



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

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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 desiring 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.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

More than eight months have elapsed since we took charge of this paper, and during that time we have not asked you for a dollar. Now we are in a tight place, the notes we have given in payment for our press, type, paper, &c., are due, and all the assistance you can give us in the shape of means to pay them, will be thankfully received.

On Monday evening about six o'clock the Baptist Church, on Juliann street, caught fire from the stove-pipe which passes through the ceiling, but the flames were promptly extinguished. The damage is trifling.

Robert Eckert, who is confined in Jail on the charge of being implicated in the Johnstown robberies, on Friday night last set fire to the boards in his cell, but it was discovered and extinguished before causing much damage. He produced the fire by friction, rubbing pieces of wood together, a manner both novel and ingenious.

The New Portage Railroad.

A few days since we traveled along part of the line of this new road and were quite pleased with the manner in which the contractors are hastening its completion. The various Sections are in the hands of competent gentlemen, and the work so far as we have seen it will compare favorably with that done on any other road in the country. The Sections we visited are in charge of Messrs. McKiernan & McBride, R. R. Bridgens & Co., H. B. Blanchard, P. H. Dentworth, and John Piatt & Co., and extend from about one mile west of Plane No. 2 to the foot of Plane No. 3. T. Sidney Russell, Esq., Assistant Engineer, informed us that Plane No. 2 will be avoided early in the spring, and Plane No. 3 a short time after.

The late Contest and our Position.

When we assumed the control of the "Mountain Sentinel" our position was distinctly defined relative to personal attacks on members of the democratic party in this county, and we resolved that the name of no one should be assailed, no matter to what section of the party he belonged, and up to this time have maintained our position and shall continue to do so, let the consequences be as they may, and if any are offended we are willing to abide their censure. Our course is fair, straight forward and frank, anxious to benefit the whole party, having no desire to link ourselves to any faction or set of men for the purpose of showering denunciations on the head of any man in the democratic ranks in Cambria county, much less on Mr. John C. O'Neill, who, to our certain knowledge, rode the night previous to the election nearly all night to sustain one of the Associate Judges and the County Treasurer. Our peculiar standing towards Mr. O'Neill has prevented us from defending him from the attacks made upon him; he is sufficiently competent to sustain and exculpate himself, and we presume he does not ask or expect anything from his enemies other than that which he is receiving. Nevertheless, we cannot lend our columns to those men to circulate malignant exaggerations against him, for we would not do anything of the kind for Mr. O'Neill against them if he should desire it, and we certainly cannot be expected to do it for his enemies.

We therefore respectfully decline publishing the proceedings of the sixteen persons who met here on Monday last, for the above reasons, also, that we believe that said convention has clothed itself with extraordinary powers, at variance with the usages of the party in this county, an anomaly in political legislation, and we are aware that a majority of them are his personal enemies and many are strongly suspected of the same offence that he is charged with.

At the ringing of the bell, a large and respectable meeting assembled at the Court House on Monday evening, and it must have been gratifying to Mr. O'Neill to know that his competency and worth as a public officer was unanimously endorsed by an assemblage of about one hundred of his friends, who are his neighbors, and know him best. A resolution was unanimously passed in favor of Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency, another evidence of the high estimation in which he is held in Cambria.

From California.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York on Saturday evening with seventeen days later news from California. Hon. John Bigler has been elected Governor by a majority of near 1500. Messrs. Marshall and McCorkle, democrats, are elected to Congress by large majorities. The entire vote polled was 45,000, and every county gives a democratic majority. The Legislature and Senate are largely democratic, and the whole State ticket elected. With the above exception, the news is of but little interest.

Latest News.

The election in New York was held on Tuesday. The Democrats have carried the city of New York by from two to four thousand majority, electing four State Senators, a majority of the Assemblymen and fifteen out of the twenty Aldermen. The State is conceded to the Democrats.

The election in New Jersey, on Tuesday, has resulted in favor of the Democrats. In Camden city and county, Mulford, dem., is elected to the Senate, and three Democrats to the Legislature.

In New Orleans the Whigs have carried the city. Louis St. Martin, dem., is elected to Congress, from the First District, and in the Second District, J. Landry, whig, is supposed to be elected.

In Mississippi the election commenced on Monday and closed yesterday.

Since Monday morning, three or four inches of snow has fallen, but the ground being damp, most of it melted. No sleighing yet, although anxiously looked for. A number of deer have been killed since Monday and the hunters are still after more.

