



**MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.**

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday May 22, 1851.

THE "SENTINEL" has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business, can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents: John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown; V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York; Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

**A Contrast.**

An effort has been made by the "Valley Wreath," a Whig paper published semi-annually at Johnstown, assisted by its worthy compilers, the "Blair County Whig" and Hollidaysburg "Register," to charge the Canal Commissioners and the Democratic party of this State, with a great robbery of the public treasury, because the increased business on the public works and especially on the Portage Railroad demanded that there should be some more officers and hands engaged this year over any previous one. These economical and saving Whig Editors, no doubt, carry with them restoratives, to be used in case they should ever find a three-cent piece that is not their own property. They would need campbors perhaps to keep them from fainting at such a streak of good luck. They do know that on the Portage Road there has been a large increase of business this year over last, and to transact the business satisfactorily to the transporters, an increase of hands are necessary and unavoidable. They are also aware that a large number of the engineers, firemen &c., employed on the road, have worked day and night to facilitate the increased business, and it is quite an easy matter, comparatively, to write a long tirade of abuse of the persons employed on that road, for which these honest editors should receive medals of leather, but should they be desired to fill the situation of some of these men who earn their money by the sweat of their brow, we know of three knights of the quill who would be found, as many persons are after a sham fight, missing. Before they make any charges against others, they should look to the figures and see how much the people pay to carry on the present Whig government at Washington.

While these unfair and unfeeling charges are made against the democracy, it might be well enough to show these honest Whigs a specimen of economy on their part, and as the charge us with the wasting of a few hundreds, we will charge them with the squandering of millions and dare them to a contradiction of the plain facts that we shall set forth. We have compiled the following from Whig documents, and it is carrying out most beautifully the doctrine of the Whig party, which was so well told to us by an office-hunting Whig not long since in the following words, "Well, it is not often we get a chance to make anything, and we might as well go it strong while we have an opportunity!"

The total expenses of the democratic administration of James K. Polk during the years 1846, 1847 and 1848, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, Mexican hostilities, to volunteers and militia of the States and Territories, increased expenses of the Army proper during the war, also under the treaty with Mexico, and expenses of collecting the revenue from lands and customs, were \$71,114,610 53, making yearly \$23,704,870 17.

The actual and estimated expenditures of the Whig administrations of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, excluding the same as specified in the above, for the years 1850, 1851, and 1852 are \$109,241,903 07, making annually \$36,413,967 69, and showing an increase of expenditure by the Whig party over the administration of James K. Polk, of more than thirty-eight millions of dollars in three years, or twelve millions seven hundred and nine thousand and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-two cents per annum. Recollect the Whig party require twelve millions more money every year to carry on this government than the Democrats do. Let them deny it.

During the years 1846, '47, and '48 the United States were engaged in a war with Mexico, and under the Democratic administration the total expenditures, exclusive of Treasury notes funded, were \$138,643,081 00, being an annual average expenditure of \$46,214,360 36.

in time of peace, under our economical (!) Whig administration. Under Gen. TAYLOR for the year ending June 30, 1850, the navy cost \$7,923,318 18. This is entirely satisfactory to the Democrats, but see the cost under the present plundering administration. Actual and estimated for the year ending June 30, 1851, \$10,917,591 61. Actual and estimated for the year ending June 30, 1852, \$10,159,375 09.

Therefore the navy now costs us one million of dollars more per annum than during the Mexican war. The amount expended for army transportation for the year ending June 30, 1844, was \$115,299 25, under a Democratic administration. Under the present Whig administration the amount expended for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1850, was \$1,913,722 00, showing an increase of \$1,798,422 75 in army transportation for one year.

We could multiply these facts indefinitely, but for want of room we must close. The question is, who pays these extra expenditures? Obviously the people. The principal part of our revenue is derived from the duties imposed upon foreign goods through the tariff. For every \$7 25 worth of foreign goods consumed in the United States in 1850, there was paid by the consumer a tax of \$3 12, which after deducting the merchant's profit, cost of collecting the revenue, &c., went into the U. S. Treasury.

We commend the above statement to these Whig editors; and ask the people to read and judge by the facts, and decide in their own minds whether the Democrats or Whigs are the greater squanderers of the public funds.

