: Number of Churches and teaching stations connected with this Synod, 75; infants baptized during the past Synodical year, 582; adults, 100; new members confirmed, 464; whole number of communicants, 9122; Sabbath Schools, 70; Prayer Meetings, 62; Contributed to Home and Foreign Missions, \$836; Education cause, \$1355; local objects, \$25173; external objects \$2045. These results exhibit a very gratifying increase over former years.

Resolutions in favor of the Maine Law were offered and unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to confer with Ole Bull in relation to his colony of Norwegians, in Northern Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Ziegler was appointed delegate to the West Pennsylvania Synod, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Reading, as delegate to the old Pennsylvania Synod.

A resolution was offered calling upon all the churches of the Synod, if possible, to free themselves from debt, and recommending the election of parsonages, was adopted. The next meeting of the Synod was fixed at Lewisburg, Pa., on the Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in September. The Synod adjourned sine die on Tuesday evening last.

Agricultural Fair.
The First Annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of Northampton County, will be held in the Borough of Easton, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October next. Preparations have been made for a considerable display of stock, agricultural implements, grains, fruits, flowers, and other products of the farm and garden, mechanical products, ladies' handwork, &c., &c. Doubtless a large concourse of people will be in attendance. An address will be delivered in the English by Hon. Peter A. Bown, of Philadelphia, and Pomp's Cannon Band will entertain the occasion with their excellent music.

Closing the Hotel.
We are informed that on Wednesday last, at a special term of our Court, held at Pottsville, Judge Hegins in conformity with a recent decision of the Supreme Court, gave orders closing the Hotels, Beer Shops and places of business on the Sabbath hereafter in this county. We are also informed that all persons disregarding this order will forfeit their license.—*Lambert Gaz.*

Disgraceful Conduct.—A few weeks ago, while the German Reformed Sabbath School of Frederick township, Montgomery county, was in session, a number of persons entered the room, and by threatening violence, dispersed the school, and obtained possession of the Lesson Books, Hymn Books, Bibles, &c. The Trustees of the Church have since appealed to law for redress.

Scrap Books.

It is surprising that people living in the country and taking some useful paper, do not take more pains to preserve the vast amount of useful information they contain. It is a difficult matter, we know, to keep such publications regularly filed, but it is very easy to cut out such articles as one may wish to preserve and paste them away in a book with blank leaves. The habit is soon formed, and with a little care and patience a valuable mass of useful and entertaining matter may be accumulated, so as to form a respectable volume.

We would suggest to our younger readers this simple method of adding to their little libraries an annual encyclopedia of various kinds of information. An immense mass of historical, geographical, and philosophical knowledge might thus be laid upon the shelf and in the memory at the same time; for books of this kind possess an inexpressible charm for those who consume them, and where the industry exists to collect their materials, the taste to relish them is certain to be formed.

An excellent practical book on agriculture might easily be made in this way by many farmers, who shrink from the expense of purchasing new works of the kind. We throw out the hint to them, with the hope that it may induce some of them to try the plan.

Deceased.—In the Delaware Canal, above Yardsville, on the night of the 22d inst., *James Lair*, 14 years of age. He was a boarder on a Canal Boat, and in passing up the Canal that night was employed in steering while the Captain was asleep in the Cabin. The boat ran aground, and waked up the Captain, when it was found that the young man was missing. The boat was stopped for the night, and search made; and about noon next day his body was picked up from the canal just below a bridge. A scar was found on his face; from which it is supposed he fell asleep at his post, and was struck by the bridge in passing under, and knocked off the boat. A coroner's jury investigated the case, and reported according to the facts. The young man's parents reside at Byrdstown, and his body was conveyed to them.—*Bucks Co. Led.*

A Further Reduction of the Tariff.
Secretary Guthrie has issued a circular, in which he says that in consequence of the accumulation of money in the Treasury, the ensuing Congress will probably reduce the present tariff. He therefore asks for information of the working of the present rates of duty upon the leading branches of industry of the country, and of the effects to be expected from the proposed modification. He thinks that the reductions, if any shall be made, should be so arranged so as to afford equal participation in the benefit to every interest and to every section. Articles which enter into our manufactures and those which do not come into competition with American products are those, he says about which there will doubtless be the least question. He also proposes to abridge to the labors of the customhouse by adding to the free list of articles of general consumption and articles paying small duties.