James Buchanan.

We extract the following from an article in the Harrisburg Union advocating the claims of James Buchanan to the next Presidency:—

Perhaps there never was a more opportune time than the present to refute the saying that republics are ungrateful and capricious. We can now select one of our best men. A statesman of whom the nation may be proud—a man of strong mind and fearless heart—a candid, straightforward, honest politician—a man of clear judgment and sound convictions—a wise and profound statesman. Such a man is James Buchanan. Those who know him and his history, and are able to appreciate him, will accord his greatness.

And yet James Buchanan has bitter enemies. No man has been more violently and unfairly abused. The friends of rival candidates traduce him because his followers are in their way.—The opposite party defame him through prejudice and passion. Men say he is cold—Southern hospitality is not more warm—that he is selfish and ambitious: what prominent man has done more for his friends or labored with purer motives or more unremitting zeal for the honor and welfare of his beloved country? Listen not to the slanderers of James Buchanan, but seek his acquaintance not only personally but in the records of your country, and you will begin to know a man whose heart is filled with kindness and whose mind is stored with great thoughts and noble aspirations.

We speak all this to the Union that has always found in James Buchanan, a faithful, vigilant and powerful supporter. His comprehensive policy, whether applying to domestic trade or foreign relations, always embraced the whole Union. He sacrificed no State or section to secure a local or temporary ascendancy. On the Revenue question, the Independent Treasury, the Slavery question and the Compromise, he was true to the great American Union.

But where does Pennsylvania stand? Is she by her distinguished son? Does she hear with a heart throbbing with emotions of joy and pride the encomiums of her sister States? Where is our State pride?

The long deferred claims of the Keystone State are admitted—one of the original "thirteen," not without honor in the revolution—always foremost in the patriotic achievements, never swerving in her devotion to the Union—and a good Democratic State, that, in times gone by, did essential service in the republican cause. Such is Pennsylvania, and she presents to the Union the name of James Buchanan—a statesman second to none living, who can refer to the past and call up the memory of that memorable struggle when he stood side by side with the illustrious Jackson and battled for the Democratic principles. He was a faithful and a distinguished Senator. He was always to be found at his post, never sleeping, always on the alert to guard and protect the institutions of his country. He coped with giants there, but we have no record that he ever refused a contest or was worsted by his opponents. He encountered Clay and Webster, and he ever sustained the honor of Pennsylvania. As a diplomatist, the world cannot produce his superior. He was master of his business; he knew his subject thoroughly, he had the courage to take a position and maintain it. The threats of Europe—aye the cannon of England, could not have made that proud white head cover. He was right. He had learned from Jackson to ask himself the simple question, "is it right?"

The Thirty Second Congress.

A Washington correspondent of the N. York Courier says:—"I believe the members of the 32d Congress have now been elected in every State of the Union but Mississippi and Louisiana. In these States, it is quite probable that two Whigs will be returned to seven Democrats. The Whigs will have from eighty-five to ninety members, the Free Soilers perhaps eight or ten, and the Democrats a clear regular party majority of fifty, or thereabouts, over the Whigs, and a sufficient one for practical purposes over all combinations that can possibly be formed against them. The Secessionists will oppose both the old party organizations, and with the object of weakening and thwarting them will frequently act in concert with the Free Soil section."

Distinguished Courtesy.

General Campbell, the newly elected Governor of Tennessee, closes his Inaugural Address with the following handsome notice of Gen. Trousdale, his defeated competitor:

"I regret, fellow-citizens, that it was my fortune to be brought into conflict upon the political arena with my worthy competitor—especially one so distinguished in the military history of our country, who by his gallant conduct in war has won distinction for himself, and shed honor upon the escutcheon of Tennessee, already bright with the deeds of our illustrious chieftains. I honor him, as I doubt not do the people of our State, for his virtues as a citizen and his gallantry as a soldier."

EUROPE.