**Whig Honesty.**

If the editor of the Hollidaysburg Whig had a shadow of honor in his composition he would have added to his editorial remarks concerning the defalcation of Gen. AUL, late Treasurer of York county, that his bail immediately made good the amount—six thousand dollars—and that no one lost by the defalcation of the Democratic Treasurer. State the truth, the whole truth, and you have nothing to fear.

The same editor is desirous of having Governor DORN, of Rhode Island, hanged, for alleged treasonable offenses, for which he was imprisoned by the Whigs and released by the Democrats with a full restoration of his civil and political rights. Had he lived in this State Governor JOHNSTON would scarce have pardoned him, for it is proverbial of him to show clemency to villains, but to leave honest men to their fate.

The Whig party of Rhode Island was most effectually hanged at the last election in that State, by the Democrats. They have been completely nosed, and the Democracy of this State will tighten the knot somewhat in October next.

**Col. Forney.**

The Harrisburg Union says that Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, of the Pennsylvania, will be a candidate at the next session of Congress for Clerk of the House of Representatives. There could not be a better Democrat named for the office, and although he was unsuccessful last winter, owing to the stand taken against him by certain fishy Democrats, it is to be hoped that at the next meeting of Congress he will receive that cordial support from every true member of the party, that is justly due him.

**A Change.**

Dr. W. H. BOYLE has taken charge of the columns of the Chambersburg Valley Sentinel. His articles are conceived in good taste and he writes with a ready pen. The Sentinel will be much improved under his management, and will watch with untiring vigilance the manoeuvres of the Whig party in that section.

**Judge Campbell's Opinion.**

In October last, Horn R. Kneass, Esq., Democrat, was elected District Attorney of the city and county of Philadelphia, over Wm. B. Reed, Esq., Whig. The latter contested the election, and Judges King and Kelly gave their opinion in favor of Mr. Reed, from which opinion Hon. James Campbell, dissented. We have examined the opinion of Judge Campbell, and find it to be a legal document of great research and ability, and must give the author much distinction. It embraces the whole case, and gives a plain and concise statement of the facts, interpreting them in the manner authorized by the law. The numerous contradictions and errors of the main witnesses on the part of the contestant, are evidently plain, and unless there should be some better grounds to rest upon than the evidence shows, Mr. Kneass should occupy his office. Of the legal abilities of Judges King and Kelly we entertain a high opinion, but in this case their decision, to our mind, does not exhibit that complete knowledge of the law and familiar acquaintance with the rules of evidence, that characterizes the opinion of Judge Campbell.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, the Poet, was at the Summit on Saturday last. He is a native of England and certainly one of the greatest writers of the present day. His Proverbial Philosophy should be in the hands of every person, simply, for the reason, that there is no poetry, more chaste, or more beautiful.

The new three cent piece has made their appearance. On one side is a lone star, with a shield in the centre, the words "United States of America" encircling it. On the reverse side are three numerals (thus III.) enclosed in a C, surrounded with thirteen stars, emblematic of the original thirteen states. The size of the coin is less than a five cent piece, and much thinner.

Hereafter our No. 4, subscribers will receive their papers at that place, at the store of Wm. M'Gough & Co. Any of our subscribers there who would rather receive them at the Summit will please advise us.

**New Advertisements.** The books for subscription to the Jefferson and Ebersburg Plank Road Co., will be opened at the store of G. L. Lloyd & Co., in Jefferson, on Monday the 16th day of June next; and at the store of Murray, Zahm & Co., on the 7th day of July next. The good work goes bravely on.

We some weeks ago noticed the change in the proprietorship of the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa. The house has been entirely refitted, and is now under the charge of C. W. Bennett, Esq., lately of Johnstown, who has changed its name to the "St. Clair Hotel." Mr. Bennett deserves to be liberally patronized, and under the charge of himself and his estimable lady, the "St. Clair" will do a handsome business. Read advertisement.

By reference to advertisement, it will be noticed that the School Directors of this District desire to employ three competent male teachers to take charge of the Schools. Persons making application will please attend on the 20th of June for an examination.

Sealed proposals will be received at Loretto until Monday the 2nd June, for the building of a Female Seminary at that place. We believe the building is to be of brick. See advertisement.

Read advertisement of Orphan's Court Sale, to take place, Friday June 20.

