



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, December 18, 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 desiring to make use of this medium for extending their business, can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents: John Cross, Esq., Johnstown; V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York; Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The weather is intensely cold—Thermometer, yesterday, 12° below zero—sleighting not very good.

State Treasurer.

Gen. John M. Bickel has so faithfully discharged the duties of the above office, and has justly become so popular with the people of the State, that his re-nomination is looked upon as a fixed fact. As a gentleman he wins admiration from all by his kind, courteous, and agreeable disposition, and his superior in financial matters is looked for in vain. We trust the honorable situation may be again bestowed upon such an admirable State Treasurer.

The Portage Railroad.

It is gratifying to be able to state that this road continues in successful operation notwithstanding the severe freezing weather of the past few days. This is the first winter that the attempt has been made to keep the road open, and the present efficient board of Canal Commissioners deserve great praise for the interest they have manifested, and the repairs they have caused to be made, in order to effect so desirable a result. The danger of the water freezing in the water-pipes, cisterns, &c., has always been supposed to be unavoidable, but judging from the careful preparations made by the Supervisor, and from the fact that everything is progressing smoothly and satisfactorily, we are confident that the road can be used during the entire winter season.

John Coyle, Esq.

The following notice of this gentleman's appointment as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the Western District of this State, is taken from the Pittsburg Post. We congratulate friend Coyle and believe that no appointment would give as much satisfaction to the members of the Bar in this region. He was strongly recommended by the entire Bar of this County. Where honesty, ability, untiring friendship, and integrity are required, there should be Mr. Coyle.

A despatch, received on Saturday, informs us that our esteemed friend, John Coyle, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Western District. A better appointment could not have been made. We have known Mr. Coyle from our boyhood days, and we have always found him to be one of those of whom we would esteem it a pleasure to call our friends. That he will discharge the trust confided to him with perfect satisfaction to the Court, and the public, we have not a doubt.

The Pennsylvanian.

Col. John W. Forney, in consequence of his election as Clerk of the House of Representatives, has withdrawn temporarily from the editorship of the above paper. This valued paper will hereafter be under the control of W. V. McKean, Esq., and his associate Wm. Forney, Esq., and we wish them every success. Col. Forney edited the paper with distinguished ability and we shall be much pleased when he returns once more to the scene of his active labors and deals his blows fast and thick upon the heads of his adversaries. His successors have the talent and determination to sustain the former character of the paper and their word is as good as a bond.

Graham's Magazine. The January number has reached us, exhibiting a largely increased amount of reading matter, contributed by the most talented writers of the age, and in every respect worthy of being read and re-read. The embellishments are of the first order of art, consisting of "The Pet Fawn," "Arts, Literature and Fashion," and a colored engraving of "Flowers." The reading matter for the year 1852 will doubtless be of any previous year, and the best American writers will continue to contribute, and the wide range of literature of the old world will also add the work. Single copies, \$3, two copies, \$5, five copies, \$19. All orders addressed to Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book. The January number of this popular magazine has been sent the Press in advance of subscribers' numbers. All that art can do has been employed to ornament this number. It is superbly embellished with three colored engravings exceeding beautiful, a fine line engraving entitled "The Parables of our Lord," and a new style of engraving "The Gemograph," illustrating the "Happy Family." The book contains one hundred pages of reading matter that cannot but please. A well written article on the manufacture of Needles will attract attention from the Ladies.—Godey promises a splendid edition for 1852, and now is the time to subscribe. Terms \$2 per year, or five copies for \$10. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Coming of Kossuth.

Every age is marked by particular individuals, who seem designated by Providence to play a great part in the history of the world. This age is certainly marked by the deeds of Kossuth. His mission to this country is an important one; important not only to the land of his birth, the home of his forefathers, but to our own country, and to all the nations of the earth. His landing in New York ten days since, the magnificent reception given him by the people, unequalled in point of numbers and enthusiasm by any ever given in this country to any one man, and his eloquent speeches as published throughout the length and breadth of our land, all combined, have produced a wonderful sensation.