It appears, says the Baltimore Clipper, that a combined effort is being made by some of the powers of Europe, to establish absolute despotism—to deprive people of all rights, and to reduce them to the condition of slaves. At the head of this coalition stands the Emperor of Russia, a thorough despot in principle and practice. The Emperor of Austria also declared himself above all law, and that henceforth he will govern the people by his own will—and the King of Prussia is said to be about to follow the example. Nor do we believe that Louis Napoleon will be behind the other potentates in his efforts to crush the freedom of the people. In Russia, the people have been so accustomed to despotic rule, and know so little of liberty, that it is not likely that there will be any popular movement against the government, however arbitrarily and unjustly it may act; but the time must come when a different feeling will prevail, and the empire of Russia be convulsed with revolutionary movements. In Germany the case is different. The Germans are an enlightened people, and disposed to assert and maintain their rights. Neither in Austria nor Prussia will they long submit to be despotically governed; and we therefore look for revolutions in these empires, and the total overthrow of their despots. Russia may interpose her power for the protection of the rulers of those nations; and if possible, that Louis Napoleon, should he succeed in his design of perpetuating his authority in France, may be disposed to co-operate with Russia; but, even in that event, we believe that the people of Austria and Prussia will succeed in regaining their liberties, and in securing a liberal system of government. It can hardly be expected that the French nation can be induced by the influence of Louis Napoleon, to assist in the establishment of absolute despotisms on the continent—and we are confident that England, so far from giving her co-operation, will incline to the cause of freedom. We consider it impossible that the enlightened masses of Europe can submit to be reduced to the condition of slaves, subject to the caprice of tyrants. We think that mighty events are on the eve of occurring—events which will probably recall many of the distinguished exiles who have sought refuge in the U. States and other nations, to their homes, to partake in the liberation of their countries.

Austria, Prussia, France and Italy, are all in an unsettled condition. The fire which recently blazed forth in these countries, is not extinguished, however it may have been smothered for a time. The materials still exist, and it will be rekindled to burn with ardour. The approaching year will probably produce great events, in which thrones will be cast down, and crowned heads be laid on the block. The people have but to will it, and they can sweep despotism and despotism from the earth.

It is supposed, by some persons, that the designs of the despots of Europe extend to the subversion of our government—that, having mastered their own people, they will seek also to compel the freemen of the United States to abolish their free system of government, and to accept of a master. We cannot believe that their views extend so far; and we are certain, that, if they do, means will fail them to accomplish their object—not that they could not raise millions of ignorant soldiers to fight their battles, but that they would fear to send them to our shores. We have no apprehensions on that score. If our system of government be odious in their sight, they must endure it and the influence which it has upon their own people. We are beyond their control, and can defy their power. But they will have enough to do to keep their own people in subjection, without undertaking a Quixotic expedition against the United States.

State Agricultural Fair.

HARRISBURG, October 30.—The State Fair was opened to the public this morning, and has been attended during the day by an immense number of persons. The results, both as regards the character of the exhibition and the interest it has excited throughout the State, is in the highest degree satisfactory and encouraging to the projectors of the enterprise. From the opening this morning, until 3 o'clock this afternoon, over fourteen thousand persons were admitted within the enclosure. Gov. Johnston and lady were present a considerable portion of the day; and also Mr. Buchanan. Col. Bigler has not yet arrived. The several trains arriving during the day, were all crowded to excess, and hundreds will be unable to obtain anything like comfortable lodgings for the night.

The ploughing match takes place to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, and bids fair to be an attractive contest, as quite a number of competitors for the prize have entered. The annual address before the Society, will be delivered at one o'clock, by the Hon. Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, after which the Society will partake of a supper which is to be got up on a magnificent scale.

A shower of rain came up very suddenly this afternoon, but from appearances it will not last long; at all events, a fair mornow is earnestly hoped for.

OCTOBER 31.—The State Agricultural Fair has even been more crowded to-day than it was yesterday, the day fortunately proving very fine and inviting. It was in fact the great day of the festival, into which all of interest connected with the fair was crowded. The ploughing match took place at 8 o'clock this morning, and excited no little interest. Numerous ploughs were entered for the contest, and the ploughmen represented various portions of the country. The ground selected was a field of twenty acres immediately adjoining the grounds of the Fair, and by its excellent soil and fine situation admirably suited to the purpose. Among the ploughs entered were several of Prouty & Mears of Boston; St. Clair of Baltimore; Hall & Spears of Pittsburg; Pauley of Montgomery, and Cuslet of Cumberland. The ploughing was generally good, but the premiums have not yet been awarded. The match was witnessed by from three to four thousand persons, and among the

number we noticed Gov. Johnston, Ex-Gov. Ritter, and Judge Jessup, with many others who have taken the liveliest interest in all connected with the Fair.