THE "TOKEN."—We have received a number of this paper published in Pittsburg, by A. B. Russell, Esq. It is the organ of the Odd Fellows in the western part of the State, and to the members of the same, it is a valuable companion.

Col. Israel Painter, Canal Commissioner, passed over the Railroad on Saturday last, on his way to Harrisburg.

We have received no eastern papers since Sunday morning, which will account for the scarcity of late news this week.

Since the adoption of our new dress we have received many flattering encomiums from our brethren of the press, which we will endeavor to publish next week.

The new Rail Road Hotel at the junction of the Central and Portage, is fast approaching completion.

Our Jackson township subscribers will find their papers at Charles Dillons Hotel every week.

**Pittsburgers Sailed for Europe.** The City of Glasgow which sailed from Philadelphia, on Thursday at noon, had on board the following Pittsburgers, who are bound for the World's Fair at London:—

- John Arthur, Stephen Hagne, Hon. Sam'l Jones, A. B. Berger, A. B. Curing, A. Rhineman, John Floyd, Rev. W. Stephenson, James M'Grew, Marcus Kiddoo, Mr. Rafferty, Rev. Geo. Marshall.

**Cholera.**

We see by one of the Cincinnati papers that four cases of this disease were reported on Thursday. It is slowly, yet most certainly wending its way up the river, and we cannot long hope to escape it. In view of these facts the Sanitary authorities should be active in taking all proper measures to assuage its violence. Our streets should be most thoroughly cleaned and kept so by frequent, almost daily washings; all the filth to be found in the yards of dwellings should be removed at once; our citizens should by frequent bathing and proper diet, keep their bodies in such a state that they will not be liable to contagion. This is a duty that each one owes to the other and we hope to see it fulfilled. —Pittsburg Chronicle.

**COL. WILLIAM BIGLER.**

Sentiments, such as are expressed by the Sunbury Gazette in the following article, pervade every part of the State. The unanimity of the Democratic party in its choice of Col. BIGLER for Governor, presents him to the people without a division. With the Democracy of Pennsylvania united as they now are, what chance has the opposition?

COL. BIGLER.—We never knew a candidate for a public office so popular with the mass of the Democratic party as this gentleman. There is hardly a dissenting voice against him—he appears to have absorbed the affections of the entire party, and left but a secondary position in the popular favor of his competitors, for the station in which his friends appear determined to place him. We do not open a Democratic exchange without seeing evident signs of a decided preference for BIGLER. His name stands at the head of their editorial columns, and in those columns, are sentiments expressive of warm attachment to him, who is decidedly the people's candidate. We also hear of clubs being established throughout the length and breadth of the State, for the purpose of securing his election—of meetings assembled, enthusiastic in his favor, and among the rank and file of the party, we can perceive a settled determination to place at the head of our good old Commonwealth, this sound Democrat, who is equally distinguished for his talents as for his integrity. We have conversed with many sterling Democrats of our neighborhood, and without a single exception, we find that Col. BIGLER is the man of their choice, and with him as their leader and candidate, they feel confident of a glorious triumph in October next. No other man inspires universal confidence in the Democratic ranks. True it is, there are many other men in our party who could be successful at the next election for the gubernatorial chair. Democratic principles must triumph under the leadership of any good man—but BIGLER preeminently can satisfy the entire Democratic party, and secure the overwhelming majority of former days.

**Gen. Foote nominated for Governor of Mississippi.**

WASHINGTON, May 16. A despatch has been received announcing that the Mississippi Union Committee had met, and nominated Gen. Foote for Governor. It does not say whether the committee was composed of Whigs or Democrats.

Mr. Hooge, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left for New York and Boston this morning, on government business.

A refutation of the charge of Lieut. Forbes of the English navy, of the existence of slaves in Liberia, is published by the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society.

In the event of Gen. Foote's election as Governor, it will devolve upon the Legislature, which is to be elected at the same time, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate.—Pennsylvanian.

**Opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law.**

BOSTON, May 16. The Senate this morning passed the following resolution in opposition to the slave law, by a vote of 33 yeas to 5 nays—the latter being two Whigs and three Democrats:—

Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the Fugitive Slave Law, as hostile to the sentiments of Christianity, and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the Commonwealth—that such a law will naturally fail to secure that support in the heart and conscience of the community, without which any law must sooner or later become a dead letter.