He pleads his country's cause in a masterly manner, and the impression made upon the minds of those who have listened to his strong appeals is "that the truth is in him." As an orator he has earned a world-wide fame, and one who reads his speeches can not fail to be impressed with the belief that he is an uncommon man. As the representative of a great principle—that of Human Freedom—and as an exile from his poor country he is an object of admiration as well as lasting sympathy. The year that shall witness a general revolution on the Continent of Europe will be a year of blood. The next great battle to be there fought, will be between the forces of Despotism and those of Republicanism. It will be a fearful struggle, a struggle that he intends to take a prominent part in. And it is in advance of this expected revolution that he comes to our shores, not for the purpose of finding a home, nor for the purpose of remaining here until he has waned into the "sear and yellow leaf of life," but with an object more near and dear to his heart—that of doing what he can to establish the independence of Hungary. The "illustrious Hungarian," as he is generally termed, on Thursday evening last, in a speech he delivered at the Irving House, New York, on the occasion of a banquet given him by the corporation of that city, contends for four points as the object of his visit to the United States.

1. The maintenance of the laws of nations, which acknowledge that every nation shall have the right to make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience, and that America and England shall not only respect but cause to be respected this doctrine, so as to prevent Russia from again marching her armies into Hungary.

2. He contends that the people of the United States should maintain the right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether they be in a state of revolution against their governments or not; and that with the view of approaching scenes on the continent of Europe, the people should invite the government of the United States to take appropriate measures for the protection of the trade in the Mediterranean.

3. That the independence of Hungary be recognized by the United States.

4. That committees be organized for the purpose of receiving subscriptions in aid of the cause of Hungary, and that means also be taken, to obtain a loan in aid of the struggling nations of Europe.

Albeman Shaw proposed that the propositions submitted by the Governor of Hungary be adopted as the sense of the meeting—and on taking the vote, they were adopted without a dissenting voice.

It is believed by many that the true principle of this country, in relation to the governments of Europe, is the doctrine, as laid down by Washington, of non-intervention. We here stand aloof from the foreign governments of Europe and the question naturally arises, whether the United States are prepared to render this aid through interference and enter into any "entangling alliances" with foreign nations? The subjects entitled to grave consideration, and we notice that in the U. S. Senate, a resolution welcoming Kossuth to the Capitol of this country having been introduced by Gen. Foote of Miss., the course to be pursued by the government towards the governments of Europe was discussed in all its bearings. The resolution met with considerable opposition but was finally passed after one half the Senators had made long-winded speeches upon it. Congress having despatched a vessel to bring the exile to these shores it was right that he should be courteously received. In case of war between Austria and Hungary the sympathies of our people would naturally be with the Hungarians, and in the event of any interference on the part of Russia it is stated that should America and England say to the "Russian bear," "hands off," that Russia would certainly respect the admonition, and Kossuth holds that there would be no danger of our being involved in war. Should the United States intervene to prevent Russia from interfering and the Autocrat not respect it, would we not feel in honor bound to cause to be respected the principle? This might engage the nation in a foreign war and the time-honored doctrine of non-interference would be at an end.

While Great Britain feasted and toasted Kossuth, the men who fought for Freedom in Ireland, as he did in Hungary, are exiles in Van Diemen's Land and England extends not to them the least of sympathy. Kossuth erred in stating at Southampton, that "the people enjoyed as much liberty in England under a Constitutional monarchical government, as in the United States under a Republican form," nevertheless, the people give him a cordial reception here in the hope that it will intimidate foreign powers, and show to the despots of the world that this nation sympathizes with those who have battled for their just rights. We cannot discover that England has done much for the cause of Freedom. Her hosts have never fought a battle in behalf of "the cause of humanity." If England is the friend of universal freedom, why not liberate the unfortunate exiles, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell and Meagher, whose sole aim was to throw off the yoke of British oppression and their foul a desire to be free and see their country happy.

On Monday afternoon the House of Representatives took up and adopted, without debate, the Senate Resolution extending a cordial welcome to the distinguished Hungarian, the vote being ayes 181, nays 16. This is prompt action and in every way commendable.

The Treason Case.