The ploughing match being over, the premiums on stock, &c., were awarded. The premium for the best Durham bull over three years old, was awarded to James Gower, of Philadelphia; Henry Sherbourne's fine stallion "J. K. Polk," took the prize, as did also the fine French Merino sheep of A. L. Bingham, of Vermont. McCormick's celebrated Reaping machine was again successful. A premium was also awarded to the double plough of Messrs. Prouty and Barrett, of Philadelphia, and indeed their whole display of implements was most attractive, and it was thought by many would claim the premium as the largest display, but that after careful investigation, was awarded to E. Whitman, of Baltimore.

MR. STEVENSON'S ADDRESS.

The award of premiums being concluded, the Society repaired to the Capitol for the purpose of listening to the annual address to be delivered by the Hon. Andrew Stevenson. Here the crowd was as dense and compact as could well be conceived. Every available position was occupied, and we were glad to observe a large proportion of ladies present. The address of Mr. Stevenson was a truly able and eloquent one. He began by forcibly comparing agriculture with commerce and manufactures as sources of national wealth and greatness, and while he did not seek to depreciate the importance either of commerce or manufactures, he felt that the true basis of a nation's wealth was in its agriculture. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to show that agriculture was the true source of the power of Great Britain. During her war with France, said he, she derived from a tax upon the products of her soil, the enormous sum of six and a half millions of pounds sterling, while from all other sources she realized but three millions two hundred thousand pounds. The reason for the superiority of Great Britain over all the rest of the world in this department of art and science—for agriculture embraced both—was mainly attributable to the early efforts and interest manifested in that kingdom in the formation and promotion of Agricultural Societies. The efforts of Sir John St. Clair, to promote British agriculture was referred to, and an extract of a letter from George Washington to that distinguished nobleman was quoted, to show how much the cause of agriculture interested that great statesman and patriot.

The honorable gentleman then proceeded to speak of the importance of agriculture, in a political point of view, and especially was it important in a Republican government like ours, where yeomanry constitute the chief defence from invasion. He spoke also of the great and rapid progress of the age, the advances of science, and the peculiar character of our energetic, mixed population for inventions and discoveries, applicable to the every day wants and requirements of civilized and progressive life. He alluded to the application of steam to canal, river and ocean navigation—to the discovery of the magnetic telegraph, by which time and space are annihilated—the application of gas to the illumination of our cities, &c., &c., citing many evidences of American progress and energy, and claiming it as a national characteristic of our people readily and at once to avail themselves of every improvement in the prosecution of their every day affairs, as well as in the more extensive enterprises. In view of these facts, he asked, to what point is not agriculture capable of attaining, if the proper means are employed, and science be brought to its aid. He deprecated the spirit of prejudice and want of foresight by which farmers are deterred from availing themselves of discoveries, if he might so call them, in the improvement of their stock, and regretted that they so often contented themselves with simply doing as their fathers and grandfathers had done before them—that there should be so large a class of "good enough" men among them—when higher attainments were of so easy accomplishment and so full of advantage.

The honorable gentleman in conclusion passed an eloquent eulogium upon the art and science of agriculture, which he said had ever been held in the highest regard by the ancients, and the surest source of national prosperity. The address was quite long, occupying an hour and three quarters in its delivery. He was listened to with profound attention, and his sentiments frequently applauded.

During the delivery of the address, Governor Johnston sat on the right of the speaker, and Judge Watts, President of the Society, on the left. All felt great satisfaction with the address, and pride in the talented author.

The Fair has now closed, and to-morrow Harrisburg will be comparatively deserted.

Highly Important from Mexico.

The steamship Fanny arrived at New Orleans on Sunday morning, November 2, from the Rio Grande, bringing dates to the 30th of October, being six days later than the previous advices. The captain of the Fanny brings the intelligence that the attack on Matamoros was commenced on the morning of the 21st, and on the evening of the 23d Gen. Caravajal and his forces had possession of the city, within four squares of the Plaza. The Mexican Government troops still held out, suffering the loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The Revolutionists lost but three men, including Capt. Ford, who was in command of the Texan Rangers. The Mexican General, Avalos, was wounded during the engagement. Orders were issued by the Mexican General, to give no quarter to the Americans. Mr. Longstreth, a merchant doing business in Matamoros, was killed. The Revolutionists set the city on fire on the 23d, and the Custom House and a number of other buildings were destroyed. On the 25th, Devine's stores were also set on fire and destroyed. The American Consul was wounded.

Congress will assemble at Washington city in three weeks from Monday next.

George Washington's Ancestors Lancashire Men.