**Opposition to the New Constitution.**

BALTIMORE, May 16. We learn that several papers in Western Maryland, opposed to the New Constitution, have entered into a written combination not to lay it before their readers, hoping thereby more effectually to secure its rejection. The question upon its adoption or rejection is to be decided by the people in three weeks, viz: on the 4th of June, and many at best would have no opportunity of perusing it.

**Important from Hayti.**

BOSTON, May 16. We understand that letters have been received in this city by a mercantile firm, which states positively, on the authority of Mr. Walsh, the American Commissioner, that the government of Hayti declines the intervention of the United States, Great Britain and France, for the purpose of obtaining a ten years truce with the Dominicans.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Gen. Wm. Brindle, to be Superintendent of new work on the North Branch Canal. Hon. Timothy Ives, to be Superintendent of new work on the Portage Railroad and Western Reservoir.

**Gov. Johnston and the Abolitionists.**

We find the following passage in the proceedings of the anti-slavery Convention which recently assembled at Syracuse, New York, Mr. McKim referred to the case of Euphemia Williams, the fugitive of whom he spoke yesterday. He now wished to make a remark, in relation to her, which he did not mention yesterday for prudential reasons. It was that Micidia Williams, the husband of Euphemia, was in prison in Philadelphia under a conviction of grand larceny. Mr. McKim then went on to impugn the legality of the conviction, and said that Micidia and his wife were claimed by one party, and that persons went to the prison and affected to identify the prisoner, thinking that the Governor was a friend to pro-slavery; but they were much mistaken. The Governor of Pennsylvania was a true man. Steps were immediately taken by the abolitionists to obtain his pardon, and he now had the pleasure of announcing to this meeting that the pardon of Micidia Williams was in his pocket. He had taken measures to remove Micidia from Philadelphia, and if he was not at present in this meeting, he would be with them this evening.

Upon this Micidia Williams, the negro alluded to, stood up in the meeting, and was loudly cheered for several minutes.

What must the people of Pennsylvania think of their Governor, who is caught in such a comical way? We always knew him to be a great demagogue, but never could have deemed him so corrupt as this act proves him. Just look at it. The Governor of Pennsylvania abusing the pardoning power for the purpose of making friends with the abolitionists and gaining the good will of such men as Garrison, Abby Foster, Fred Douglass, George Thompson, Mr. Quincy, and their fanatical associates. What can we think of a Chief Magistrate who so abuses a wise power to make it subservient to his selfish and ambitious desires—to court the favor of a set of crazy fools, who not only condemn and violate the constitution and laws of their country and trample them both under foot—who not only denounce Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe as worse than pirates—who not only regret that they were ever born in this Republic, but who scoff at religion and the church and ridicule the Holy Bible itself as a humbug! By such men as these is Governor JOHNSTON endorsed as "A TRUE MAN!" Well, we hope he will enjoy himself among his new companions. In October next, the people of Pennsylvania will express their judgment upon his conduct, and consign him to the shades of private life.—Easton Argus.

**Who is the Greatest Slaveholder?**

We say Great Britain, with all her stilted sympathy for Freedom; with all her noisy professions against Servitude. She holds millions upon millions in Slavery. Her slaves are of many kinds;—the slaves of her Debt; the slaves of her Factories; the slaves of her Mines; the perishing slaves of her Cities; the crushed slaves of her Colonies; the crouching slaves of her Military Establishment! And all these—her slaves—are white men, women, and children. Think of it, ye who have been misled by British professions.—Pennsylvanian.

**"Principles, Not Men."**

From a lengthy article in a late number of the Washington Union we take the following extract, and commend it to the attention of those of our friends who are so over-zealous on the subject of the Presidency at this time:—

"There never was a period when there were such strong motives as exist at the present moment, urging upon all true republicans and democrats to discard local partialities for men, except as far as they may be wisely employed to indicate more clearly the qualities needed to give effect to the real wish and patriotic power of the party. The country is agitated from Maine to the Rio Grande. Geographical divisions are forming, which, if not frowned down, will impair, if not destroy the constitutional and just influence of the federal government.—Fanaticism in one section provokes the threat of secession and disunion in another; and various other influences of sad portent to the harmony and prosperity of the country are at work, which nothing can so certainly restrain as a return to the principles on which Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson administered the government. Those great statesmen rallied the people by their love of the constitution and by a policy which treated alike all the equal members of the confederacy. They abstained from the exercise of all doubtful federal powers, and used those only which were clearly granted in the manner calculated to avoid sectional injustice and to remove local complaint. On this platform we have taken our stand, and we hope to co-operate with every true democrat in doing all that is laudable and just to fortify and endear it to the people.