A Bird of Prey Caught.—A harmless villager, named Nathaniel J. Bird, was arrested in Camden, last week, on the charge of Bigamy. It seems that he made matrimony a regular trade; for, to this time, no less than six young women have claimed him as their husband—two in Camden, two in Philadelphia, one in Wilmington, and one in this city! He boasts of having twenty wives, and there appears to be no doubt that he tells the truth. The ease with which he obtained six of the number, renders it more than probable that he found no difficulty in wedding the other fourteen. He is well known about Reading, having flourished here at intervals during the last five or six years, sometimes under his real name and sometimes under an assumed one. His last appearance was during the first week in September, when, we believe, he styled himself Dr. William J. Hunter; and by that name, married a very respectable young lady of this city. He soon deserted her, and, as has been discovered, went to Camden to prosecute his matrimonial speculations. He is an accomplished scoundrel, and deserves the severest punishment.—*Reading Gazette and Democrat.*

State Agricultural Fair.—The State Fair at Pittsburgh this week, was attended by an immense number of people. The exhibition embraced a fine display of agricultural products and articles of domestic manufacture, and was considered decidedly the most successful that has yet been held under the auspices of the State Society. Gov. Higler, Canal Commissioner Hopkins, and other public functionaries, were present by invitation, and the editorial fraternity was well represented by some of its most prominent members.

Another Bank in New York.—A rumor is current in German circles in New York, that the Bank of Darmstadt, an institution of high character, with a capital of \$20,000,000, proposes to establish a branch in that city, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and there is reason, it is said, to believe that the rumor is well founded. The introduction of such an amount of foreign capital into that city could not fail to have a very marked effect upon the money market.

Indian Difficulties.—The National Intelligencer learns that much difficulty is to be apprehended in the effort to carry out the act of the last Congress enjoining on the Executive to open negotiations with the Indians to the Missouri, with a view to an organization of a United States Territory there. The premature agitation of the subject by the whites on the frontier is said to have produced a very unfavorable feeling in the Indian mind, which may have the tendency to delay indefinitely the desirable measure of an organization of Nebraska.

Pacific Railroad.—The Pacific Railroad Company held an adjourned meeting in New York city on Friday, and the books of subscription were re-opened, and stock to the amount of \$30,250,000 was taken. The whole amount of stock subscribed at present is \$45,030,000. The books will be opened again in two weeks.

Important from Mexico.

Since the destruction of the liberty of the press, which was the first act of Santa Anna's return to power, it has been almost impossible to obtain any reliable information concerning the political state of the country. Light is thrown upon the subject by an article in the Times of this morning, copied from the New Orleans Picayune.

It seems from that article, which is based upon statement made upon good authority, that under the apparent calm which pervades the country, the elements of fresh revolutions are active and vigorous. Santa Anna himself has lost all the energy and ambition which made him so popular and so formidable years ago, and has become feeble and effeminate; while conspiracies, of the most formidable character, abound in every Department. Santa Anna, notwithstanding what is said of his inertness, does not seem to lack vigor and decision in disposing of those whom he suspects of treachery. Several of the leading public men of the Capital would have been banished on suspicion—among whom we observe is Señor Luis de la Rosa, recently the Mexican Minister at Washington, who was ordered to quit the City of Mexico within forty-eight hours, but the intervention of their friends procured a temporary suspension of these decrees.

It is further stated that Santa Anna can no longer depend upon the Army, though so important a statement requires confirmation. Huerta the Army has been his sole reliance, and it has never yet failed him. His position and influence under him are certainly greater than they could be under any other chief, and all the measures of his Government thus far have tended to its advantage.

It is not at all unlikely that fresh revolutions are still in store for Mexico, and that many months will not elapse without witnessing new struggles for the ascendancy.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Credulity of Women.