The first recorded ancestor of George Washington, the Commander-in-Chief and first President of the United States, was John Washington, of Whitfield, or Whitefield, Lancashire, who lived about the middle of the 15th century, and had two sons; John, who inherited the paternal lands at Whitefield; and Robert, who settled at Wharton, in the same county, and married three wives, by the first of whom he was the father of John Washington, Esq., of Wharton, who (marrying Margaret, sister of Sir Thomas Kitson, alderman of London,) left a successor, Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Grey's Inn, mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545, to whom Henry VIII granted the manor of Sulgrave, parcel of the dissolved priory of St. Andrew, near that town. Dying in 1584, he left two sons, Robert and Lawrence; the latter was knighted, and left a son Lawrence, whose only daughter and heiress married Robert Shirley, Earl Ferras.

Robert, the eldest son of Lawrence, the grantee of Sulgrave, had a large family; the eldest son, Lawrence, left four sons; Sir William, of Paekington, who married Annie, half sister of Sir George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by whom he had two sons, Henry and George. Henry was probably that Sir Henry Washington, renowned for the resolute and spirited manner in which he defended the city of Worcester for Charles I, against the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax, in 1647. The other three sons of the last named Lawrence were John, of South Cave, Yorkshire, who emigrated to America about 1647; Richard and Lawrence, who accompanied their brother John to the United States, where they purchased lands in Virginia, and became successful planters. John had two sons, Lawrence and John; the elder (Lawrence) had two sons, John and Augustine; and this Augustine had two sons, (Lawrence and Augustine) by his first wife, and four by his second wife; George, (the patriot and President,) Samuel, John, Augustine and Charles. The President bore the arms of the Sulgraves, Northamptonshire.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Dying Words of Noted Persons.

- "A death-bed's a dictator of the heart; Here tried dissimulation drops her mask, Through life's grimace that mistress of the scene; Here real and apparent are the same."
- "Head of the army."—Napoleon.
- "I must sleep now."—Byron.
- "It matters little how the herd lieth."—Sir Walter Raleigh.
- "Kiss me, Hardy."—Lord Nelson.
- "Don't give up the ship."—Lawrence.
- "I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying."—Chancellor Thurlow.
- "Is this your fidelity."—Nero.
- "Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die."—Madame de Staël.
- "Bezerious."—Grotius.
- "Into thy hands, O Lord."—Tasso.
- "It is small, very small indeed," (clapping her neck.)—Anne Boleyn.
- "I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself," ascending the scaffold."—Sir Thomas Moore.
- "Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."—Robert Burns.
- "I feel as if I were to be myself again."—Sir Walter Scott.
- "I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country."—Jefferson.
- "It is well."—Washington.
- "Independence forever."—Adams.
- "It is the last of earth."—J. Q. Adams.
- "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask no more."—Harrison.
- "I have endeavored to do my duty."—Taylor.
- "There is not a drop of blood on my hands."—Fred. V., of Denmark.
- "You spoke of the refreshment, my Emille; take my last notes, sit down on my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight."—Mozart.
- "A dying man can do nothing easy."—Franklin.
- "Let not poor Nelly starve."—Charles II.
- "Let me die to the sounds of delicious music."—Mirabeau.

A New Article of Export.

The New York Herald says:—"We have noticed in our official tables of exports from this port during the past three or four weeks, shipments of phosphate of lime to London. This article is sent to England as a fertilizer of the soil, and is invaluable to agriculturalists. It can be furnished in any quantity by the Union Mining Company of New Jersey, where there is an inexhaustible supply. Twenty-five thousand tons of this article will be shipped to England during another season, and as much more consumed here. It is one of the most important minerals ever discovered, and will be the source of more wealth to the world than the discovery of gold in California or Australia. Immense quantities of guano are used annually in this country and in Europe, at an enormous cost. The phosphate of lime is better and cheaper, and must, therefore, take its place. The Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain made a very valuable report in relation to this important fertilizer, and the shipments made to England have found ready sale at high prices."

Nathan Sargent, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Register of the Treasury, vice Townsend Haines, Esq., resigned. Mr. H. has recently been elected President Judge, in the district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, in this State.

From Our Exchange.

President Fillmore has appointed Mr. Bloomer Postmaster at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Mrs. Bloomer being the deputy—at least so say our exchanges.

The impression is general, in England, that Kossuth will return from the United States, to reside in England. So says the London correspondent of the Commercial.

Gen. Quitman and Gen. Foote were both at New Orleans at the last dates. The former was in fine health, although rather mortified at recent events in Mississippi. The latter had been sick, but was recovering.