**New Constitution of Maryland.**

The Maryland Reform Convention has at length adjourned after a long and laborious session.—The following are the most important features of the new Constitution:—It provides for the abolition of the imprisonment for debt—a humane and admirable feature. It fixes a period within which the whole lottery system of the State will be brought to a close, and the revenue be supplied from a source of a less questionable character. It takes from the legislature the power to grant divorces, and leaves the parties to their remedies in the courts of justice. And it provides against the renewal of those financial embarrassments from loans and speculations, into which the State was plunged in '36, under legislative sanction.

The judges of all the courts are made elective, as in Pennsylvania, and receive fair salaries, and are prohibited from all compensation through the doubtful process of fees or perquisites. The State is divided into eight circuits, of which Baltimore is one. There is one judge in each of seven courts, who is to hold a court not less than twice a year in each county within his circuit, and who will have equity, civil and criminal jurisdiction. For Baltimore city there are two courts provided, with a jurisdiction so arranged as to equalize the business as nearly as may be.

**Pretty Good Eating.**

By the following bill of fare at the Dunkirk Celebration on Wednesday last, it is very manifest that the President and his Cabinet are in no danger of starving. The fare is tolerably substantial as well as being rather plentiful.—The first article named in the bill, we suppose is a compliment to Mr. Webster:—

**BILL OF FARE.**—Chowder; a yoke of oxen barbecued whole; 10 sheep roasted whole; beef alamode; boiled hams; corned beef; buffalo tongues; Bologna sausages; beef tongues smoked and pickled; head cheese; pork and beans; 60 roast turkeys; 100 roast fowls; hot coffee, &c.

**Charge of Judge Woodbury.**

BOSTON, May 15, 1851. The U. S. Circuit Court of Massachusetts commenced its May term to-day. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kirk, Judge Woodbury charged the Grand Jury at considerable length. The following is a portion of his remarks:—

"In truth, gentlemen, we all must feel, in our cool moments, without the aid of precedents or labored reasoning, that all constitutional laws, passed by the general Government, must be enforced, or it ceases to govern. It is virtually overturned, and the Union connected with it becomes, in principle, dissolved. In such a case, likewise, there is substituted for the sanctity of law and order, when a mob tramples and goes unpunished, the government of a mob; the sword of justice is wrested from her grasp, and wielded by a mob—the spirit of misrule and rebellion is substituted—the tumultuous violence and anarchy of human passions, freed from legal restraint, and stimulated by plunder or revenge, are substituted; and though we may all deprecate the necessity of calling on the military or army to protect the laws and vindicate their reign, yet they are far safer than an infuriated mob, and must be invoked to assist in executing the laws, if needed, rather than let the sun of turbulence go down in the clouds and blood of rebel insubordination. In conclusion, gentlemen, feeling, as I am aware you do, that this Government was made or adopted by yourselves, and not forced on you by tyranny, it must be sustained by yourselves, through a faithful administration of the laws, till a majority choose to alter them, or else the bayonet will be the only other resort against inevitable anarchy.

"I improve this opportunity to exhort you to continue firm and united, sustaining by peace and order the constitution, the laws, and our holy Union; and disagreeable as it may be to you, if any of our fellow citizens have, under sudden and misguided passions, offended against the public safety of every thing dear to us, by ruinous attempts—I might, almost, say treasonable attempts—to overturn parts of the Constitution itself, as well as some of the laws, and violently obstruct their administration, painful if we must visit on them exemplary punishment; yet it is, in my view, not only indispensable to rescue the sovereign reign of the laws, but prevent all the beauties and glories of our beloved Union from being scattered in fragments over a ruined country by the parricidal hands of some of its own children."