A heartless villain was recently arrested in Camden, on a charge of bigamy. It appears that some time since he became a boarder in a respectable house in that city, and soon after proposed marriage to a daughter of the lady who kept the establishment. The offer was accepted, and the marriage took place on the 13th. A few days after he disappeared, and it was subsequently discovered that he had played the same game at another house in the same city, the bride in this case being the estimable daughter of a highly respectable widow. Both courtships and marriages were effected within less than a month. The rogue was arrested, and will no doubt be adequately punished. But, surely, under the circumstances, the young ladies acted with great haste and imprudence. They must have been peculiarly attractive and persuasive. Such hasty marriages, and with strangers, are always attended with peril. In the first place, it is difficult to imagine how a permanent attachment can be formed in so short a time, and in the second, a week or a fortnight is by no means sufficient to discover the character of a stranger, or to test his sincerity. Mothers as well as daughters should be admonished. A gentle exterior and a flippant tongue are not the best essentials for matrimonial life.

The First Steamboat on the Western Waters.—According to the statements in the Newport (Ky.) News, the first steamboat that ever ran on the Western waters was built under the superintendence of Mr. John Robson, now 80 years old, and living with his son William, two miles back of Newport, Ky. His head is whitened with age, but his memory is good, and recollects well about his youthful exercises. He was employed by Fulton, Livingston & Co., of New York. The boat was launched at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th day of March, 1811, and was called the New Orleans. She passed New Madrid, Mo., at the time of the earthquake in December, 1811. Mr. Robson, now living in Convington, a wealthy man, was cabin boy on her; Andrew Jack was pilot, and a Mr. Baker, engineer. She carried Gen. Coffee and Eon Carl, with their troops, from Natchez down to New Orleans, in 1814, at the time Gen. Jackson was defending the city against the British.—*Hunt's Merchant's Mag.*

A Heroine.—A feat evincing the most uncommon courage and presence of mind, for one of her sex, was recently performed by Miss Sophia Peters, daughter of Mr. F. Peters, of this county. The other day, when no grown persons, with the exception of Miss Peters and her mother, were near the house a child of five years, a grandson of Mr. Peters, was discovered to be at the bottom of a well some thirty feet deep. How long it had been there is not known; but immediately on its discovery the young lady seized the rope, descended on it to the bottom of the well, and placing the child on the bucket, it was drawn up by her mother, after which she herself was drawn up in the same way. The child recovered in a short time, but from the situation it was in, it would soon have drowned, had it not been for the intrepidity of Miss Peters.—*Duane (Texas) Lullier.*

Death of a Female Centurion.—Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins died at her residence, Maverick street, East Boston, on Saturday last, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and five months. She was, probably, at the time of her death, the oldest person in Boston.

Imported Crime.—The latest national statistics of crime are found in the abstract of the Seventh Census. From that it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, for the year ending June, 1850, was about 27,000; of these 13,000 were natives, (including colored prisoners,) and 14,000 foreign born. By the same authority, and to the same date, we are informed that our population was composed of 17,737,505 natives of its soil;—2,216,828 born in foreign countries, and 30,014 whose nativity could not be determined. While we have, therefore, but about one foreigner resident to nine native whites, there is a fraction over one foreign born criminal to every native, including black and white. Such was the ratio of crime in 1850, and there is no reason to suppose it has materially changed since that time.

Santa Anna's Policy and Prospects.

As the fortunes of Santa Anna wane, the condition of Mexico becomes more interesting.—This country cannot but feel a lively concern in all that relates to the neighboring Republic.—The editor of the New Orleans Picayune recently conversed with a gentleman who came passenger on the steamer Texas from Vera Cruz, and he furnished much valuable information in relation to the real condition of Mexico. It appears that the intelligent portion of the population have come to the conclusion that Santa Anna's government, inaugurated with such splendid and dazzling promises for Mexican greatness and power, is a total failure. The vital energy is wanting. The machine works on, but it is merely the refuse or waste steam that still gives it motion. The liberal men of the country, united for once, oppose the "Napoleon of the West," more openly, some covertly, thwarting him as far as possible in every scheme—retarding to the brink of the precipice, but not so far as to slip in. Nothing but the union of all parties could save the country, and rescue it from its present depth of degradation; and this union is entirely wanting.