Father Mathew sails for Europe the 8th of this month. Various donations, amounting to a considerable sum, have been presented to him, and Mr. Barnum gave him a benefit at the Museum, in Philadelphia.

The marble slab, contributed by Tennessee to the Washington Monument, has been forwarded to its destination. It bore, as an inscription, the motto—"Tennessee—The Federal Union. It must be preserved."

Snow fell in Prospect, Conn., on Monday morning, to the depth of two inches. In Hartford the ground was whitened by the frosty visitor, and the thermometer ran down to 22. Snow also fell in Boston on Sunday.

Hon. Walter Forward, recently elected judge in the Allegheny district in Pennsylvania, returned from Europe in the steamer Pacific, on Sunday. It will be recalled that he resigned his foreign mission some time since, in view of accepting the judicial nomination.

The probability of a rupture between Austria and Turkey seems to be believed in by the German press. A Vienna paper asserts that the Czar of Russia has been consulted on the subject, and has answered that he is ready to aid Austria in any demonstration she may make, provided she adheres strictly to the letter of treaties between her and Turkey.

A singular accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad on Sunday. As the train was passing through a deep cut, a horse and cart, loaded with stone, backed off the embankment, lodging upon the hinder car, crushing in the roof and splintering several seats. There were but four passengers in the apartment, one of whom was seriously injured. The horse rolled off the car and lodged on the track without injury.

A COSTLY BUILDING.—The proposed enlargement of the capitol at Washington, a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, will cost five millions of dollars. The marble and setting for the exterior must cost, at least, twelve hundred thousand dollars, and that for the interior as much more. The whole present appropriation for the work is only one hundred thousand dollars.

THE FIRST COMMERCIAL NATION.—An English correspondent states that the commercial tonnage of England is 3,130,000 tons. If so, the United States will stand as the first commercial nation in the world, as her tonnage on the 30th of June, 1850, was as follows:—Registered tonnage in foreign trade, 1,685,711 tons; vessels in coasting trade, 1,797,824 tons; fishing vessels, 151,918; in whale fishery, 140,016 tons. Total, 3,681,469 tons.

A horse with five feet is the only approach to competition which America has yet made with the Russian product of a pianist with four arms. The five-footed wonder is at Hartford, owned by Mr. Remington, keeper of the hotel. "His left hind leg, (says the Herald's correspondent,) terminates in two distinct ankles and feet. They are attached together by the skin, but are both well formed, though the inside foot is smaller than the outside one. The horse is black, of good size, a fast trotter, and excellent under the saddle."

Mr. Hobbs, who has done so much during the Exhibition in London "to pluck up drowning honor by the locks," has, we see, obtained another triumph, having had his lock restored to him uninjured, after a fortnight's persevering attempts on the part of Garbutt, with the report of the Committee affirming its impregnability. Hobbs, therefore, comes out, in the London Times, and says he should be "most happy to give any other party an opportunity of trying their skill, as soon as he can make arrangements for a suitable place for the trial."

An old Dutchman returned recently from a political torchlight procession, slightly "by the head," when a by-stander near a bar obtained his assent to "a cock-tail with him." That finished his business. He fell asleep in a chair, and didn't wake for an hour. His courteous friend, meanwhile, was reading the evening papers by the fire. Presently the inebriated Dutchman partially awoke from his troubled nap, and asked this maudlin question:—"Vat did you say dat vash I drinks? Vash it a gok-tail, or vash it a torchlight brozeahion?" It must have been a dubious stomach that inspired that fancy!

The removal of the Crystal Palace from its position in Hyde Park has already commenced. It is to be re-constructed in the new Battersea Park, about 2 miles from its present location, where it will be used as a winter garden. The weight of iron of which it is composed is four thousand tons, and the quantity of glass used is 869,000 superficial feet. The total cubic contents of the building are thirty-three millions feet. The space which it occupied will be marked, after its removal, by four granite monuments, placed at points indicating the position of the angles of the building.

In Lowell there are five women to one man. The "female operatives," young, of course, dress very fashionably, and the sight of the streets on Sunday is said to be curious, from the thin sprinkling of the usual abatements, age and trowers. A correspondent of the Express mentions the old custom which required those in high authority to "salute the maidens," and estimates the time it would occupy President Fillmore to perform this duty. By placing them in files, and allowing that he could kiss fourteen per minute, a Presidential saluting of the Lowell girls would keep him constantly at work twenty-one hours.