The argument of Counsel in this case was ended finally on Thursday morning, by the Hon. James Cooper on behalf of the Government. The charge of the Court (nearly as long as the President's Message,) was then delivered by Judge Grier, in which he fully defined the law of Treason, and expressed an opinion that the offence committed by Hanway and his associates did not amount to that crime. The Jury, after being out a few minutes, returned into Court with a verdict of acquittal. The Pennsylvania, of Friday, referring to the subject, says:

"The treason trial that has occupied the Circuit Court of the United States of this District for the last two weeks or more, was yesterday brought to a conclusion, the prisoner, Casner Hanway, being acquitted. This result has been expected since the commencement of the trial, as the evidence appears to be insufficient to make a case of treason. Judge Grier, in his charge to the jury, gave a clear and forcible explanation of the law. He said, that although the transaction with which the prisoner was connected did not rise to the dignity of treason or a levying of war, the case was one of aggravated riot and murder, wantonly committed after all attempt to execute the legal process had been abandoned, and that the guilty participants merit and should receive at the hands of the State Courts condign punishment. The punishment of the rioters and murderers now rests with the State authorities."

Casner Hanway has since been arrested, at the instance of District Attorney Thompson, of Lancaster county, and has given bail to stand his trial at the January Court, on a charge of Riot, &c.

The charge of treason against Samuel Williams and Elijah Lewis has been withdrawn by the U. S. District Attorney, and they were admitted to bail in \$2000 each, to answer the charge of misdemeanors.

The Virginia Election.

The recent election in the Old Dominion has resulted in a brilliant victory to the Democracy. Universal suffrage there, like the vote by ballot in Massachusetts, has given another to the proofs that the practice of the liberal doctrines taught by our glorious old party, is sure to add to her power as well as to her honor.

The returns from forty-three counties show a gain of 5100 for Johnson, Democrat, for Governor, over General Taylor's vote. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

The regular term of Court commences on Monday, January 5, 1852.

Mr. Buchanan in Tennessee.

We continue to receive the most cheering intelligence from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of Mr. Buchanan to a nomination for the Presidency. We have just learned from a source entitled to the highest confidence that 41 out of the 45 Democratic members of the Legislature of Tennessee now in session, are the warm friends of Mr. Buchanan, and further, that the State will go for him beyond a doubt. There is not a state in the Union whose Democracy are more patriotic and true than those of Tennessee, and it is not therefore strange that they should prefer Pennsylvania's illustrious statesman before all others as a candidate for Presidency.—Dem. Union.

XXXII Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented. Mr. Barland, from the Committee on printing reported in favor of printing 10,000 additional copies of the report of the superintendent of the coast survey, which was adopted.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill giving further remedies to patentees.

Mr. Cass called up his resolution requesting information of the President relative to the late outrage upon the Prometheus at Greytown. Mr. Cass said he knew nothing of the facts of the case beyond the statement of the officers of the Prometheus; but from that statement it would seem that a gross outrage had been committed upon the flag of the United States. He spoke at some length upon the duty of the government to protect its flag everywhere, and incidentally referred to, and strongly condemned the proposition, that had been entertained by France and England, of searching American vessels under pretext of protecting Cuba. The resolution was then adopted.

A bill from the House making land warrants assignable, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The resolution extending welcome to Kossuth was then again taken up and passed.

The following is the resolution with the yeas and nays on its final passage—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that the Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capitol of the country.

It was ordered to a third reading—yeas 83, nays 6, as follows—

Yeas—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Clark, Davis, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foote, of Vermont, Foote, of Mississippi, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, James, King, Mallory, Miller, Norris, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—33.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Borland, Clemens, Dawson, Morton, and Underwood—6.

The announcement of the result was followed by much applause in the gallery.

The resolution was then read a third time and passed.

FOR THE INAUGURATION.—The Hollidaysburg Guards, Captain G. C. Babby, held a meeting on Thursday evening last preparatory to making arrangements to attend the inauguration of Gov. Bigler. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets on that occasion.—Standard.

The Irish Patriots.

While our country and our Government are uniting to do honor to the illustrious Hungarian and German patriots, some of whom are here, and others daily expected to arrive among us, in a manner at once creditable to the nation, and unspeakably grateful to the recipients; let us not forget that O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchell, still languish in a penal colony, under the iron rule of the British jailors. They perilled all for the rescue of the land of their nativity from the despotic thraldom of English tyranny, and, overpowered by numbers, have met a fate, which should have befallen none other than the meanest felons who disgrace humanity.

For these men, we would again invoke the aid of all good citizens. None need our active sympathy more than these noble captives, sufferers for the same cause, which has been made illustrious by its successful issue in our own land—the sacred cause of liberty, civil and religious. Let us meet together in the cities and hamlets of our country, and firmly and unitedly call upon our government to interpose their kind offices with the Cabinet of London, in behalf of the noble Irishmen. Who that has an American heart in his bosom, beating warmly for the oppressed of every clime, will not second such an effort in behalf of men whose only crime has been, a determined resistance to tyrannical misrule?