**Summer's Letter of Acceptance.**

BOSTON, May 15, 1851. The following is an extract from the letter of Mr. Charles Sumner, accepting the office of U. S. Senator from Massachusetts:—

"I accept it as the servant of the Union, bound to study and maintain, with equal patriotic care, the interests of all parts of our country; to discountenance every effort to loosen any of those ties by which our fellowship of States is held in fraternal company, and to oppose all sectionalism, whether it appears in unconstitutional efforts by the North to carry so great a boon as freedom into the slave States, or by the unconstitutional efforts of the South, aided by Northern allies, to carry the sectional evil of slavery into the free States, or in whatsoever efforts it may make to extend the sectional abomination of slavery over the National Government. With me the Union is twice blessed; first, as the powerful guardian of the repose and happiness of thirty-one sovereign States, clasped by the endearing name of country, and next as the model and beginning of that all-embracing federation of States, by which unity, peace and concord will finally be organized among the nations. Nor do I believe it possible, whatever may be the delusion of the hour, that any part thereof can be permanently lost from its compacted bulk. "E Pluribus Unum," is stamped upon the national coin, the national territory, and the national heart. Though composed of many parts united in one, the Union is separable only by a crash which shall destroy the whole."

**Cholera in Louisiana.**

The New Orleans papers of the 8th instant report the cholera as prevailing to a considerable extent in the interior of Louisiana. In Lafouche several deaths had occurred. The cases, in almost every instance, proved fatal.—One death had occurred at Donaldsonville, and ten on Pitt & Ross' plantation. It had also broken out in the parish of Ascension.

**Washington Items.**

WASHINGTON, May 15. The Mount Vernon cotton factory at Alexandria, was seriously damaged by fire last evening. The Board of Managers of the National Monument suggest to their fellow citizens throughout the Union, that collections be made on the approaching anniversary of the National Independence, in aid of this patriotic work, wherever the day is celebrated.

LET US ALONE.—The Richmond Republican, in an article on the North and South, and the slavery question, holds the following liberal and sensible language:—

"The South does not now expect, nor do we believe she ever has expected, the North to admit the institution of slavery. She does not now desire, nor do we believe she ever has desired to make Northern men think and feel upon the subject like Southern men. All she asks, all she demands, is contained in three of the shortest and plainest words of the English language—let us alone." Enjoy your opinions, if you will, but do not permit demagogues or fanatics to avail themselves of those opinions for the purpose of violating the obligations of the Constitution and of justice to the South."

WORKMEN SHOULD STUDY.—The following excellent advice we cordially recommend to notice particularly at this time:—

"We respectfully counsel those whom we address, (the workmen of America,) we counsel you to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community; to make them your study, instead of wasting your leisure in vague, passionate talk about them. The time thrown away by the mass of the people on the rumors of the day, might, if better spent, give them a good acquaintance with the constitution, laws, history and interests of their country, and thus establish them on those great principles by which particular measures are to be determined. In proportion as the people thus improve themselves, they will cease to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their passions and jealousies, will be addressed by those who seek their votes.—They will exercise not a nominal, but a real influence in the government and destinies of the country, and at the same time will forward their own growth and virtue.

HOUSTON AND SCOTT.—The New York Herald makes the following comparison between these two military heroes as candidates for the Presidency. We believe some of our officers in Mexico did claim to have caught Santa Anna's cork leg.

"In intellect and inches they are nearly of a size. Gen. Houston, however, has the advantage over Gen. Scott in one military point. He commenced the Mexican war and caught Santa Anna, who at that time had two legs. Gen. Scott, finished the Mexican war, but could not catch Santa Anna, though at the time he had but one leg. Gen. Houston then in pure military glory, is one leg in advance of Scott, as he caught Gen. Santa Anna when he had two good running legs, while with one leg only, he got away from Gen. Scott and his army of 20,000 men.

New Patent for Rising and Descending Inclination in Railway.—Wm. F. Carr, of Wayland, Steuben county, New York, the Post says, has filed his caveat for the patent of an invention for ascending and descending any grade upon railroads. He claims that it is a great improvement on the methods now in use. It has, he affirms, enabled him, in the experiments he has made, to surmount an ascent of eight hundred and forty-five feet to the mile. Its principle is said to be simple and easily applied in practice. A third rail, furnished with cogs, is laid by the side of the outside rails, and cogs are put on the flanges of the driving wheels.

Hon. HOWELL COBB is the Union candidate for Governor of Georgia. He will undoubtedly be elected by a very large majority. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, last winter.