Conspiracies abound, and every man of more or less note is thought to be implicated in them. Santa Anna is evidently on the watch for such attempts, and meets them by decrees of banishment to the interior or complete exile. A few days before our informant left the city of Mexico, a universal sensation was occasioned there, in consequence of several prominent persons being brought under the instruments of governmental authority. Among them was Robles, formerly Minister of war; Huro y Tamarez, who, a few weeks since, was Santa Anna's Minister of the Treasury; Munos Lendo and Luis de la Rosa, late Mexican Minister at Washington City. Robles was banished to the interior; Tamarez was ordered to stand from the city in forty-eight hours; and Lerch was sent off in another direction.

As soon as this news spread through the city, every man of any note supported his own turn, was next to come. Rosa was in bed when he received the order for his departure. He advertised his house and furniture to be sold the next day. The other Senators made like prompt preparations for their departure.

In the meanwhile, their friends exerted themselves to obtain a respite of their sentence.—Tamarez called in person on Santa Anna, and the latter, as the story goes, told his whilom Minister that "the world just as soon shot a Lepre who wore a coat, as one who wore a blanket." The Lepre is of the lowest class of Mexicans, and it can well be imagined how crushing an insult the President's remark was to the ex-Minister.

After a great deal of manoeuvring and the bringing of all kinds of influence to bear on Santa Anna, he finally consented to withhold his decrees for the present.

This affair had scarce blown over ere a more formidable conspiracy was announced to have been discovered, having ramifications all over the Republic, and counting any number of persons among its members. Purling, the present Governor of Puebla, and Muzica, the late Governor, were arrested as being concerned in the plot, and were arraigned before a military tribunal. The Fiscal desired to proceed capitally against them, and the general impression was, that they would be executed. The report was also that these were not the chiefs of the conspiracy, but that the leaders would soon be discovered.

The Pope's Nuncio endeavored to save Furlong and Muzica. He waited on Santa Anna, but the latter would not see the Prelate, sending him word that he was sick. The difficulty was finally overcome, possibly through the intervention of Madam Santa Anna, who had been a few weeks previous, on her return to the city of Mexico, the guest of Muzica at Puebla. The two prisoners were sent to Vera Cruz, and it was thought would be banished from the country.

Indeed it is added that the whole of the interior of Mexico is one nest of conspirators. The chiefs are not yet known, nor does it seem probable they will be, at least for some time to come. The Government employees, so far as they dare do it, are courting the opposition and giving themselves the airs of Liberals—a significant fact which Santa Anna is said to be well aware of. He, however, appears to rely for his supremacy on the fact that the opposition is made up principally of lawyers, who have none among them bold enough to proclaim himself their leader and take decisive steps against the Government. His sagacity is evident in this, as he well knows that the Arma quite overcome the Toga in the estimation of the mass of the Mexican people, and the soldier is more certain of their suffrages than the civilian.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

The Divinity of Misery.—The "luxury of woe" or the "bliss of ignorance," we may comprehend but the *Tribune* is a little to much for us in the following:—

"We will not confine the glorious and genial title of fellow citizens to him born on our own soil, to him who has lived here at least five years and been naturalized, but extend it to him who has simply declared his intention of becoming a citizen. No matter how poor, or friendless, or fallen he may be; all the more reason for defending him. He may be the victim of whatever tyranny—he may just have escaped the fangs of Irish famine—but there is eloquence in his moral grandeur in his shrunken muscles, and divinity in the tears that wet his sorrow drenched cheeks and as he makes his illiterate cross, to his anticipatory declaration, this country takes him in her arms as a mother, and swears to live with him, or if need be, to die for him.

A Modern Traveler.—Sir George Ross, from Montreal, arrived in this city on Sunday morning by the Michigan Southern Railroad. He has four *trunks of baggage*—comprising any quantity of guns, knapsacks, and other shooting utensils.—He leaves in a few days for Minnesota, to take a hunt, from thence he will proceed to Texas, to spend the winter, and designs "taking an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, in the Spring."—*Chicago Tribune.*