Henry Clay.

Our readers, says the Baltimore American of Wednesday, will peruse with the satisfaction that we have done the following letter from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American:

The statements which represent Mr. Clay's condition of health as critical are unfounded. He is thinner, and perhaps less elastic in his tread than at the last session of Congress. Still he has the noble port of olden time, and his mind is as quick and vigorous as ever. Age has made its indentations, as might naturally be expected, but the same great and directing spirit survives, with all its meridian splendor and strength. The ebbing tide in the career of one like him, who has stood before the world almost "alone in his glory," who has illustrated in his own person and in his principles the onward march of liberal institutions; who at all times and on all occasions has loomed up as some majestic promontory; the ebbing tide, I say of such a man comes over us, who have always looked up to him, and who, in a manner, have received our inspirations from his lips, and have been electrified by the magnetism bursting from his big heart, with the melancholy music of "receding waves as night sets in, and tinges with sadness the surrounding scene. There is service for the country yet in him, and come when it may, the crisis can never happen, while life pulsates in his soul, that will not find Henry Clay ready and willing to die with "sharpness on his back." Long may he be spared!

The Kossuth Banquet.

At the Irving House, on the night of the 13th inst., was an event of great interest. He spoke over three hours in a strain of great eloquence and power, fully stating the grounds of Hungary's claim, and appealing to the American people not only for sympathy and the aid of public opinion in Hungary's behalf, but asking means also, both by contributions and loans. His speech occupies about eight columns. In the course of it, he mentioned the fact of a generous gift of \$1,000 to the cause of Hungary by A. Smead of Cincinnati, and it is also stated that Horace Greeley contributed another thousand. It is now proposed by the friends of Hungary to organize committees, under direction of Kossuth, to receive subscriptions to a Hungarian National Loan of \$100, and contributions in larger and smaller amounts. Some definite plans will be made public in a few days. The work is to be commenced at once and with vigor.

Important from Nicaragua.

CAPTURE OF GEN. MUNOZ AND HIS ARMY.—A letter received at New York, dated San Juan, Nov. 24, says:

On the morning of the 10th inst, Gen. Chamorro, with his army of Nicaraguans and Hondurans men, entered Leon, the headquarters of Munoz, at all of the principal streets, and drove Munoz's soldiers to the plaza, where, having no fortifications, they were obliged to surrender, and Munoz and his officers, with 27 Americans; were thrown into prison, and are probably shot before this time.

Our Charge the Hon. John B. Kerr, cannot, of course, assist our deluded brethren who have been taken in arms against the State, for he is no more than a private citizen, having reached the country just at the breaking out of the revolution, and having had no government to treat with.

Fit Work for Them.

The meagre and miserable faction that has been for some time assailing Mr. Buchanan through various filthy channels, says the Pennsylvanian, not content with abusing him alone, are striking venomously, but impotently, at nearly all the public men of the party. Amongst those recently attacked, are the Hon. W. T. Morrison, Canal Commissioner, and the Democratic representatives in Congress from Philadelphia, Messrs. Robbins and Florence. This is but an additional confirmation of what has been frequently alleged, that these men are not the enemies of Mr. Buchanan merely, but of the entire Democratic party; and that their design is, if possible, to destroy both together.

From Washington.

The Intelligencer of this morning (Dec. 13,) has an editorial four columns in length, relative to Kossuth and his new foreign policy proposed for the United States, cautioning the people against his views, and concluding with the exclamation—"Beware of the tempter."

The Union continues quiet relative to Kossuth. The Republic has an article going to show the fallacy of Kossuth's assertion as to the harmony of feeling between England and America; and the cessation of jealousy and rivalry.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday at noon. She left Liverpool at noon on the 20th ult., and encountered very heavy winds during most of the passage. She brings thirty-one passengers. The City of Pittsburg left Liverpool on the same day. The Franklin arrived at Cowes on the evening of the 27th.

The crossing topic seems to be the approaching crisis in the French Assembly. Despite evidence of the unmitigated popularity of the President, the Assembly seems resolved to force him into collision with them. Every step is watched with intense interest in Europe.

On the 20th ult. the President, in presenting crosses and medals to French exhibitors in the London exhibition, delivered a speech well calculated to increase his popularity with the moderate republicans, being the first speech in which any allusion has been made to a Republic. Many who have been devoted to Gen. Cavaignac, have declared in favor of Louis Napoleon, as the only means of saving the Republic.

La Constitutionnel has a direct attack upon some of the highest names in France; among others Gen. Changarnier and M. Barryer. Others are charged with being members of a secret committee to overthrow the government. The chief venom is directed against the Orleanist and Legitimist parties. It produced much excitement and led to interrogatories being addressed to the ministers. The paper was believed in the interest of the Government, and the ministry supposed aware of the production, if not the preparation of the article.

It is generally believed that a demand for a vote of urgency, with reference to a bill on the subject of the responsibility of the President, will be refused by the Assembly.

Letters from Toulon report that Marshal Soult was able to leave his bed.

French funds had advanced, and at the latest dates had still an advancing tendency.

PRUSSIA.

The Chambers would be opened by the Commissioners on a day previously fixed. No new taxes were to be declared, but an increase of the army was considered indispensable.

AUSTRIA.

The new Austrian tariff goes into operation on the 1st of February.

GERMANY.

Lieut. Pin has arrived in Berlin, on route for Siberia, on the 23d ult., and was introduced to the King by Baron Humboldt. The King gave him letters to the Emperor of Russia, who will afford him assistance in the search. The new king of Hanover has dismissed the cabinet, which has caused much surprise on account of his having recently announced his intention to retain all public servants. Intimations are given that he intends to violate the integrity of the constitution.

HANOVER.

The Gazette of the 23d contains the acceptance, by George the Fifth, of the resignation of the Muncheaux cabinet. The new ministry consists of Mr. Scheide, President of Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Major De Bacmeister, Minister of Justice; H. D. Carrier, Minister of the Interior. The Chambers were to be convoked on Dec. 2d, but were likely then to be prorogued.

SPAIN.

On the 22d of November, Narvaez took his seat in the Senate, and explained the reason which induced him to separate himself from the government of her majesty, in consequence of the absence of the king of Prussia at the funeral of the late king of Hanover.

IRELAND.

The quays in Dublin were crowded with emigrants on their way to the United States.

Further by the Niagara.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, having anchored at Nantucket, at 6 o'clock last evening. Her mails for the south left by the early train. She brings little news of importance that has not been before given.

An armed revolt had been discovered, which on the point of breaking out among the Austrian troops in Holstein, which were composed principally of Hungarian noblemen, who have been forced to serve as private soldiers. It had been redressed by the superior officers.

The reception of Kossuth in England had caused great excitement throughout Austria, and corresponding gratification in Hungary.—Count Pototski, the agent of Kossuth, had been arrested at Presburg, and a proclamation found in his possession inciting the soldiers to revolt, and also copies of Kossuth's speeches in England. Haynau had been nearly burned to death, at his Hungarian residence, which had been set fire to.

Late from the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—By the arrival of the steamer Meteor, from New Orleans, on the 2d inst., from Galveston, we have a few items of interest from the Rio Grande, brought by the schr. Uncle Bill, from the Brazos. Gen. Uruga had arrived at Matamoros with 800 men, one mortar, and several pieces of artillery, to reinforce Gen. Avalos.

Gen. Carvajal was in the neighborhood of Camargo, daily receiving reinforcements. He is occupying all the roads leading to Matamoros. Capt. Ford had gone to Texas to raise men, and was expected back in four weeks. No action will occur until Captain Ford returns.

It was rumored that Gen. Avalos would pursue and attack Carvajal. The Mexican troops in Matamoros now number 2000, while Carvajal has not over 600 or 800 men under his command.

The opinion on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, is that Carvajal will ultimately triumph, and sympathy in his behalf is the predominant feeling.

Capt. Ford and his body guard, late of the revolutionary party, had arrived at Corpus Christi, and was fast recovering from his wounds.

From Our Exchanges.

Mrs. Bloomer, the author of the new style of dress, has an article in the last number of her paper, "The Lily," in which she says that, could she have foreseen the notoriety and ridicule which she has incurred, she would never have commenced the movement.

With two hundred thousand inhabitants, Cincinnati, has a man living in the neighborhood, who is considerably older than the city itself. He descended the Ohio, passing the spot where Cincinnati now stands, before a frog had been levelled of the wilderness whose place it now occupies. And this veteran is but eighty-six years of age.

The Cabinet makers of Cincinnati recently struck for higher wages. Among the consequences were a riot, the shooting of four men, and the arrest of twenty others. It appears that a body of thirteen journeymen continued to work at reduced prices, when the great mass of the workmen attacked the factory in which they were engaged, broke the windows and did considerable damage. Fire arms were discharged, brick bats were thrown, and as already stated several persons were injured.

A poor, industrious woman, living in a small house on the lake shore, in Milwaukee, having occasion to go on an errand, built a large fire in the stove, and locked the door upon her two children, of two and five years of age. The house was soon after discovered on fire, and before the children could be rescued, the youngest was burned to death, and the other so badly burned that it survived but a few hours.

The New York Times says there has been an entrance at the Custom House of a vessel from a foreign port for two days in succession, (Wednesday and Thursday)—a singular circumstance not known to occur during the past few years. About seven years since there was one day on which no vessel entered from a foreign port, caused by a severe snow storm, but no occurrence like the present has taken place within the period above named.

A typhoid fever has been ravaging the north-western parts of South Carolina, which in numerous cases has proved fatal. It has been a fact noted in its progress, that the more powerful the remedies employed, the more fatal the disease. Those only recovered that have taken no medicine.

TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Danish witticisms recommends, as a sure preventive of railway collisions, that each train have one of the directors securely fastened in a neat iron chair, placed directly in front of locomotive. We have not the least doubt this would be found a most effective remedy for collisions, running off the track, and the various other accidents that so frequently occur on railroads. As to its effect upon the speed we are not prepared to give an opinion.

THE ENGLISH FLAG HALLED DOWN.—On Wednesday a mob gathered about the Irving House, New York, from the dome of which the English flag, with that of the United States, Hungary and Turkey, was flying, and threatened if it was not taken down instantly, they would haul it down themselves. Mr. Howard, on hearing of the disapprobation thus manifested, immediately had it taken down, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

The Doylestown Intelligencer says that a white owl, measuring over four feet from tip to tip, was shot on the farm of L. Thomas Comly, Esq., in New Jersey, opposite Yardleyville, last week. This is the first specimen of the kind ever killed in that neighborhood, and was probably lured from his native haunts by curiosity, to inspect the improvements going on among the children of men.

Gen. Santa Anna, ex-President of Mexico, is at present living in the beautiful and romantic little village of Furbaco, situated about twelve miles from Carthagen, and celebrated for its hot springs of *volcanicos*, so called by the natives. There he is building a splendid and luxurious mansion, which has cost him, up to the present time, \$30,000, and will cost him as much again, if not more, to finish.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI.—DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.—The New York Times of yesterday has advices from Chili to the 26th October, from which we glean the following:

The rebel army, 13,000 strong, commanded by Carrera and Arteaga, were met by the Government troops, 850 strong, at Petorca, about forty leagues from Santiago, on the 14th. They fought for three hours, and the result was the total defeat of the former, with a loss of 70 killed and 200 wounded, and 400 prisoners, including 36 officers. Carrera and Arteaga have not been taken. The Government army, under Colonel Vidaurro, lost 15 killed and 15 wounded.

The Morris (Ill.) Yeoman states that not long since, while some men were digging in the coal bank, near the canal, they exhumed the body of a man, in a perfect state of petrification. From the corduroy cloth in which the legs were encased; the cords and seams of which are perfectly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish laborers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are neatly perfect, and are completely transformed into stone.

MASONIC SUPPER.—The Masons belonging to Portage Lodge will partake of a supper on the evening of the 27th inst., at the American House—being the anniversary of St. John, the patron saint of the institution. Preparations are on foot to make it a grand affair.—Standard.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—George R. Barret has been elected Representative and A. J. Wilcox, of Elk, Senatorial delegate to the 4th of March Convention, instructed for Mr. Buchanan.

INDIANA.—Maj. Amer Kelly, has been elected by the Democracy of Indiana co., representative delegate to the next State Convention, without instructions.

An amusing incident occurred at the Fair in Charleston (S. C.) last week, which is too good to be lost. A countryman after visiting Power's statue of Eve, was sauntering through the Hall when he came to a piece of carving in wood, representing one of our plantation negroes. Here he stopped and regarded it with wonder and admiration. At length, when he could contain himself no longer, he turned and said, "Stranger! is that the Greek Slave?"